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ONE SHILLING

SHAW'S  
TOURIST'S  
PICTURESQUE

GUIDE <sup>TO</sup>

THE ENGLISH LAKES

With  
Maps and  
Illustrations,  
and INTRODUCTION  
by the Poet  
WORDSWORTH.

Eleventh Edition, Revised.

Kendal:  
T. WILSON, High Gate.



G. A.  
Cumberland

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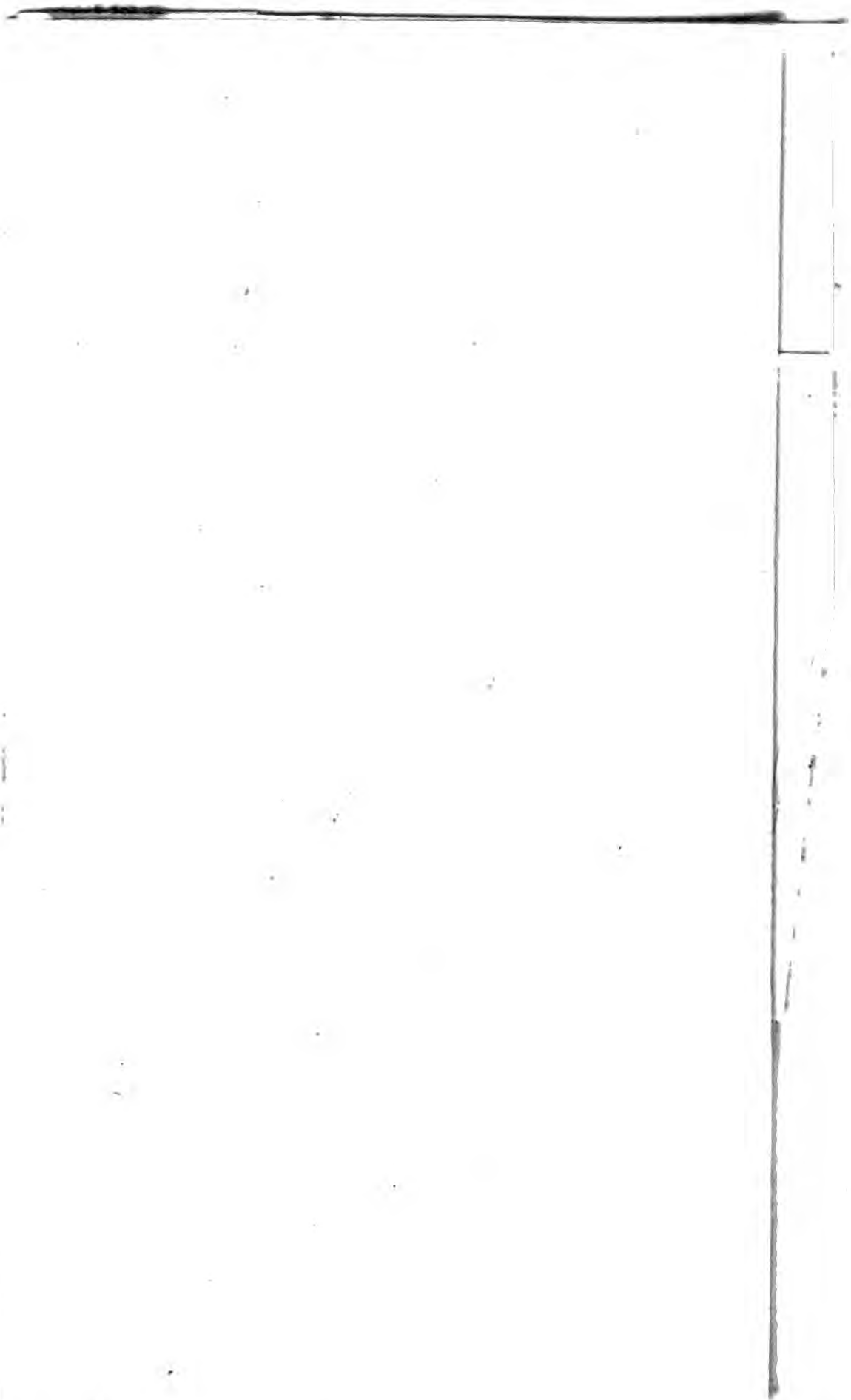
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SHAW'S  
Tourist's Picturesque Guide

TO THE

ENGLISH LAKES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

THE LATE POET-LAUREATE WORDSWORTH.



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*ILLUSTRATED WITH TWELVE COLOURED PLATES,  
ENGRAVINGS OF THE OUTLINES OF MOUNTAINS,  
AND FOUR NEW MAPS.*

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ELEVENTH EDITION.

*Gough Atlas Cumberland*

London:

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## P R E F A C E .

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**T**HE following Handbook for Visitors to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland is compiled principally from a larger and more comprehensive Work, entitled WORDSWORTH'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH LAKES, which was for many years a favourite with tourists, but which is now out of print, and out of the reach of the *Million* who visit the delightful scenery through which we have attempted to act as conductor.

In preparing this Manual the compiler has endeavoured to dispose the several parts in such a manner that, as far as possible, the arrangement of the Excursions may be made auxiliary to the perfect convenience of *Strangers* and *Visitors*, and in working out his design he has borne in mind that the object of a Guide-book should be to say as much as possible in the fewest words; the present volume therefore, it is believed, will be found to be an agreeable Pocket Companion for Lake Tourists.

The *Introduction* is from the pen of the poet WORDSWORTH, whose name will ever be inseparably connected with this district, to the beauties of

which, in his "Excursion" and other poems, he has added so indescribable a charm; where for so many years he resided, loving and beloved; and where now his remains are laid at rest "among the dalesmen of Grasmere, under the sycamores and yews (probably planted by his own hands) of a country church-yard, by the side of a beautiful stream and the mountains which he loved."

The List of Plants, &c., to be found in the district will doubtless prove of service to the Tourist who, possessing a botanical taste, may be desirous of collecting and taking with him a few of the rarer varieties of British Wild-flowers, as worthy of a place in his garden or herbarium, and which may serve as a memento of (let us hope) a pleasant summer's holiday, spent among the lakes, mountains, woods, and streams of this natural Eden, that, with

"a' her shaws and forms,  
To human hearts hath many charms."

The Work is embellished with twelve Coloured Pictures, Engravings of the Outlines of Mountains, and new and beautifully engraved Maps. To the "Directions and Information for Tourists" is added a "Table of the Heights of Lakes, Waterfalls, Mountains, &c."

With these few explanatory remarks the Publishers venture to commit this Manual to the Public, trusting it may answer the designed intent and receive their patronage, until, as Mr. Micawber quaintly observes, "something better turns up."



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## INTRODUCTION.

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**M**R. WEST, in his well-known Guide to the Lakes,\* recommends, as the best season for visiting this country, the intervals from the beginning of June to the end of August ; and the two latter months being a time of vacation and leisure, it is almost exclusively in these that strangers resort hither. But that season is by no means the best : the colouring of the mountains and woods, unless where they are diversified by rocks, is of too unvaried a green ; and, as a large portion of the valleys is allotted to hay-grass, some want of variety is found there also. The meadows, however, are sufficiently enlivened after hay-making begins, which is much later than in the southern part of the island. A stronger objection is rainy weather, setting in sometimes at this period with a vigour, and continuing with a perseverance, that may remind the disappointed and dejected traveller of those deluges of rain which fall among the Abyssinian mountains, for the annual supply of the Nile. The months of September and October (particularly October) are generally attended with much finer weather ; and the scenery is then, beyond comparison, more diversified, more splendid and beautiful ; but, on the other hand, short days prevent long excursions.

\* This Guide is now obsolete.

sions, and sharp and chill gales are unfavourable to parties of pleasure out of doors. Nevertheless, to the sincere admirer of nature, who is in good health and spirits, and at liberty to make a choice, the six weeks following the 1st of September may be recommended in preference to July and August; for there is no inconvenience arising from the season which, to such a person, would not be amply compensated by the *autumnal* appearance of any of the more retired valleys into which discordant plantations and unsuitable buildings have not yet found entrance. In such spots, at this season, there is an admirable compass and proportion of natural harmony in colour through the whole scale of objects; in the tender green of the after-grass upon the meadows, interspersed with islands of grey or mossy rock, crowned with shrubs or trees; in the irregular enclosures of standing corn, or stubble-fields, in like manner broken; in the mountain-sides, glowing with ferns of divers colours; in the calm blue lakes and river pools; and in the foliage of the trees, through all the tints of autumn—from the pale and brilliant yellow of the birch and ash, to the deep greens of the unfaded oak and alder, and of the ivy upon the rocks, upon the trees, and upon the cottages. Yet, as most travellers are either stinted or stint themselves for time, the space between the middle or last week in May, and the middle or last week in June, may be pointed out as affording the best combination of long days, fine weather, and variety of impressions. Few of the native trees are then in full leaf; but, for whatever may be wanting in depth of shade, more than an equivalent will be found in the diversity of foliage, in the blossoms of the fruit-and-berry-bearing trees which abound in the woods, and in the golden flowers of the broom and other shrubs with



which many of the copses are interveined. In those woods, also, and on those mountain-sides which have a northern aspect, and in the deep dells, many of the spring flowers still linger; while the open and sunny places are stocked with the flowers of the approaching summer. And, besides, is not an exquisite pleasure still untasted by him who has not heard the choir of linnets and thrushes chanting their love-songs in the copses, woods, and hedge-rows of a mountainous country, safe from the birds of prey, which build in the inaccessible crags, and are at all hours seen or heard wheeling about in the air? The number of these formidable creatures is probably the chief cause why, in the *narrow* valleys, there are no skylarks; as the destroyer would be enabled to dart upon them from the surrounding crags, before they could descend to their ground-nests for protection. It is not often that the nightingale resorts to these vales; but almost all the other tribes of our English warblers are numerous; and their notes, when listened to by the side of broad still waters, or when heard in unison with the murmuring of mountain brooks, have the compass of their power enlarged accordingly. There is also an imaginative influence in the voice of the cuckoo, when that voice has taken possession of a deep mountain valley, very different from any thing which can be excited by the same sound in a flat country. Nor must a circumstance be omitted which here renders the close of spring especially interesting; I mean the practice of bringing down the ewes from the mountains to yean in the valleys and enclosed grounds. The herbage being thus cropped as it springs, *that* first tender emerald green of the season which would otherwise have lasted little more than a fortnight is prolonged in the pastures and meadows for many weeks; while they are further en-

livened by the multitude of lambs bleating and skipping about. These sportive creatures, as they gather strength, are turned out upon the open mountains, and, with their slender limbs, their snow-white colour, and their wild and light motions, beautifully accord or contrast with the rocks and lawns upon which they must now begin to seek their food. And last, but not least, at this time the traveller will be sure of room and comfortable accommodation, even in the smaller inns. I am aware that few of those who may be inclined to profit by this recommendation will be able to do so, as the time and manner of an excursion of this kind are mostly regulated by circumstances which prevent an entire freedom of choice. It will therefore be more pleasant to observe that though the months of July and August are liable to many objections, yet it often happens that the weather, at this time, is not more wet and stormy than they who are really capable of enjoying the sublime forms of nature in their utmost sublimity would desire. For no traveller, provided he be in good health, and with any command of time, would have a just privilege to visit such scenes, if he could grudge the price of a little confinement among them, or interruption in his journey, for the sight or sound of a storm coming on or clearing away. Insensible must he be who would not congratulate himself upon the bold bursts of sunshine, the descending vapours, wandering lights and shadows, and the invigorating torrents and waterfalls, with which broken weather, in a mountainous region, is accompanied. At such a time there is no cause to complain, either of the monotony of midsummer colouring, or the glaring atmosphere of long, cloudless, and hot days.

Thus far concerning the respective advantages and disadvantages of the different seasons for visiting this



country. As to the order in which objects are best seen—a lake being composed of water flowing from higher grounds, and expanding itself till its receptacle is filled to the brim, it follows that it will appear to most advantage when approached from its outlet, especially if the lake be in a mountainous country; for, by this way of approach, the traveller faces the grander features of the scene, and is gradually conducted into its most sublime recesses. Now every one knows that from amenity and beauty the transition to sublimity is easy and favourable; but the reverse is not so; for, after the faculties have been elevated, they are indisposed to humbler excitement.\*

It is not likely that a mountain will be ascended without disappointment, if a wide range of prospect be the object, unless either the summit be reached before sunrise, or the visitant remain there until sunset, and afterwards. The precipitous sides of the mountain, and the neighbouring summits, may be seen with effect under any atmosphere which allows them to be seen at all; but *he* is the most fortunate adventurer who chances to be involved in vapours which open and let in an extent of country partially, or, dispersing suddenly, reveal the whole region from centre to circumference.

A stranger to a mountainous country may not be aware that his walk in the early morning ought to be

\* The only instances to which the foregoing observations do not apply are Derwentwater and Lowes Water. Derwent is distinguished from all the other lakes by being *surrounded* with sublimity—the fantastic mountains of Borrowdale to the south, the solitary majesty of Skiddaw to the north, the bold steeps of Wallow Crag and Lodore to the east, and to the west the clustering mountains of Newlands. Lowes Water is tame at the head, but towards its outlet has a magnificent assemblage of mountains. Yet as far as respects the formation of such receptacles, the general observation holds good: neither Derwent nor Lowes Water derives supplies from the streams of those mountains that dignify the landscape towards its outlets.

taken on the eastern side of the vale, otherwise he will lose the morning light, first touching the tops and thence creeping down the sides of the opposite hills, as the sun ascends; or he may go to some central eminence, commanding both the shadows from the eastern, and the lights upon the western mountains. But, if the horizon line in the east be low, the western side may be taken, for the sake of the reflections, upon the water, of light from the rising sun. In the evening, for like reasons, the contrary course should be taken.

After all, it is upon the *mind* which a traveller brings along with him that his acquisitions, whether of pleasure or profit, must principally depend. May I be allowed a few words on this subject?

Nothing is more injurious to genuine feeling than the practice of hastily and ungraciously depreciating the face of one country by comparing it with that of another. True it is, "*Qui bene distinguit bene docet;*" yet fastidiousness is a wretched travelling companion; and the best guide to which, in matters of taste, we can entrust ourselves, is a disposition to be pleased. For example, if a traveller be among the Alps, let him surrender up his mind to the fury of the gigantic torrents, and take delight in the contemplation of their almost irresistible violence, without complaining of the monotony of their foaming course, or being disgusted with the muddiness of the water—apparent even where it is violently agitated. In Cumberland and Westmoreland let not the comparative weakness of the streams prevent him from sympathizing with such impetuosity as they possess; and, making the most of the present objects, let him, as he justly may do, observe with admiration the unrivalled brilliancy of the water, and that variety of motion, mood, and character that arises

out of the want of those resources by which the power of the streams in the Alps is supported. Again, with respect to the mountains; though these are comparatively of diminutive size, though there is little of perpetual snow, and no voice of summer avalanches is heard among them, and though traces left by the ravage of the elements are here comparatively rare and unimpressive, yet out of this very deficiency proceeds a sense of stability and permanence that is to many minds more grateful—

“ While the coarse rushes to the sweeping breeze  
Sigh forth their ancient melodies.”

Among the Alps are few places which do not preclude this feeling of tranquil sublimity. Havoc, and ruin, and desolation, and encroachment are everywhere more or less obtruded; and it is difficult, notwithstanding the naked loftiness of the *piques*, and the snow-capped summits of the *mounts*, to escape from the depressing sensation that the whole are in a rapid process of dissolution, and, were it not that the destructive agency must abate as the heights diminish, would, in time to come, be levelled with the plains. Nevertheless I would relish to the utmost the demonstrations of every species of power at work to effect such changes.

From these general views let us descend a moment to detail. A stranger to mountain imagery naturally, on his first arrival, looks out for sublimity in every object that admits of it, and is almost always disappointed. For this disappointment there exists, I believe, no general preventive; nor is it desirable that there should. But with regard to one class of objects there is a point in which injurious expectations may be easily corrected. It is generally supposed that waterfalls are scarcely



worth being looked at except after much rain, and that the more swollen the stream the more fortunate the spectator ; but this, however, is true only of large cataracts, with sublime accompaniments, and not even of these without some drawbacks. In other instances what becomes, at such a time, of that sense of refreshing coolness which can only be felt in dry and sunny weather, when the rocks, herbs, and flowers glisten with moisture diffused by the breath of the precipitous water? But, considering these things as objections of sight only, it may be observed that the principal charm of the smaller waterfalls or cascades consists in certain proportions of form and affinities of colour, among the component parts of the scene, and in the contrast maintained between the falling water and that which is apparently at rest, or rather settling gradually into quiet in the pool below. The beauty of such a scene, where there is naturally so much agitation, is also heightened, in a peculiar manner, by the *glimmering*, and, towards the verge of the pool, by the *steady* reflection of the surrounding images. Now all those delicate distinctions are destroyed by heavy floods, and the whole stream rushes along in foam and tumultuous confusion. A happy proportion of component parts is indeed noticeable among the landscapes of the North of England ; and in this characteristic, essential to a perfect picture, they surpass the scenes of Scotland, and in a still greater degree those of Switzerland.

W. WORDSWORTH.



# THE ENGLISH LAKES.

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## DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST.

**T**HE DISTRICT OF THE LAKES is now conveniently visited from all quarters by railway ; and

Tourists from the South,

commencing at Lancaster, have two approaches open to them, the most direct one being by the London and North-Western Railway, *viâ* Kendal, to the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, distant a mile and a half from Bowness and the lake, whence the tour of the surrounding district may with the greatest convenience be commenced. Omnibuses meet every train to convey passengers to Bowness. The second approach is by leaving the London and North-Western Railway at Carnforth, and crossing Morecambe Bay by the Furness Railway to Ulverston ; the Midland Railway Company also run through carriages over the same line, from Leeds and the south. From Ulverston a new branch railway has recently been opened, running direct to the LAKE SIDE STATION, at the foot of Windermere, and about a mile from the well-known hotel the *Swan*, at Newby Bridge. From Lake Side the Windermere steamers ply daily during the season at almost all hours, by which means visitors may gain their headquarters for a while at Bowness, the best and most con-

venient halting-place, if this route be adopted. There are here three large and comfortable hotels; namely, the *Royal*, supplemented by the *Old England Lake Hotel*, recently erected, both under the management of Mrs. Scott; and the *Crown*, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Cloudsdale.

[Arrived at Ulverston, FURNESS ABBEY may easily be visited by continuing the journey by rail (seven miles), returning thence to Lake Side, Windermere, as before directed; but a visit to these venerable ruins forms a favourite excursion of one day from either Bowness or Windermere.]

#### Tourists from the North

may enter the Lake District by the London and North-Western Railway, branching off at Penrith for Keswick; and after having seen the beauties of that neighbourhood [see directions under the head KESWICK], proceed southward to Windermere, &c., by reversing the order of the following directions; but the approach by Kendal is here recommended as being the best also for visitors from the North, by diverging at Oxenholme Junction, on the London and North-Western Railway, for Windermere, taking a peep, if time should permit, at the ancient town of KENDAL on the way, with its fine old five-aisled Parish Church, the Geological Museum of the Natural History Society, and other places of interest well worth a leisurely visit of a few hours.

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#### WINDERMERE.

After leaving Kendal, by rail, for Windermere, the tourist may consider himself comfortably settled in the *Windermere Hotel*, or in any of the hotels in Bowness [see BOWNESS]. We will, however, make the *Windermere Hotel* our starting-point at present; but let it be understood that the following excursions may be made with equal facility from Bowness, taking into account the distance (a mile and a half) between the two places. The *Windermere Hotel* is a commodious establishment,



situated at the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, under the excellent management of Mr. Rigg. This hotel—

“Overlooks the bed of Windermere,  
Like a vast river, stretching in the sun.  
With exultation, at his feet, he [the tourist] sees  
Lake, islands, promontories, gleaming bays,  
A universe of Nature's fairest forms,  
Proudly reveal'd with instantaneous burst,  
Magnificent, and beautiful, and gay.”

Before the introduction of the railway into this district, there was not a house on the spot that now forms the site of the flourishing village of Windermere. The Church, a neat edifice, a few hundred yards on the Ambleside Road, was built by the Rev. J. Addison, the first incumbent, and was afterwards enlarged, by the addition of the south aisle, at the expense of the late John Braithwaite, Esq., of Orrest Head. More recently the north aisle was added by the late John Gandy, Esq., of Oakland. The Rev. Mr. Lowndes is the present incumbent. A College, designed originally for the education of the sons of the clergy, was established at Windermere, but not answering in that capacity, it has been formed into a general educational establishment, under the successful management of G. H. Puckle, Esq. Comfortable lodgings may be had in the village, and strangers will find a good circulating library at Mr. J. Garnett's, stationer and postmaster.

There are numerous pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, which will be readily pointed out to tourists, and from the top of the hill behind the hotel a magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

There is an interesting walk, abounding with rich and varied scenery, along a public footpath through the woods above ELLERAY, formerly the property, and for some time the residence, of the late Professor Wilson.

There is also an agreeable walk through the copses in the direction of the lake, by an ancient bridle-road, which is entered through the second gate below the church. This road comes out into the lane leading from Cook's House to Bowness, at the farm called Miller Ground. After ascending the hill on the right, the tourist will soon join the Ambleside Road, at Cook's House, having on the left, overlooking the woods of

Calgarth, a view of Windermere, with the Pikes of Langdale, forming a landscape of surpassing richness.

At the junction of the roads, at COOK'S HOUSE (Mrs. Jeffries'), that to the right will take the tourist back to his inn; but, if time should permit, a leisurely stroll for a mile or so up the lane (opposite) leading to Troutbeck, abounding in scenery of the finest description, will afford much enjoyment.

### Troutbeck.

The beautiful Valley of Troutbeck may be conveniently visited from Windermere, and the ascent of HIGH STREET, an ancient Roman road, at its head, is more easily accomplished from this than from any other point.

Tourists visiting Troutbeck on horseback or in carriages will have to proceed on the Ambleside Road for about a mile, and turn to the right at Cook's House, before mentioned. Pedestrians may take a short cut through the Elleray Woods, by the public footpath, which joins the Troutbeck Road at ST. CATHARINE'S (Lord Bradford's).

This road leads straight into the valley; but, before reaching the Chapel, the tourist should take a lane to the left, leading to the village (somewhat remarkable for its cottage architecture), which is more favourable for seeing the beauties of the vale.

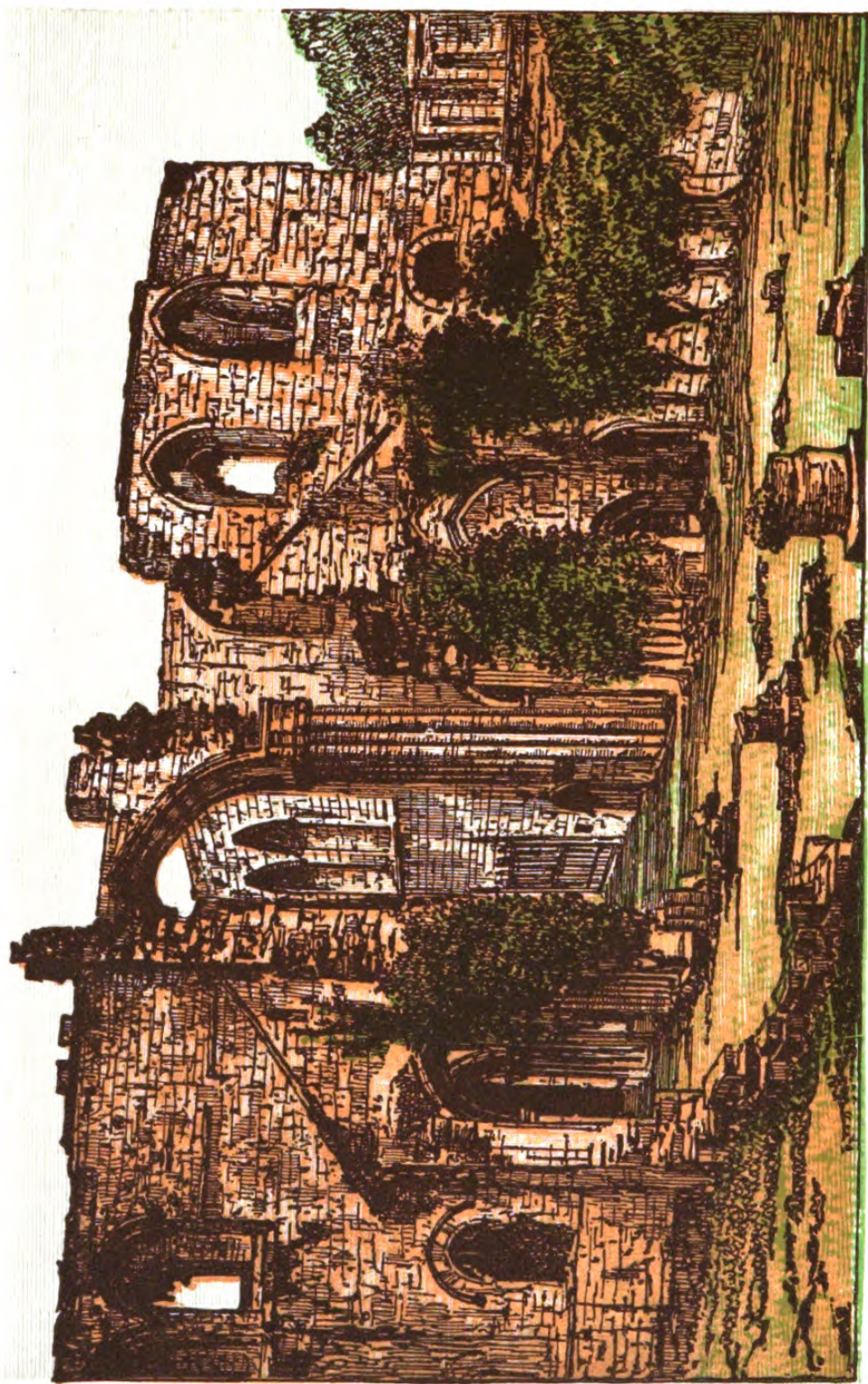
In the village is a small public-house, called the *Mortal Man*, which name it acquired from the following humorous lines, inscribed on a sign-board which formerly hung over the door:—

“ O mortal man, that liv'st on bread,  
How comes thy nose to be so red?  
Thou silly ass, that looks so pale,  
It is with drinking Birkett's ale !”

This sign-board, depicting the portraits of two well-known characters in the vale—one of them rubicund and jolly, with a nose giving unmistakable evidence of a love of the bottle; the other with a visage remarkable for the longitude of its outline and its cadaverous hue—was painted by a clever and eccentric artist of the name of Julius Cæsar Ibbotson, who resided in Troutbeck thirty or forty years ago, and who was probably also the author of the above lines.







EAST WINDOW, FURNESS ABBEY.

From the village to the head of the valley the distance is about three miles, the road skirting the hill on the western side of the vale, and abounding in scenes of great pastoral beauty. The mountains on the north-east are those of Kentmere—namely, the Yoke towards the south ; Hill Bell, Froswick, and High Street, which closes in the valley at its head, on the north. If the high road were pursued, the tourist would be led to Kirkstone and Patterdale.

On returning to the hotel, a pleasant variety will be found by passing through the village, and descending into the Ambleside Road near *Low Wood Hotel* ; thence, turning to the left, the distance to the *Windermere Hotel* is about two miles.

Troutbeck was the birth-place of the father of Hogarth, the greatest of our English dramatic painters.

#### Kentmere.

The romantic Valley of Kentmere is within an easy distance for a morning's walk or ride. The Troutbeck Road must be pursued as far as THE HOWE ( ——— ), in Applethwaite, where it strikes off to the right over the common, and descends into Kentmere, near Kentmere Hall, the birth-place of the famous Bernard Gilpin, the Apostle of the North. There is a small inn in the valley ; and the Chapel, a very ancient edifice, is worthy the notice of the curious in ecclesiastical architecture.

#### Furness Abbey.

If the tourist, in his approach to the Lakes, did not visit Furness Abbey, he may conveniently do so from Windermere, by taking the steamer at Bowness to Lake Side Station, at the foot of the lake, whence the Ulverston and Furness Railway will convey him direct to the ruins, distant sixteen miles. There is an excellent hotel within the ruins of the Abbey.

At NEWBY BRIDGE, one mile from the Lake Side Station, there is a commodious and comfortable hotel (the *Swan*), where carriages and post-horses may be had if required.



Furness Abbey possesses peculiar attractions to the antiquarian and the pleasure-seeker, and, being now so easily approached, is a place of great resort. It is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who has, since the introduction of the railway, which passes through part of the ruins, converted the Abbot's house into a commodious hotel, and laid out the area adjoining as a pleasure-ground, in a style according well with the monastic character of the place.

The monastery, according to the authority of John Stell, a monk who belonged to the house, was first planted at Tulket, in Amounderness, in the year 1124; three years after which, viz., on the 1st of July, 1127, it was translated and founded by Stephen, Earl of Bologna and Morton (afterwards King of England), in the Vale of Bekansgill,\* in the peninsula of Furness. As to the power, privileges, benefactions, and possessions of Furness Abbey, it would take almost an entire volume fully to narrate and illustrate the whole.

The lordship of Furness comprehends all that tract of land, with the islands included, commencing in the north at the Shire Stones, on Wrynose Hills, and descending by Elterwater into Windermere, and by the outlet of that lake, at Newby Bridge, over Levens Sands into the sea. Extending along the sea, it includes the Isle of Foulney, the Pile of Fouldrey, and the Isle of Walney; beyond which, turning to the north-east, it ascends, first by the estuary of Duddon, and then by the river itself, which, by the names of Duddon, and higher up of Cockley Beck, traces an ascending line to the Shire Stones again, where the boundary commenced.

The power of the Abbot throughout the whole of this territory, in affairs both ecclesiastical and civil, was confessedly absolute. Within these limits he exacted the same oath of fealty which was paid to the King. The veneration which the sanctity and dignity of his office inspired, and the circumstances of his territory being bounded on one hand by seas almost impassable, and on the other by mountains almost insurmountable, conspired to give to Furness the character and importance

\* Bekansgill, from Lethel Bekan, the *Solanum Lethale*, or Deadly Nightshade, which once abounded in the district, and is still found among the ruins.



of a separate and independent kingdom. Pope Eugenius III. and Pope Innocent III. both conferred special favours on the Furness monks ; and the princely foundation of Stephen was confirmed and secured to them by the charters of twelve succeeding monarchs of England. Immense wealth was, besides, conferred on them by propitiatory offerings of the neighbouring families of opulence, who consigned their substance, with their bodies, to the sacred retirement of the Abbey.

With these means and appliances, the monks exercised absolute dominion over the whole peninsula of Furness during four centuries, from the foundation of the Abbey till the general dissolution of monasteries in the time of Henry VIII., when all power and authority, wealth and honours, were surrendered up to the King. The last Abbot was humbled so far as to accept, as a pension, during the remainder of his life, the profits of the Rectory of Dalton, which were then valued at £33 6s. 8d. per annum.

The situation of the monastery indicates the peculiarly good taste of the architects. Secluded in a deep glen, which nevertheless opens out below into an expanse of fertile meadows, irrigated by a murmuring brook, and screened by a forest of stately timber, the contemplative monks could here, unawed and unseen, perform their rites, and pour out their souls in prayer.

The magnitude of the Abbey may be known from the dimensions of the ruins ; and enough is standing to show that in the style of architecture prevailed the same simplicity of taste which is found in most houses belonging to the Cistercian monks which were erected about the same time with Furness Abbey. The round and pointed arches occur in the doors and windows. The fine clustered Gothic and the heavy plain Norman pillars stand contrasted. The walls show excellent masonry, are in many places counter-arched, and the ruins discover a strong cement.

On the outside of the east window, under an arched drip-stone, is a well-executed representation of the head of Stephen, the founder ; opposite to it that of Maud, his queen—both crowned. In the south wall, and east end of the church, are four seats (*sedilia*), adorned with Gothic ornaments. In these the officiating priest, with his

attendants, sat at intervals, during the celebration of high mass. In the middle space, where the first barons of Kendal are interred, lies a procumbent figure of a man in armour, cross-legged.

The chapter-house is the only building belonging to the Abbey which is marked with any elegance of Gothic sculpture: it has been a noble room of sixty feet by forty-five. The entrance or porch is still standing, a fine circular arch, enriched with a deep cornice, and a portico on each side. The only entire roof of any apartment now remaining is that of a building without the enclosure wall, which is supposed to have been a private chapel to the guest-hall. It is a single-ribbed arch that groins from the wall.

In magnitude this Abbey was the second in England belonging to the Cistercian monks, and next in opulence to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire. The church and cloisters were encompassed by a wall, which commenced at the east side of the great northern door, and formed the strait enclosure; and a space of ground, to the extent of sixty-five acres, was surrounded by a stone wall, which enclosed the mills, kilns, ovens, and fish-ponds belonging to the Abbey, the ruins of which are still visible. This last was the great enclosure, now called the Deer Park, in which such terraces might be formed as would equal, if not surpass, any in England.

By visitors wishing to examine the ruins of the Abbey the following Ground-plan of the buildings may be consulted with advantage:—

EXPLANATION OF THE GROUND-PLAN OF FURNESS ABBEY.

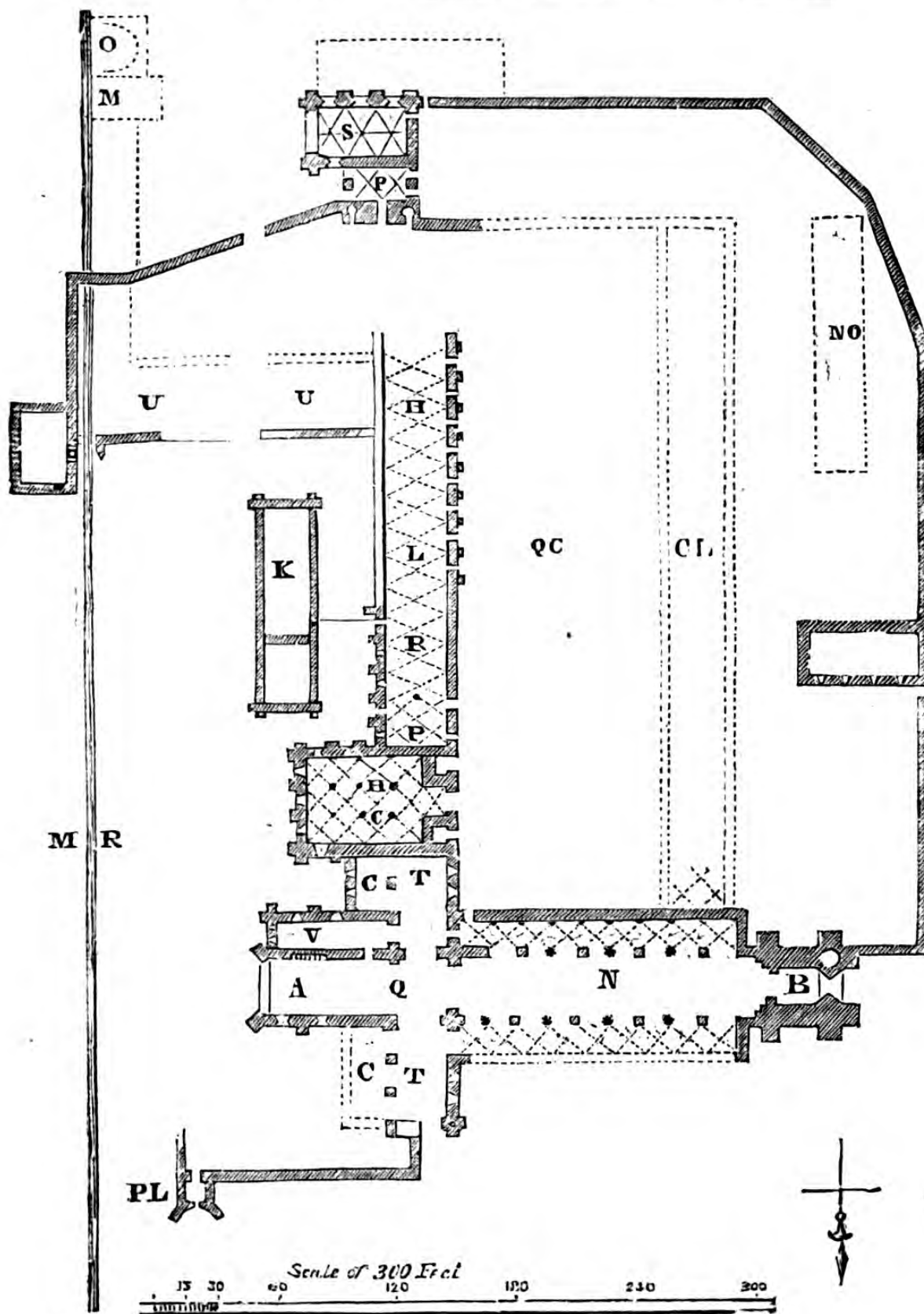
A, B, C, Q, T, V, N, represent the parts of the church.

A, the east end of the church, where the higher altar stood. Behind that was the circumambulatory.

In the south wall was placed the piscina, or shallow stone basin, at which the priest washed his hands before service; there is also a small niche, and over it hung the manutergium, on each side of the basin for receiving the purifactories. Below these are four stalls or seats, in the wall, richly ornamented in the Gothic style, in which the officiating priest, with his assistants, sat at intervals, at the time of celebrating high mass.

Q, the choir.—CC, chapels.—V, vestry.

TT, the transept. At the north end of the transept, below T, is the great door into the church; and at the south end is a doorway leading to the dormitory, through which the monks came into the church at midnight to sing matins, or morning prayers. On the west side of the door at the north end of the transept there is a spiral staircase, which, after rising in





a perpendicular direction for a considerable height, branched out into a passage in the western wall, and led to another flight of spiral stairs, on the top of one of the clustered columns, which supported the central tower over the intersection of the nave and transept. These different flights of steps formed the communication between the ground floor of the church and the higher parts of the tower.

N, the nave of the church. Above N is the southern aisle, and below N is the northern aisle. In the south wall adjoining the transept is a doorway opening into a quadrangular court. There has probably been also a doorway in the north wall, near the west end of the nave.

B, the belfry, or tower, at the west end of the church. In the wall on the south side of the ruins of this tower, close to the west window, there is a part of the spiral stairs which led to the top of the tower.

CH, CL, H, K, L, M, NO, O, P, PL, QC, R, S, U, represent the chapter-house, the cloisters, and part of the Abbey adjoining.

CH, the chapter-house, over which were the library and scriptorium. The roof is represented as it lately stood. The porch has been ornamented with a deep ox-eye cornice, and pilasters of marble. The pilasters are demolished, but the arch is entire. On each side of this porch there is a portico in the wall, with a similar cornice.

R, the dining-room, or refectory. There has been a passage leading from it to K, the kitchen and offices, over which were lodging-rooms for the secular servants.

L, the locutorium, adjoining which was the calefactory.

H, halls and rooms.

S, a building on the outside of the strait enclosure, supposed to have been the school-house. There is a stone seat all round, and in the south wall is the stone pillar upon which was erected the pulpit of the teacher. The roof of this building is entire, and also that of a passage adjoining. Over these have been apartments.

PP, passages.—CL, the opposite wing of the cloisters, razed to the ground.—QC, the area of the quadrangular court.—PL, a porter's lodge and gateway.—M, the mill.—MR, the mill race.—O, the great oven.—NO, the ruins of a building of uncertain extent, supposed to have been the novitiate.—UU, the ruins of buildings of uncertain extent and appropriation.

The rivulet from the north, which constantly runs through the valley, is conducted by the east end of the church and side of the cloisters in a subterraneous passage or tunnel, which is arched over. Another temporary brook, from the west, has been conducted by NO, and under S, in a similar manner. There has also been a subterraneous passage, leading from the race of the rivulet, under K, and forwards in an unknown direction. It has probably been conducted under some part of the church, and has served for a drain or sewer.

#### DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH, THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, AND CLOISTERS.

The inside length of the church, from east to west, is 275 feet 8 inches; the thickness of the east end wall, and the depth of the east end buttress, 8 feet 7 inches; the thickness of the west end wall, 9 feet 7 inches; the depth of the west end buttress, 10 feet 8 inches; the extreme length of the church, 304 feet 6 inches. The inside width of the east end is 28 feet, and the thickness of the two side walls, 10 feet. The total width of the east end is, therefore, 38 feet. The height of the arch above Q, from the floor to the underside of the centre-stone, is 52 feet 6 inches.

The inside length of the transept is 130 feet; the south wall is 6 feet, and the north wall 3 feet 6 inches in thickness; the inside width of the transept is 28 feet 4 inches; the thickness of the two side walls, 8 feet 8 inches. The whole breadth of the transept is, therefore, 37 feet.

The inside width of the nave is 66 feet; and the thickness of the two

side walls, 8 feet ; therefore the whole width of the nave is 74 feet. The height of the side-walls of the church has been about 54 feet.

The inside of the chapter-house measures 60 feet by 45 feet 6 inches, and the thickness of each wall 3 feet 6 inches.

The inside width of the cloister alley is 31 feet 6 inches, and the thickness of the two walls 8 feet.

The area of the quadrangular court is 338 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet 6 inches. On solemn days the monks used to walk in procession round this court, under a shade.

Having explored the beauties of this once magnificent monastery, the tourist may, if he have any interest in mining pursuits, be probably induced to visit BARROW-IN-FURNESS, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, where are situated the Iron-works of Messrs. Schneider and Co., and the extensive Jute-works lately established there. The distance is only five miles by railway. The population of this town twenty years ago was not more than one thousand.

Or he may return to Windermere, either by way of Ulverston and Lake Side, and so back to his quarters ; or proceed by rail to Coniston, thence by public conveyance or private carriage, by the ferry, to Bowness or Windermere. If the former route be taken he will pass DALTON, the ancient capital of Furness, with a population of about 9,000. Here George Romney, the distinguished portrait-painter, was born, at a place called Beckside, on the 5th of December, 1734. He will also pass

### Ulverston.

Ulverston is a flourishing market-town and port, and the emporium of Furness at the present day. Population about 7,500, and market-day on Thursday. There are many beautiful walks in the neighbourhood, and particularly in the adjacent grounds of CONISHEAD PRIORY. Inns, the *Sun*, and *Bradyll's Arms*.

If the Coniston route be preferred, the tourist will find, near the railway-station at CONISTON, a commodious hostelry, called the *Waterhead Hotel* (Sly), a new and elegant building, situate on the western side of the lake, where every accommodation is afforded to tourists visiting this interesting part of the district. There are other comfortable inns in the village, a short distance from the hotel.

A leisurely traveller might derive much pleasure from looking into YEWDALÉ and TILBERTHWAITE, returning from the head of Yewdale by a mountain track which has the farm of Tarn Hows a little on the right. By this road the best view of Coniston Lake from the north is seen.

The ascent to the top of the OLD MAN MOUNTAIN may be made conveniently from Coniston, but a great part of a day would be required for this excursion; and the ground being rugged in places, it should not be undertaken without a guide. The height of the Old Man is 2,633 feet, and the view from it is inferior to no mountain view in the country, excepting that from Scawfell or Helvellyn, if indeed it be inferior to the latter. Ponies may be used for some distance in the ascent.

The LAKE OF CONISTON is six miles long, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. Its greatest depth is twenty-seven fathoms, and it is famous for its char (*salmo Alpinus*), a species of trout which inhabits the deep water, and is taken only at particular times of the year.

The distance from the hotel at Coniston to Windermere is about eleven miles. The road, after leaving Coniston Waterhead and the woods of J. C. Marshall, Esq., whose residence is seen to the right, is over a bleak moor, until it begins to drop down into the VALE OF ESTHWAITE, at the head of which is the compact little market-town of HAWKSHEAD, where, on a bold elevation, stands the Parish Church, commanding a pleasant prospect of the LAKE OF ESTHWAITE, which is two miles long, and half a mile in breadth. Here is a free Grammar School, founded in 1585, by Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, whose family is yet found in the vicinity. Some years ago this school was filled with pupils not only from the neighbourhood, but from the surrounding counties, numbering at one period about 110. The poet Wordsworth, and Dr. Wordsworth, his brother, with many others distinguished for classical attainments, were educated here.

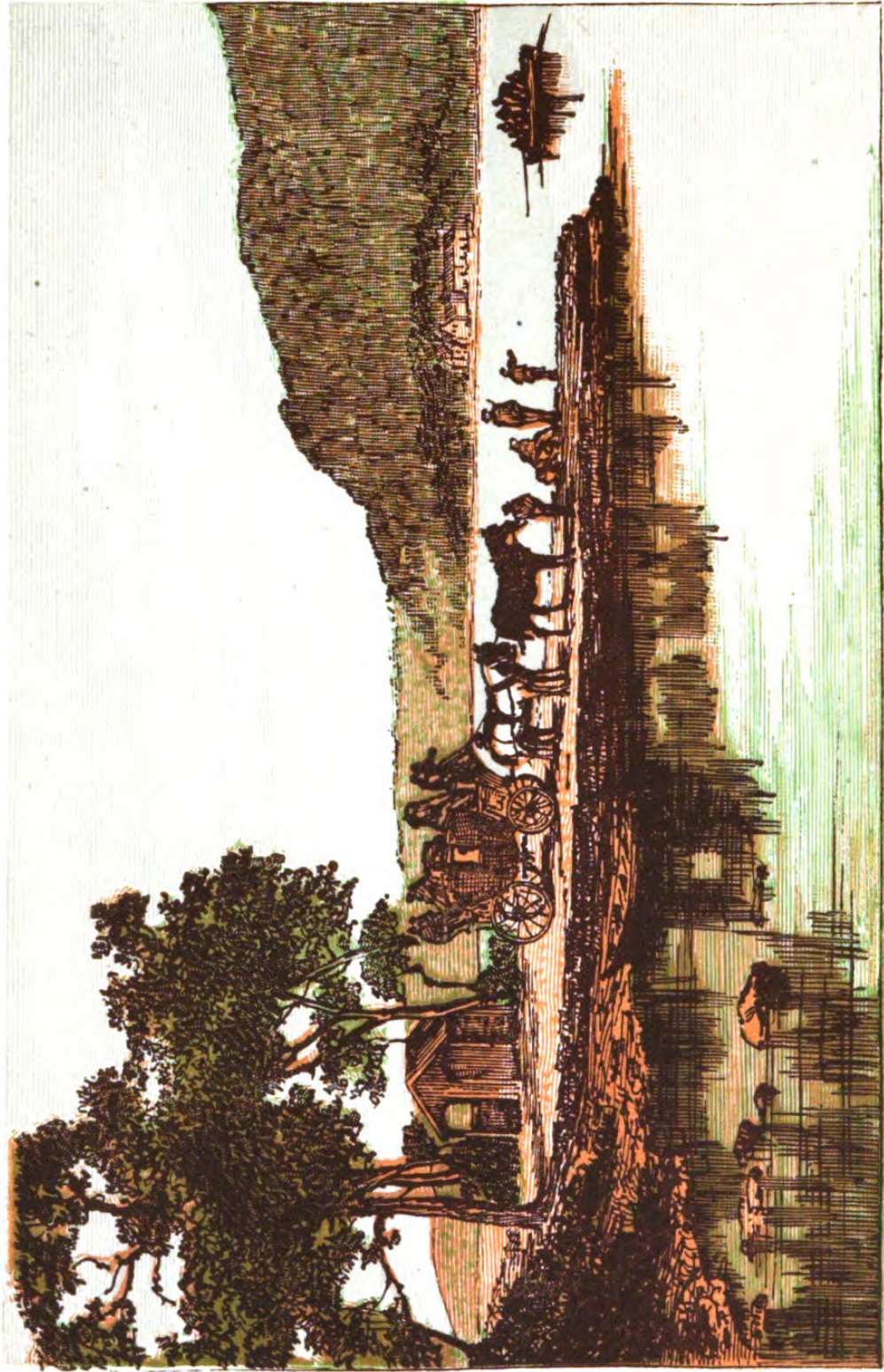
From Hawkshead to the FERRY-HOUSE on Windermere, where there is a good and commodious hotel, the road passes over hilly ground through the twin villages of NEAR and FAR SAWREY, passing on the left LAKE BANK, a pretty cottage, and on the right LAKE FIELD (J. R. Ogden's, Esq.). The sight of the lake from the top of the hill is extremely fine.



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THE FERRY NAB, WINDERMERE.

The tourist halting at the Ferry for a while will find comfortable quarters at the *Ferry Hotel*, which is pleasantly situated in the midst of a variety of charming aquatic scenery, and very convenient for the steamers, which call at the pier every trip, to land and take in passengers. He ought by all means to visit the Station-house, which is within a short and pleasant walk of the inn, and commands a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole extent of the lake.

Proceed hence to Bowness by the ferry-boat propelled by steam power, or by one of the regular steamers.

### Bowness.

Bowness is about a mile and a half from Windermere Railway-station, and is situate

“Midway on long Winander's eastern shore,  
Within the crescent of a pleasant bay.”

It is reached by traversing what is called the Old Road, having on the right the College with its grounds, and ELLERTHWAITE, the residence of James Thompson, Esq., on the left hand. Near Bowness are numerous neat residences and comfortable lodging-houses. Bowness is favourable for aquatic excursions, both by the steamers, which pass and repass several times in the course of a day, and also by pleasure-boats, which are kept and let out to parties desirous of enjoying the scenery of the lake from its surface. It contains three comfortable and commodious hotels, as already mentioned, page 2. The Church is an ancient structure with a square tower, dedicated to St. Martin, and has recently been restored. The remains of the late learned Bishop Watson, of Llandaff, rest in the church-yard, close by the eastern window. A handsome School-house looks down from an eminence in the centre of the village, and stands as a monument of the munificence of the late John Bolton, Esq., of Storrs Hall, who erected the edifice at his own expense. An interesting Model of the Lake District is exhibited here during the season, and is well worthy of inspection.



### Windermere Lake.

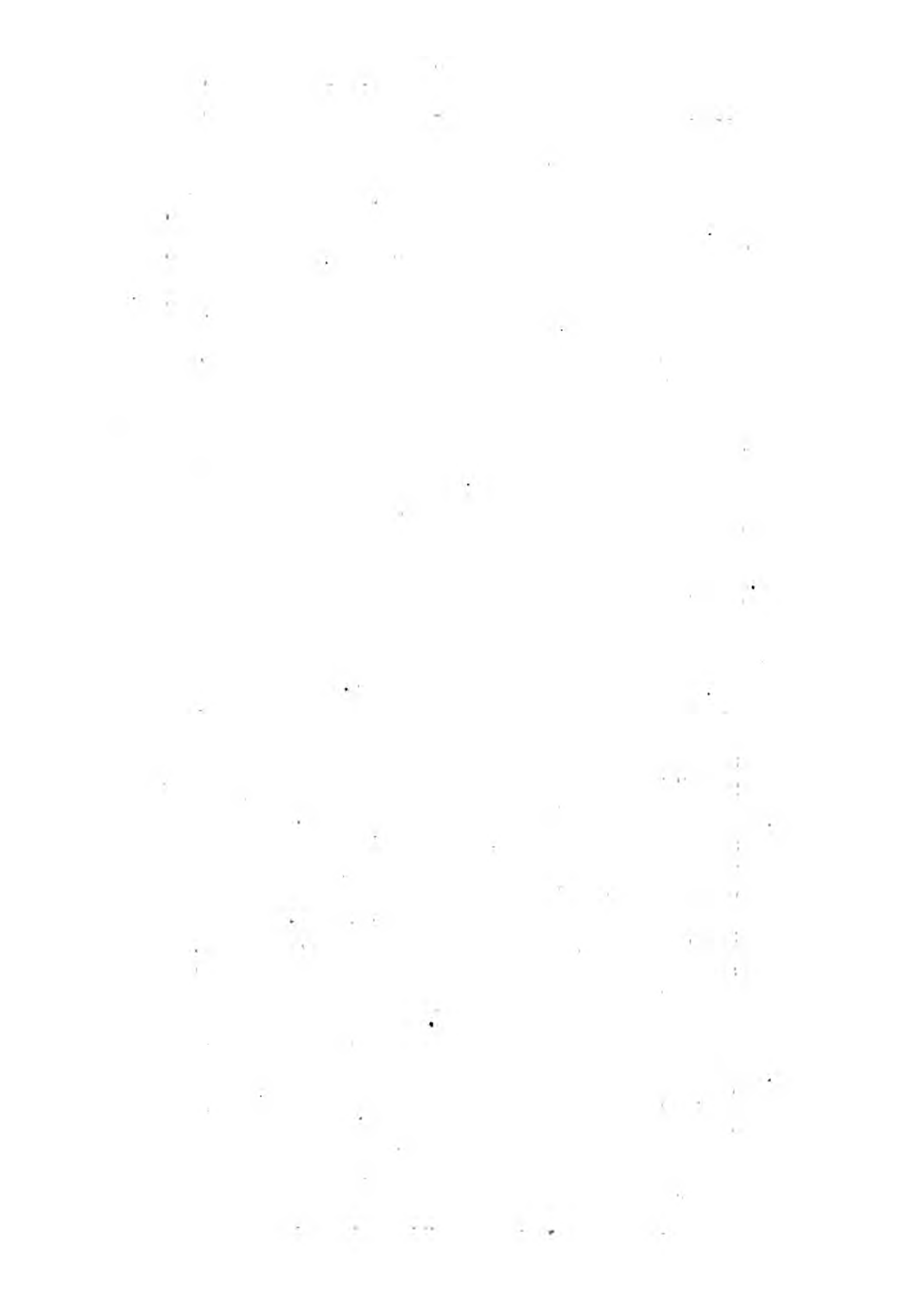
Windermere is the largest of the English lakes, being ten miles in length, and more than a mile at its greatest breadth. Its two principal feeders are the rivers Brathay and Rothay, which join near Croft Lodge, and pour their united waters into the lake. The Brathay rises in the group of lofty mountains between Langdale and Borrowdale. The Rothay issues partly from Rydal Water, and partly out of the hills at the head of Ambleside.

A circumstance very interesting to the naturalist should be mentioned here. The char and trout, at the approach of the spawning season, may be seen proceeding together out of the lake up the stream to the point where the Brathay and Rothay meet, when they uniformly separate, as if by mutual arrangement, the char always, and all of them, taking to the Brathay, and the trout the other stream, the Rothay ! How is this peculiarity to be accounted for ?

The lower part of Windermere is now, from the facilities afforded by the steamers, more frequently visited than formerly. It has many interesting points of view, especially at STORRS HALL and at FELL FOOT, where the Coniston Mountains peer nobly over the western barrier, which elsewhere, along the whole lake, is comparatively tame. Windermere ought to be seen both from its shores and from its surface. None of the other lakes unfold so many fresh beauties to him who sails upon them. This is owing to its greater size, to the islands, and its having *two* vales at the head, with their accompanying mountains of nearly equal dignity. Nor can the grandeur of these two terminations be seen at once from any point, except from the bosom of the lake. The islands, except BELLE ISLE (Mr. Bridson's), which is private, may be explored at any time of the day ; but one bright unruffled evening must, if possible, be set apart for the splendour, the stillness, and solemnity of a three hours' voyage upon the higher division of the lake. Many persons content themselves with what they see of Windermere during their progress in a boat from Bowness to the head of the lake, walking thence to









Ambleside. But the whole road from Bowness is rich in a diversity of pleasing or grand scenery : there is scarcely a field on the road-side which if entered would not give the landscape some additional charm.

Numerous islands adorn the surface of this lovely lake, the largest of which, BELLE ISLE, contains upwards of thirty acres, with an elegant mansion thereon. LADY HOLME, a small island nearly opposite to Rayrigg, had, in the time of Henry VIII., a chapel dedicated to Our Lady within its small territory, belonging to Furness Abbey ; but no traces of this sanctuary are left to mark its site.

The VALLEY OF HAWKSHEAD is visited to most advantage and most conveniently from Bowness. Cross the lake by the ferry, ascend the hill, passing on the right Sawrey Knotts, and on the left the newly erected church dedicated to St. Peter, then through the villages of Sawrey, and on quitting the latter you will have a fine view of the Lake of Esthwaite, with the cone of one of the Langdale Pikes in the distance.

Many pleasant walks will be found in the neighbourhood of Bowness ; and one to the top of BISKET HOWE, a small eminence overlooking the valley, affords extensive views of the surrounding country.

The road from Bowness to Ambleside is partly through wooded ground, passing RAYRIGG, the residence of the Rev. Fletcher Fleming, on the left, on a slight elevation above the surface of the lake, and at an agreeable distance from the road. On ascending the hill above Rayrigg, it passes MILLER GROUND, an ancient farm-house, also THE PRIORY (Mr. Carver's), and soon joins the Ambleside Road at Cook's House, before mentioned, where stands, elevated above the road, WINLASS BECK, the residence of Mrs. Jeffries.

The road from this point, on the left, leads to Ambleside, passing the hamlet of TROUTBECK BRIDGE, about half a mile distant, where there is a small hotel, also a neat Independent Chapel. After crossing the bridge, IBBOTSHOLME, the residence of S. Taylor, Esq., is on the right.

CALGARTH PARK, formerly the seat of the learned and venerable Bishop Watson, is on the left. Also on the left, a little farther on, is ECCLERIGG, the residence

of Luther Watson, Esq., and on the right HOLBECK COTTAGE (Miss Meyer's). Presently the tourist will reach

### Low Wood Hotel,

a mile from the head of Windermere, which has lately been much enlarged, and where every attention will be paid by Mr. and Mrs. Logan to the comfort and accommodation of their guests. This is a most pleasant halting-place; no hotel in the whole district is so agreeably situated for water views and excursions; and the fields above it, and the lane that leads to Troutbeck, near it, present beautiful views towards each extremity of the lake. From this place and from Ambleside, rides may be taken in numerous directions, and the interesting walks are inexhaustible: a few of these will hereafter be particularized. The road from Low Wood to Ambleside, a distance of two miles, passes DOVE NEST, for a short time, in the summer of 1830, the retreat of the late Mrs. Hemans, and WANSFELL HOLME, the property of T. Wrigley, Esq., of Bury, whence, across the head of the lake, at the foot of Loughrigg Fell, may be seen CROFT LODGE (J. C. Wilson's, Esq.). From this point, also, looking in the same direction, the picturesque Chapel of Brathay, at the entrance of the Vale of Langdale, is visible. This chapel is in the Italian or Swiss style of architecture, and was built by the late Giles Redmayne, Esq., of London. BRATHAY HALL (G. Redmayne's, Esq.), is seen a little to the south, and still farther south WRAY CASTLE (Dr. Dawson's) is a bold and prominent object. The lake steamers sail up and down the lake several times in the course of the day, and the Keswick mail and other coaches pass and repass the hotel daily, in connection with the railway trains at Windermere.

### Excursions from Low Wood.

From this hotel the following excursions may be made, and may be taken also with the same convenience from *Waterhead Hotel* (Backhouse's), and from Ambleside:—

#### WALK TO SKELGILL FROM LOW WOOD.

1½ Low Fold .....	1½	½ Troutbeck Road .....	3½
1¼ Skelgill .....	2¾	1 Low Wood .....	4½
¼ Low Skelgill .....	3		

*Mountains as seen from Low Wood Inn.*



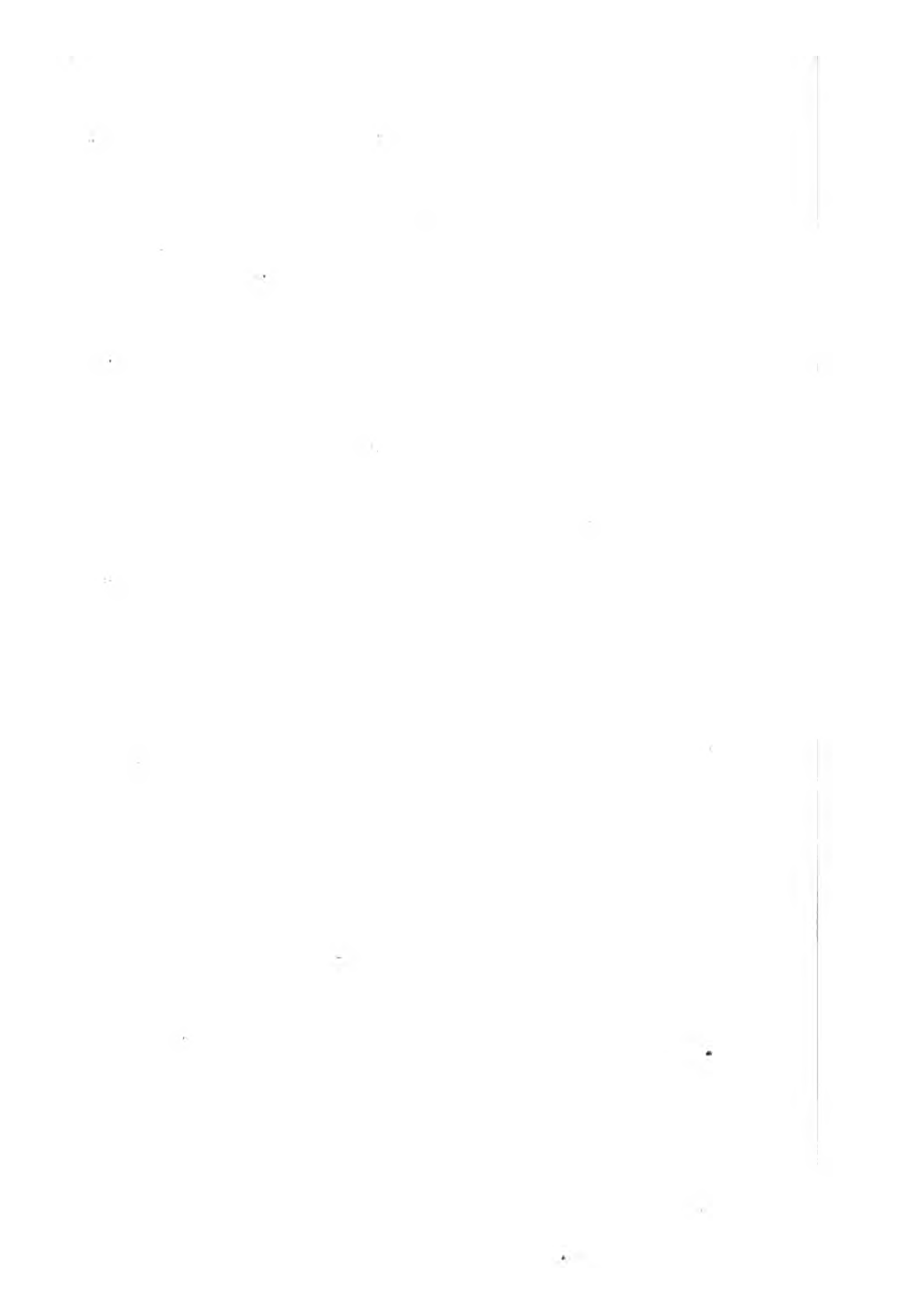
- |                           |                   |                       |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Wainay Scar             | 7 Scawfell Pike   | 13 Pike of Stickle    |
| 2 Coniston Old Man        | 8 Bowfell         | 14 Harrison's Stickle |
| 3 Wetherlam               | 9 Hanging Knotts  | 15 Pavayark           |
| 4 Skelwith                | 10 Great End      | 16 Loughrigg Fell     |
| 5 Crinkle Crags           | 11 Glaramara      | 17 Easedale Head      |
| 6 Pike of Bluscow (below) | 12 The Stake Pass | 18 Lowrigg Fell       |

*Mountains as seen at an elevation on the road opposite the Inn at Strandsin Wasdale.*



- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|





CIRCUIT FROM LOW WOOD, BY AMBLESIDE, KIRKSTONE, AND TROUTBECK.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ambleside .....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Troutbeck .....	10
4 Guide-post on Kirkstone ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		2 Low Wood .....	12

WALK OR RIDE THROUGH TROUTBECK AND APPLETHWAITE TO BOWNESS, OR BACK TO LOW WOOD.

2 Guide-post in Troutbeck ..	2		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cook's House .....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ The Howe, in Applethwaite	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		2 Bowness .....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

If the return is from Cook's House to Low Wood, the round will be 8 miles.

These excursions abound in delightful prospects, and the view from the top of the hill about a mile from the hotel, on the Troutbeck Road, is the finest of its kind amongst the Lakes. From this point, says Professor Wilson, "the islands of Windermere are seen almost all lying together in a cluster, below which all is loveliness and beauty—above, all majesty and grandeur."



AMBLESIDE.

Ambleside is a small market town, situate in the Vale of the Rothay, one mile north of Windermere. Good accommodation is here provided for tourists at the *Salutation Hotel* (Townson's), the *Queen's* (Brown's), and the *White Lion* (Rainforth's), as well as at private lodgings; and, as the town is in the neighbourhood of many very interesting excursions, visitors to the Lakes usually make it their head-quarters for some time.

A handsome Church has recently been built here, and it forms a conspicuous and pleasing object in the vale. There is a circulating library in the town, kept by Mr. W. J. Ewington; and there is also a branch of the Kendal Bank, kept by Mr. W. Lister, in the Market-place.

A neat building was erected a few years ago for a market-house and public offices; and a handsome edifice, designed for a mechanics' institute, was built by the late Benson Harrison, Esq., an opulent inhabitant of Ambleside, and presented by him to the town.

## EXCURSIONS FROM AMBLESIDE.

VALES OF GREAT AND LITTLE LANGDALE.—This is a charming excursion of twenty-one miles. From Ambleside go to CLAPPERSGATE, where cross the Brathay, and proceed, with the river on the right and the chapel on the left hand, to the hamlet of SKELWITH-FOLD. When the houses are passed, turn before you descend the hill, through a gate on the right, and from a rocky point you will have a fine view of the Brathay River, Langdale Pikes, &c.; thence to COLWITH FORCE; and after passing through a gate, a short distance from Little Langdale Tarn, the ancient road from Kendal to Whitehaven in the days of pack-horses, over Wrynose and Hardknot, takes the left hand; the one to be pursued turns to the right, leading over the common to BLEA TARN. At this point Langdale Pikes, with Gimmer Crag between, rising from the unseen vale below, present noble features in the landscape, scarcely equalled in the Lake District. After leaving the tarn, the road descends rapidly to WALL END, at the head of Great Langdale, whence the tourist is recommended to proceed to MILLBECK, across the meadows, a mile distant, where there are two comfortable inns, and see

## Dungeon Ghyll.

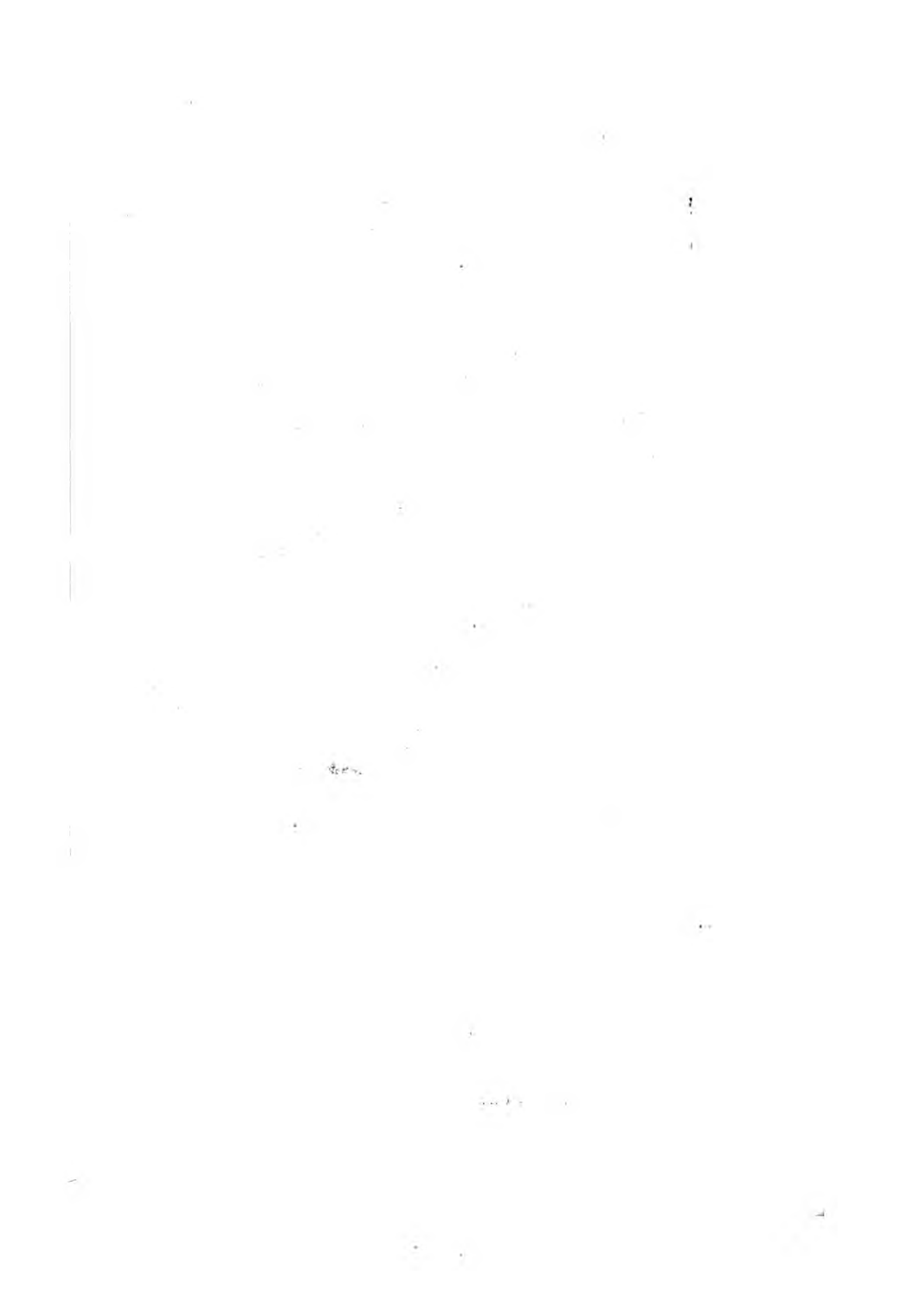
This ghyll, having its source between the Pikes, passes through a deep cleft in the mountain, into the cheeks of which a rock from the neighbouring heights has fallen, and got so wedged in as to form a grotesque natural arch, thus noticed by Wordsworth:—

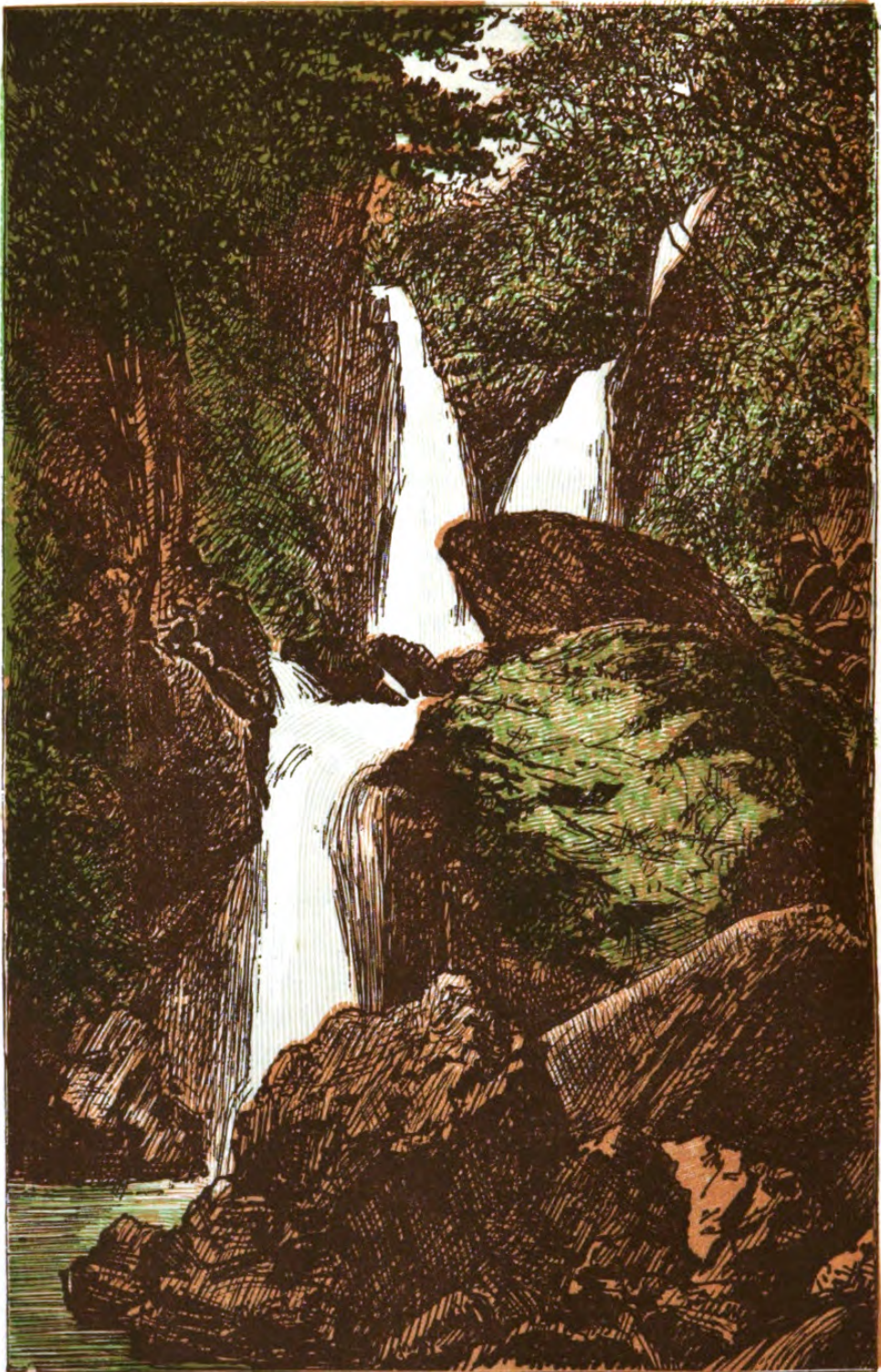
“A spot which you may see  
If ever you to Langdale go:  
Into a chasm a mighty block  
Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock;  
The gulf is deep below,  
And in a basin black and small  
Receives a lofty waterfall.”

## Langdale Pikes.

Langdale Pikes may be conveniently ascended from Millbeck, where a guide may be obtained. The best







STOCK GHYLL FORCE, AMBLESIDE.

ascent is by a peat-road to STICKLE TARN, a pretty circular piece of water, celebrated for its fine trout, reposing under the steep rocks of Pavey Ark, and thence to the top of the pike called HARRISON STICKLE, which is 2,401 feet in height. Although this pike is inferior in elevation to many of the neighbouring mountains, the views from it are interesting and extensive, especially in looking over the Vale of Great Langdale, towards Windermere, and over the open country to the south and south-east.

On leaving the Pikes, follow the road down Great Langdale, as far as the Chapel, passing Thrang Crag Slate Quarry on the left, which those who take an interest in geological science ought not to omit looking at. In the immediate vicinity are the extensive works of the Elterwater Gunpowder Company. Near the Chapel, which has recently been rebuilt, at the joint expense of the late John Robinson, Esq., of Elterwater Hall, and E. B. W. Balme, Esq., of High Close, there is a small ale-house, from which it is five miles to Ambleside. The road is either by Loughrigg Tarn or by Rydal and Grasmere Waters. The latter course is much to be preferred. The road strikes off on the left, near the Chapel, and in winding up the hill the whole Vale of Langdale, with the small Lake of Elterwater and Loughrigg Tarn, are seen to advantage. The view from High Close is exquisite. A few hundred yards from this point will bring you in sight of the Lake and Vale of Grasmere. Descending rapidly down a steep hill called Red Bank, you presently reach the village; and thence, turning southward, passing the church on your left, it is four miles on the main road to Ambleside. This excursion is altogether twenty-one miles (if Dungeon Ghyll and the Pikes are visited), of which, though assisted by a carriage, it will be necessary to walk from five to seven miles. [See GRASMERE, p. 29.]

#### Stock Ghyll Force,

half a mile from Ambleside, is a most interesting waterfall, if seen to advantage; but its beauties are in a great degree lost to the generality of visitors, who see the fall only from the footpath skirting the top of the



bank, and almost perpendicularly from the bottom of the channel. Besides, the view of the water is much obstructed by a redundancy of wood, which might be partially cleared with great advantage to the landscape. STOCK GHYLL rises in the Screes, on the side of Scandale Fell, not far from Kirkstone, and passing through Ambleside, joins the river Rothay a quarter of a mile below the town, about four miles from its source. This rivulet is one of the finest of its kind in the Lake District. The way to the waterfall is through the stable-yard of the *Salutation Hotel*, passing along a shady lane for two or three hundred yards, and then striking into the woods by a wicket or stile, on the left.

#### Aquatic Excursion on Windermere.

To the landing at Waterhead, where boats are moored, the walk is three-quarters of a mile. On embarking, order your boatman to proceed towards the deeply indented coast of Brathay into PULL WYKE, a pretty bay surrounded by rich woods, over which peep the Loughrigg and other elevated summits; and from Pull Wyke proceed by the grounds at Low Wray to the craggy and wooded promontory a little southward. From this place make for the hotel at Low Wood, in a direct line, and see the Langdale and Rydal Mountains in two separate and distinct arrangements, separated by the imposing heights of Loughrigg. Then return to the mouth of the Brathay by Holme Point, and up the river to the landing-place.

#### The Nook and Loughrigg Fell.

By a tourist halting a few days in Ambleside the NOOK also might be visited—a spot where there is a bridge over Scandale Beck, which makes a pretty subject for the pencil. And for residents of a week or so at Ambleside there are delightful rambles over every part of Loughrigg Fell, and among the enclosures on its sides; particularly about LOUGHRIGG TARN, and on its eastern side, about Fox Howe, and the properties adjoining to the northwards.

**Ambleside to Grasmere, under Loughrigg Fell.**

The walk from Ambleside, under Loughrigg Fell, to Grasmere, is one of the finest in the country. The tourist must take the road to Clappersgate, and, after crossing Rothay Bridge, enter a gate on the right hand. He will pass in regular succession MILLAR BRIDGE COTTAGE on the left; Rev. C. D. Bell's, on the hill, also on the left; FOX HOWE (Mrs. Arnold's), on the right; FOX GHYLL, on the left; LOUGHRIGG HOLME (Misses Quillinan's); SPRING COTTAGE (Mrs. Jones's); EBENEZER COTTAGE ( ——— ); and FIELD FOOT (W. D. Crewdson's, Esq.), also on the left. RYDAL HALL, the seat of General le Fleming, standing in an extensive park, richly adorned with numerous stately forest-trees, and RYDAL MOUNT (see pp. 28, 29)—until his death the residence of the poet Wordsworth—are prominent objects from several parts along the road. The mountains of Rydal Head, Fairfield, and Nab Scar on the north-east, and Loughrigg Fell on the western side of the valley, present many fine combinations of scenery. On reaching Pelter Bridge he must leave it on the right, taking the road by Coat Howe; and on arriving at the top of the lane he will come in view of Rydal Water. Keep the high terrace road, which leads to Red Bank, thence descend the hill on the right, and proceed to Grasmere, whence return to Ambleside by the Keswick Road, passing Brown's spacious *Prince of Wales Hotel*, at Town End. This walk is nine and a half miles, but may be curtailed one-half on arriving at Pelter Bridge, before named, by crossing it and returning through Rydal to Ambleside.

**Rydal Waterfalls.**

These two pretty waterfalls are pointed out to every one, and may be seen on application at the Cottage, near Rydal Chapel. The upper fall is in a glen above the Hall, but the lower fall, which is more beautiful, is seen from a summer-house in the pleasure-grounds. This walk is a distance of about two miles from Ambleside.

### Fairfield.

Fairfield is the high mountain closing on the north the domain of Rydal, with an elevation of 2,862 feet, and may be conveniently ascended from Ambleside. Commence the ascent at Rydal by the road between Rydal Hall and Rydal Mount, beyond which there is a green lane that leads to the Common, whence it is a steep and craggy climb to NAB SCAR. From a certain point on Nab Scar there is an exquisite view, commanding eight lakes; viz., Windermere, Blelham Tarn, Esthwaite Water, Rydal Water, Coniston Lake, Elterwater, Grasmere Lake, and Easedale Tarn. The traveller may hence proceed to the top of Fairfield by following the ridge, and return to Ambleside by Nook End Bridge, over the High and Low Pikes. The distance is about ten miles.

### Ambleside to Patterdale.

The distance from Ambleside to Patterdale is ten miles, and the Pass of Kirkstone and the descent from it are very impressive; but this vale, nevertheless, like the others, loses much of its effect by being entered from the head; so that it is better to go from Keswick, through Matteredale, and descend upon Gowbarrow Park; you are thus brought at once upon a magnificent view of the two higher reaches of the lake. To such persons, however, as decide upon visiting Patterdale from Ambleside, the following information may be useful. The road leaves Ambleside between the old Church and the Free Grammar-school, and ascends gradually for upwards of three miles to the summit of the mountain PASS OF KIRKSTONE, where there is a small public-house, said to be the highest inhabited house in the kingdom.\* A large detached mass of rock, called, from

\* Martin, the eccentric but clever artist, used occasionally to take up his abode here for months together, and he painted a sign-board, on which was a view of the house and surrounding scenery, with a coach and horses standing at the door. This sign-board hung for some time over the portal; but becoming disfigured by exposure to the weather, and losing its colour, it was taken down, and hung in the house for the admiration of travellers, until at last it came to an ignominious end, and, alas, was seized for debt! It is now, we believe, in the possession of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Kendal.







AIREY FORCE, GOWBARROW PARK



its shape, Kirkstone, is seen on the left, near the top of the pass. On descending from Kirkstone towards Patterdale, between Cold Fell on the right and Scandale Screes on the left, a new and interesting scene appears. Through a vista you have a pretty peep at Brothers Water, with the heights of Patterdale in the distance. The road runs close to Brothers Water, and then turns at right angles across the meadows, where it meets with another road from Hartsop Hall at Cowbridge. Between Cowbridge and the hotel at Patterdale, the romantic VALLEY OF DEEPDALE runs up into the mountains on the left. At the right-angular turn of the road above mentioned there is a bridle-road through the picturesque hamlet of LOW HARTSOP, along the side of Place Fell, which joins the main road again at Goldril Bridge, a short distance from the hotel. The stream which flows through the hamlet of Low Hartsop issues from the mountain tarn called HAYS WATER, situate on the western side of a ridge running up to High Street; and, in wet weather, the stream from Angle Tarn forms a pretty waterfall down the craggy side of Place Fell. There are two excellent hotels at PATTERDALE, both under the management of Mr. Bownass—one of them the *Patterdale Hotel*, in the village; the other the *Ullswater Hotel*, charmingly situate near the lake, and a mile distant from the former.

The finest scenes on Ullswater (says Mr. Green) lie between the hotel at Patterdale and Lyulph's Tower, about four miles distant. The best way of seeing them is to take a boat at the head of the lake, pass the islands called CHERRY HOLME, and approach within sight of Stybarrow Crag. Proceed to LYULPH'S TOWER, an ivy-covered little castle, built by the late Duke of Norfolk, as a shooting-box, now the property of Mr. Howard, of Greystoke. It stands a little above the road in a part of Gowbarrow Park, and from the front of it are seen fine views of the lake. From Lyulph's Tower a guide to AIREY FORCE, about a quarter of a mile distant, may always be had. In returning it is advisable to row across the lake to a promontory at the foot of Place Fell, and walk over the point to PURSE BAY, and thence by the farm of Blowick and Goldrill Bridge to the hotel. In this short walk the magnificent



scenery around the head of Ullswater is seen to the greatest advantage.

### Wast Water.

Wast Water may be visited from Ambleside by tourists proceeding to Keswick on foot or on horseback; but the road in many places is so steep and difficult that it is almost impracticable for carriages, without great care. The way is by Skelwith and Colwith, before noticed at page 18, at which latter place there is a fine waterfall, called COLWITH FORCE, the key to which may be had at a cottage near Colwith Bridge. Hence the road is through Little Langdale to FELL FOOT, formerly a public-house, when this was the main road from Kendal to Whitehaven, and when the only mode for the conveyance of goods was on the backs of pack-horses. At Fell Foot begins the ascent of WRYNOSÉ,\* and at the top of the hill an obelisk will be seen, which marks the spot where the three counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire unite. Here the road descends upon Cockley Beck, and, after crossing the valley, begins to ascend Hardknot, which separates SEATHWAITE (the valley stretching down to the left hand, and for fifty years the scene of "Wonderful Walker's" †

\* Several attempts have been made to give the etymology of this singular name. Amongst others, the learned Dr. Whittaker gives the following remarkable derivation:—"It should be Renno's, Rex Noctis, the King of Night, a most appropriate descriptive appellation, for at a particular season of the year, when the twilight is very brief, and as soon as the sun sinks down behind this huge mountain, his shadow is cast in deep gloom over the valley towards the eastward, and speedily settles down upon the whole length of Langdale." Another learned etymologist derives the name from "the nose of the *rhiu* (hill)." The proper derivation, however, is, without doubt, "Warin's Hause," for in the charter of Furness Abbey the name is clearly explained. Amongst other things, Count Stephen gave to the monks of Furness the land of Warin the Little, the boundary of which is thus described: "*Ab Elterwater contra montem per ductum qui cadit di Wreneshals usque ad Wreneshals et sic per Wreneshals descendendo in Boigor ha in Duthen.*" It is therefore a proper name, Warin's Hause, or Warin's Pass, easily converted into Wrynose. The country people call it *Wrayness*.

† Seathwaite is remarkable as the place in which "Wonderful Robert Walker" dwelt for the greater part of the last century. He was born in 1709, at Under-Crag, in Seathwaite, and was the youngest of twelve children. Being sickly in youth, he was "bred a scholar," and, after acting for some time as a schoolmaster at Lowes Water, in Cumberland, he was ordained, and, about 1735, became curate of Seathwaite, where he remained till his death, sixty-seven years afterwards. The value of his

ministry) from ESKDALE. From the summit of Hardknot, the charming Valley of Eskdale, into which you must now descend, is seen lying open, with its hamlets and extensive sheep-farms, as far as the sea. About two miles from the foot of the hill is a public-house, at BOUT, within a mile of which is situated the finest waterfall in the country, called STANLEY GHYLL, far up a deep and thickly wooded ravine. The road to this waterfall turns off on the left at the village school, and a guide to the fall may be had at Dalegarth Hall, a farm-house close at hand. From Bout the main road must be followed nearly to Santon Bridge, where it turns off on the right to STRANDS, in Nether Wastdale, a distance of two miles and a half, where there are two small but comfortable inns.

WAST WATER is three miles long, half a mile broad, and forty-five fathoms in depth—too deep to be ever frozen. Its eastern shore is flanked by a singular range of hills, called the SCREES, which are faced, for a considerable distance upwards, with loose crumbling *débris* of a slaty and granitic nature, “streaked with brilliant hues of red and brown, like the changing colours of a pigeon’s neck.” The Scree descend so abruptly into the lake as to leave no path along the shore, and, when disturbed by the tempests which often sweep through the vale, large masses are frequently set in motion, and come thundering down the slanting bank into the water below. The foot of Wast Water, where the boats are moored, is about a mile from the inn at Strands. The road passes the picturesque cottage of Mr. Rawson on the right, and follows the western bank of the lake to WASTDALE HEAD, a sequestered hamlet, with the smallest chapel in the district, and until very lately without an

curacy when he entered upon it was £5 per annum, with a cottage. About the same time he married, and his wife brought him, as he says, “to the value of £40 to her fortune.” He had a family of twelve children, of whom, however, only eight lived: these he educated respectably, and one of his sons became a clergyman. He was even munificent in his hospitality as a parish priest, and generous to the needy; and although the income of his curacy never exceeded £50 per annum, he “at his decease left behind him no less a sum than £2,000; and such a sense of his various excellences was prevalent in the country, that the epithet of Wonderful is to this day attached to his name.” He died on the 25th of June, 1802, in the 93rd year of his age, and 67th of his curacy. His wife died on the 28th of January in the same year, and at the same age.—*From Notes to WORDSWORTH’S POEMS, vol. iv., p. 320, last Edition.*

inn. The Chapel contains only eight pews, and is lighted by three small windows, and a skylight over the pulpit.\* About midway between the foot and head of the lake, the Scawfell range is a striking object, with Lingmell, Great Gable, Yewbarrow, and Kirkfell on the left.

The ASCENT OF SCAWFELL may be conveniently made from Wastdale Head by following the directions given by a writer in one of the local papers:—"Go up the gully between the Screes and Lingmell. Keep the stream on your left; and, choosing your own path, keep as near to the watercourse as you find convenient. When you come to the round hill, at the bottom of which two streams meet, go up the hill between the streams until you come to a sort of tableland, mossy and swampy in part. Go over this, veering a little to the right, and when you see *a walk*, turn sharply to the right. If the day be clear, the Pike will now be in sight. From this plain the ascent is over dark broken rocks, and the angles of the zig-zag paths taken by the tourist are well marked by heaps of stones, called *cairns*. You would do well to add a stone or two to each of them as you pass."

The road to Sty Head may be seen winding up the pass from Wastdale Head. This road leads to Keswick, but it is not practicable for carriages. A mountain road strikes off to the left, near the inn, through Mosedale and over Black Sail, into the head of Ennerdale, which it crosses, and then ascends, indistinctly, the PASS OF SCARF GAP, between the Hay-stacks and High Crag, on the opposite side of the valley, descending into Buttermere at Gatesgarth. The excursion to Buttermere ought not to be taken without a guide. From Buttermere the tourist has the choice of three roads to Keswick; viz., through Borrowdale, by Honister Crag; through Newlands, by Buttermere Hause; and by Whinlatter.

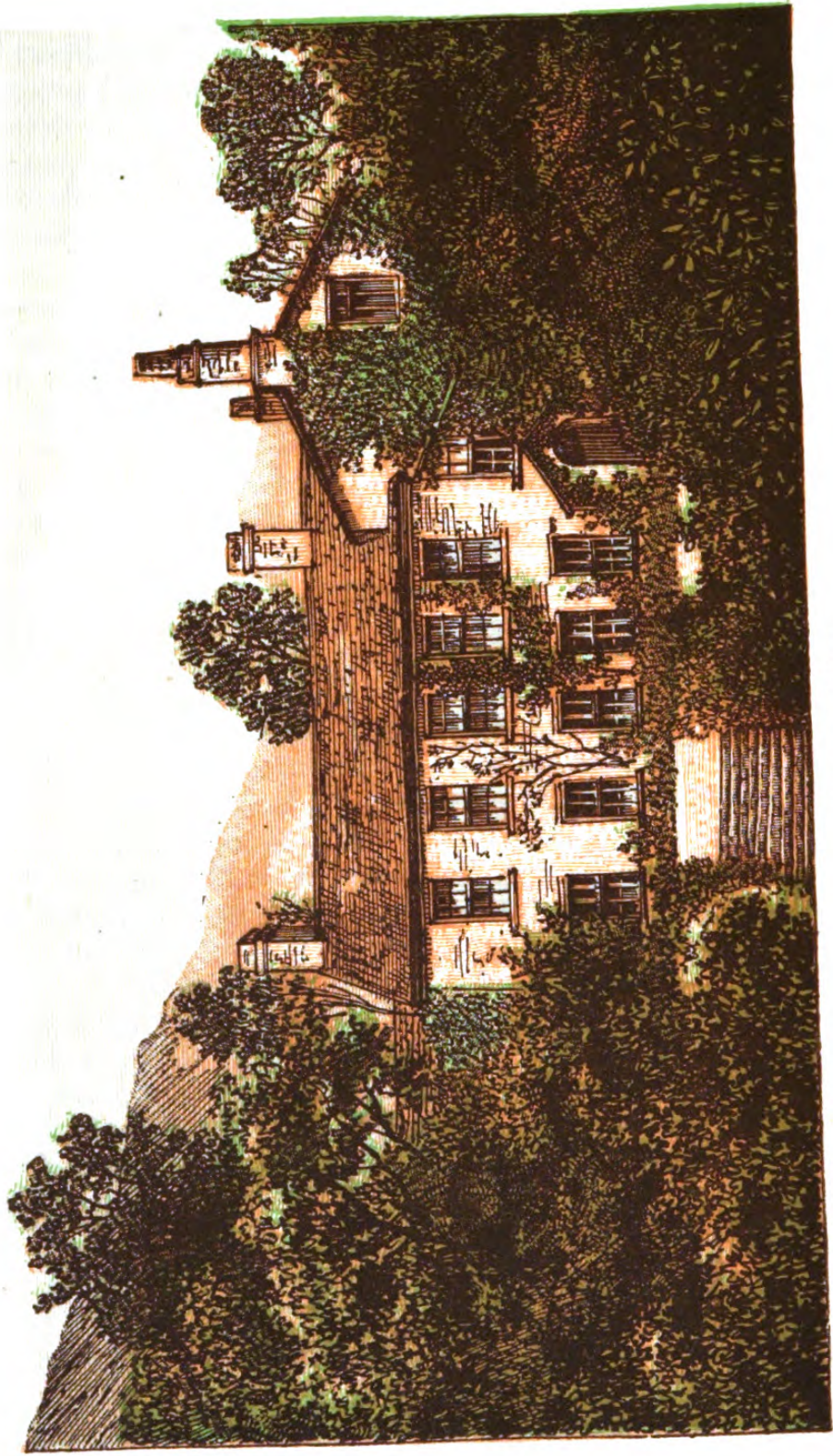
### AMBLESIDE TO KESWICK.

After having duly explored the beauties of Ambleside and the neighbourhood, the next station the tourist should aim at is KESWICK, which may be approached by various routes, including the one by Wast Water described in

\* See note, page 32.







RYDAL MOUNT.

the last excursion. The direct road is the only one that can be travelled over by carriages with any degree of safety; but the hardy pedestrian might reach Keswick by using this road as far as Grasmere, and then striking off into the Valley of Easedale, which runs far into the northern hills on the western side of Helm Crag. A stream, which from the whiteness of the falling water is called SOUR-MILK GHYLL, flows from Easedale Tarn, near its mouth. Up this seldom-visited glen the foot-traveller may pursue his way from Grasmere to Keswick, ascending by a steep and laborious climb to a narrow level tract of moor called COLDDALE FELL; after which he will descend into the Stonethwaite branch of Borrowdale, and so forward to Keswick; nor will he regret, though the way be longer and more laborious, having exchanged the high road for the freedom of the mountain-side. The length of this route is twenty miles.

Or he may proceed by way of Langdale, along the Keswick Road to Pelter Bridge (one mile), and, having crossed it, pass on the side of the Rothay by Coat Howe and Rydal Water to the top of Red Bank, thence by High Close and Langdale Chapel (five miles) to Lisle Bridge and Millbeck, before noticed in the Langdale excursion. Ascending the STAKE (twelve miles), the road is on the side of a turbulent stream, which dashes down into the Valley of Langdale. Half a mile beyond the top of the Langdale Stake begins the descent into Borrowdale by the side of a river through the VALLEY OF LANGSTRETH, where all is in a state of wildness and desolation. Half-way down the vale the road crosses the river, having, in the direction of Stonethwaite, a large and curious stone on the right, called Black Cap, above which is SERGEANT CRAG, and nearer Stonethwaite is the bold rocky elevation of EAGLE CRAG, on the right. From Stonethwaite (seventeen miles) the road to Keswick is by Rosthwaite, in Borrowdale, where there are two small public-houses. Then past Bowder Stone (nineteen miles), Lodore, and Barrow, on the Keswick Road. The whole distance of this walk is twenty-four miles.

By the *direct carriage-road*, a mile and a half from Ambleside, the tourist reaches the romantic village of RYDAL. On the right is seen, embosomed in wood, RYDAL



HALL, the residence of General le Fleming, in whose grounds are the two pretty waterfalls before mentioned.

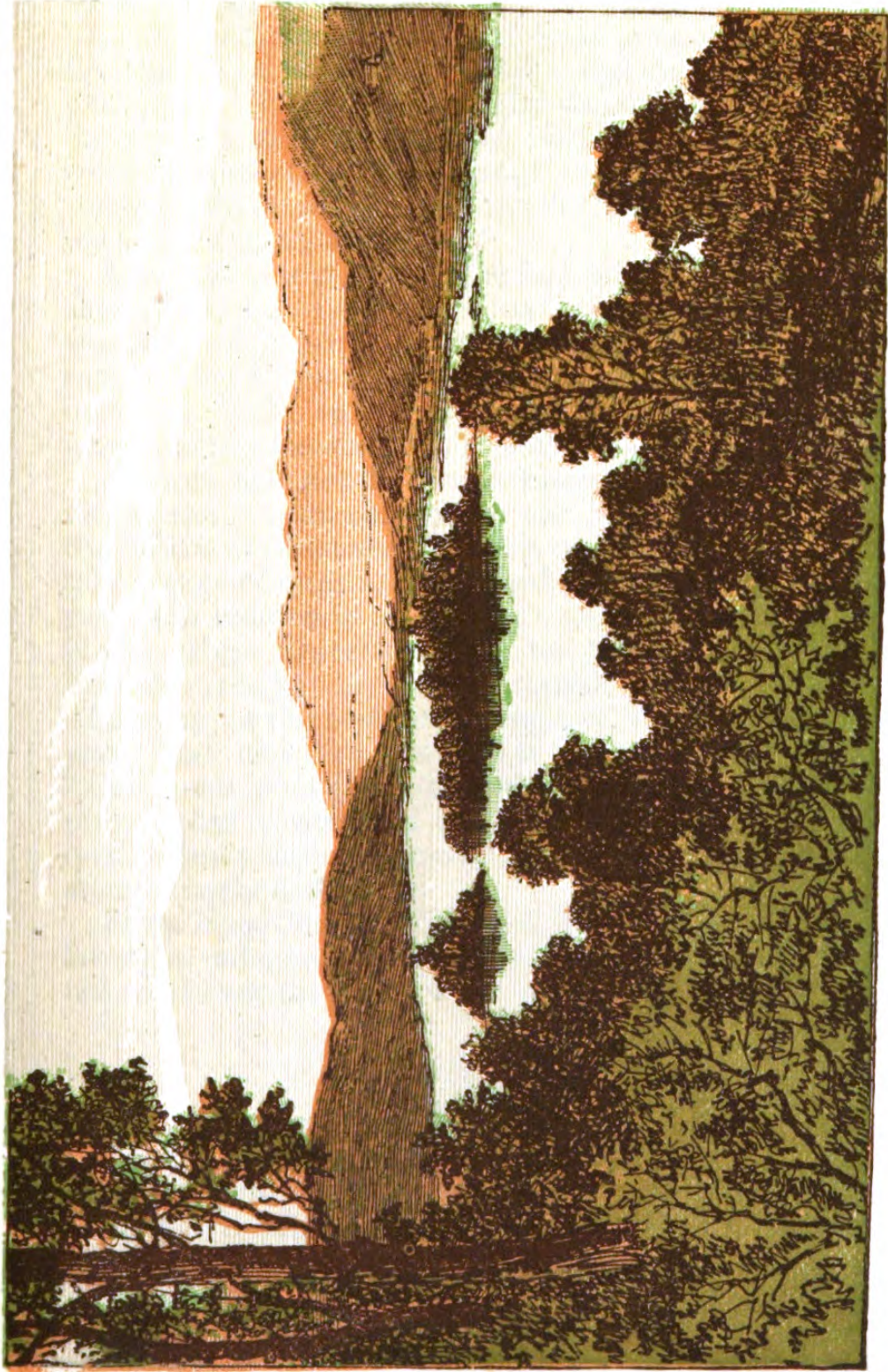
RYDAL CHAPEL is a neat edifice, and will arrest the notice of the stranger on entering the village. It was erected and endowed at the expense of the late Lady le Fleming.

RYDAL MOUNT, the residence of William Wordsworth for the last thirty-seven years of his life, stands a little to the north-east of the church, and, having so long been associated with the name of the Poet Laureate of England, will continue to attract the notice of tourists. The house itself is a modest mansion of sober hue, and is mantled over, here and there, with roses and ivy, and jessamine and Virginia creepers. In this cottage Wordsworth died, on the same day of the month as that on which Shakespeare was born, April 23rd, being also the day of Shakespeare's death. On Saturday, the 27th, 1850, his mortal remains, followed to the grave by his own family and a very large concourse of persons of all ranks and ages, were laid in peace, near those of his children, in Grasmere Church-yard. He desired no splendid tomb in a public mausoleum, but reposes, according to his own wish, beneath the green turf, "among the dalesmen of Grasmere, under the sycamores and yews (probably planted by his own hands) of a country church-yard, by the side of a beautiful stream, amid the mountains which he so much loved." A plain blue head-stone marks the grave of the poet, without any inscription but his name; and in the church is a neat marble monument to his memory.

After passing the village of Rydal, the road skirts the eastern margin of

### Rydal Water,

which is one of the smallest of the English Lakes, but certainly one of the most beautiful, from its woody islets and picturesque shores; but it ought to be observed here that Rydal Water is nowhere to be seen to advantage from the *main road*. Fine views of it may be had from Rydal Park; but these grounds, as well as those of RYDAL MOUNT and IVY COTTAGE, now called GLEN ROTHAY (William Ball's, Esq.), from which also it is



RYDAL WATER, FROM LOUGHRIGG.





viewed to advantage, are private. A foot-road passing behind Rydal Mount and Nab Scar to Grasmere is very favourable to views of the lake and the vale, looking back towards Ambleside. The horse-road, also, along the western side of the lake, under Loughrigg Fell, as before mentioned, does justice to the beauties of this small mere, of which the traveller who keeps the high road is not at all aware.

About 200 yards beyond the last house on the Keswick side of Rydal village, the road is cut through a low wooded rock, called *THRANG CRAG*. The top of it is reached by a few steps cut in the rock, and affords the best view of the vale which is to be had by a traveller who confines himself to the public road.

A short distance from this crag, proceeding towards Grasmere, a neat cottage by the road-side will attract the notice of the tourist. This cottage, to which a certain degree of interest is attached as having been for some years the residence of Hartley Coleridge, is called *THE NAB*. Here Coleridge died, on Saturday, the 6th of January, 1849; he was interred on the following Thursday, in the south-east angle of Grasmere Churchyard, and now lies but a few steps from the side of "that great poet [Wordsworth], his father's friend—so pronounced in words of immortal fame—with whom his own infancy and boyhood had been so closely and so affectionately linked."

From Nab Cottage to White Moss Slate Quarries is barely a mile, and here the pedestrian should take the old road over the hill, for the sake of the fine views of

#### Grasmere,

which he is now about to approach. On this road he will pass a gate on his left, which, time out of mind, has been called the *WISHING GATE*, from a belief that wishes formed or indulged there have a favourable issue. This road will also conduct him through that part of the village called *TOWN END*, passing on his right the cottage in which Wordsworth took up his abode on his first settlement at Grasmere in the year 1799, and which still retains the form it then wore.

The new road skirts the margin of the lake, and joins

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THE ENGLISH LAKES.

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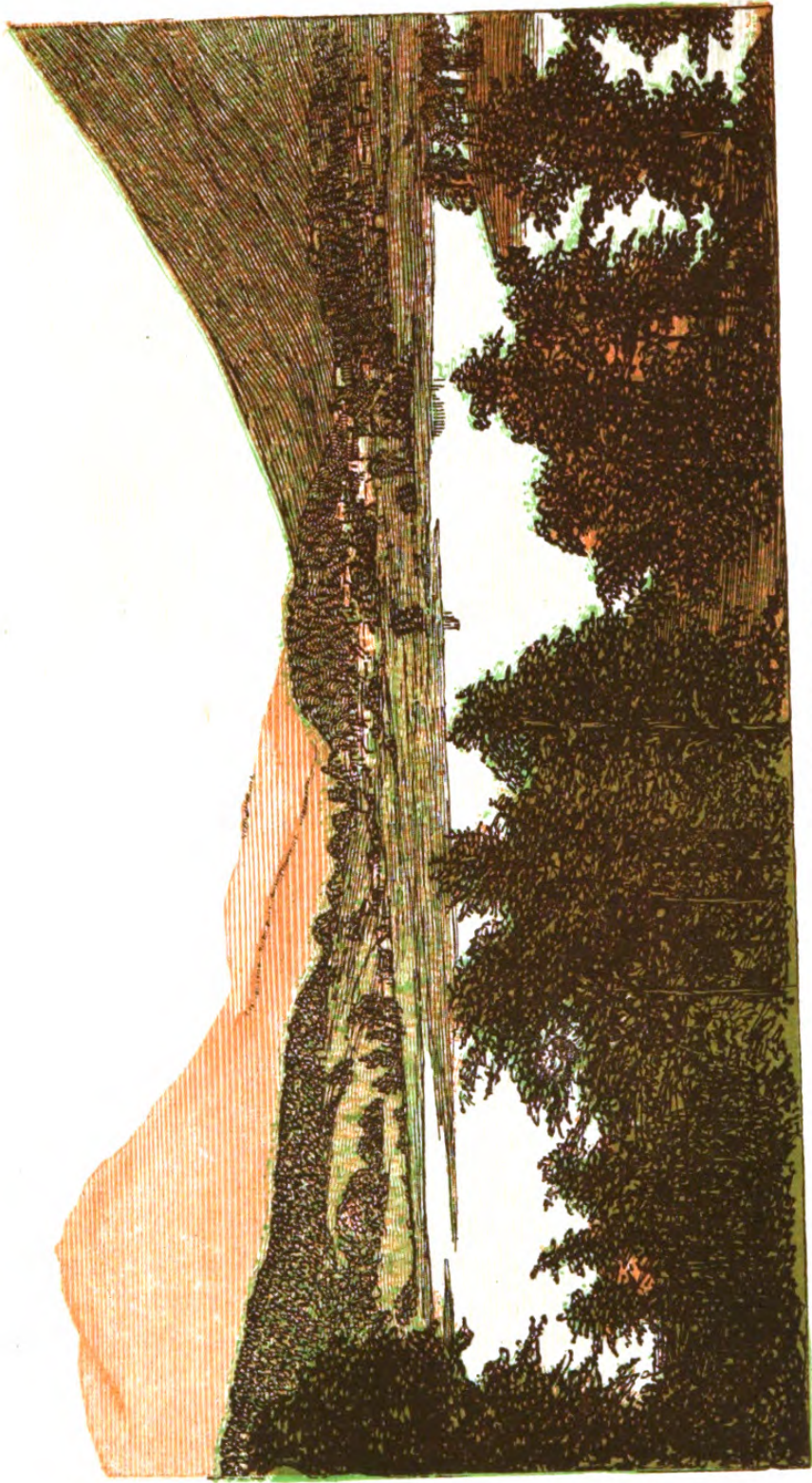
the old road at Town End, before mentioned, whence the road into the village takes the left hand. Near Town End the tourist will be attracted by a new and commodious hostelry, patronized by the Prince of Wales and suite, when on his visit to the Lakes, which has thus acquired by authority the royal cognomen of the *Prince of Wales's Lake Hotel*. This hotel is under the excellent management of Mr. Brown. From here, as also from Mr. R. Hudson's, the *Red Lion Hotel*, near the church, and the *Swan*, on the main road, the Vale of Grasmere and its lateral valleys may be conveniently explored, if a day or two can be devoted to that purpose.

A mountain walk taken up EASEDALE to Easedale Tarn ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), one of the finest tarns in the country, thence to Stickle Tarn and to the top of Langdale Pikes, will well repay the tourist. Let him see also the vale from BUTTERLIP HOWE, half a mile from the *Red Lion*. It is the finest elevation of moderate height in the vicinity. Also HELM CRAG, which is two miles to its summit. The ascent is extremely rugged and somewhat difficult, and its shattered apex, as seen from certain points in the valley, bears a striking resemblance to a lion couchant, with a lamb lying at the end of his nose, and to an old woman cowering.

The ascent of HELVELLYN may be made from Grasmere with the greatest convenience and safety, by taking a bridle-road to Patterdale, by Grisedale Tarn, a distance of seven miles, which turns off at a smithy near the *Swan Inn*. Steady ponies and experienced guides may be had at the hotels; and it may here be stated that thence ponies may be taken to the summit. [See the ASCENT OF HELVELLYN FROM PATERDALE.]

GRASMERE is beautifully situated at the northern end of the lake, which is about four miles in circumference, and contains one bare island. Boats are kept by the innkeepers, and the circular Vale of Grasmere, seen from the bosom of the lake in the solemnity of a fine evening, will make an impression that will scarcely ever be effaced.

The Church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Oswald, will claim the notice of the tourist, from being that to which the following beautiful lines by Wordsworth,



GRASMERE, FROM RED BANK.





in his poem of "The Excursion," were intended by him to apply :—

"Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,  
 But large and massy; for duration built;  
 With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld  
 By naked rafters intricately cross'd,  
 Like leafless underboughs, mid some thick grove,  
 All wither'd by the depth of shade above.  
 Admonitory texts inscribed the walls,  
 Each in its ornamental scroll enclosed,  
 Each also crown'd with wingèd heads—a pair  
 Of rudely painted Cherubim. The floor  
 Of nave and aisle, in unpretended guise,  
 Was occupied by oaken benches ranged  
 In seemly rows."

In the south-east corner of the church-yard repose the remains of Wordsworth and his family ; and at a short distance will be found the resting-place of Hartley Coleridge, marked by a neat monument of Caen stone.

On leaving Grasmere, beyond the toll-bar, the road begins to ascend the pass of DUNMAIL RAISE, between Steel Fell on the west and Seat Sandal on the east. At the highest point, which is 774 feet above the sea, it passes a low cairn or pile of stones, said to have been raised in the year 942 by the Anglo-Saxon King Edmund, after the defeat and death, on this spot, of Dunmail (or Dumhnail), the British King of Cumbria, and the consequent destruction of that kingdom. The river on the right of the Raise divides the counties, whence to the *Nag's Head Inn*, at WYTHBURN, is one mile and a quarter, and eight and a quarter from Ambleside.

This is a favourable station for reaching Helvellyn. Ponies may be taken to the summit of the mountain, by a new track which has lately been formed by the landlord of the small inn at its foot. The pedestrian may shorten the distance by following the stream which issues from a small well, called BROWNRIGG'S WELL, only a few hundred yards to the south of the summit, and it is therefore, perhaps, the best guide that he can have, unless he takes a professional one from the inn. Another favourable point for commencing the ascent of this mountain is at the sixth milestone from Keswick. The ascent from Helvellyn is also frequently made from Patterdale, which will be noticed hereafter.

Opposite the inn stands the small Chapel at Wythburn, whose dimensions are  $43\frac{1}{4}$  feet in length, by  $15\frac{1}{4}$  feet in breadth.\*

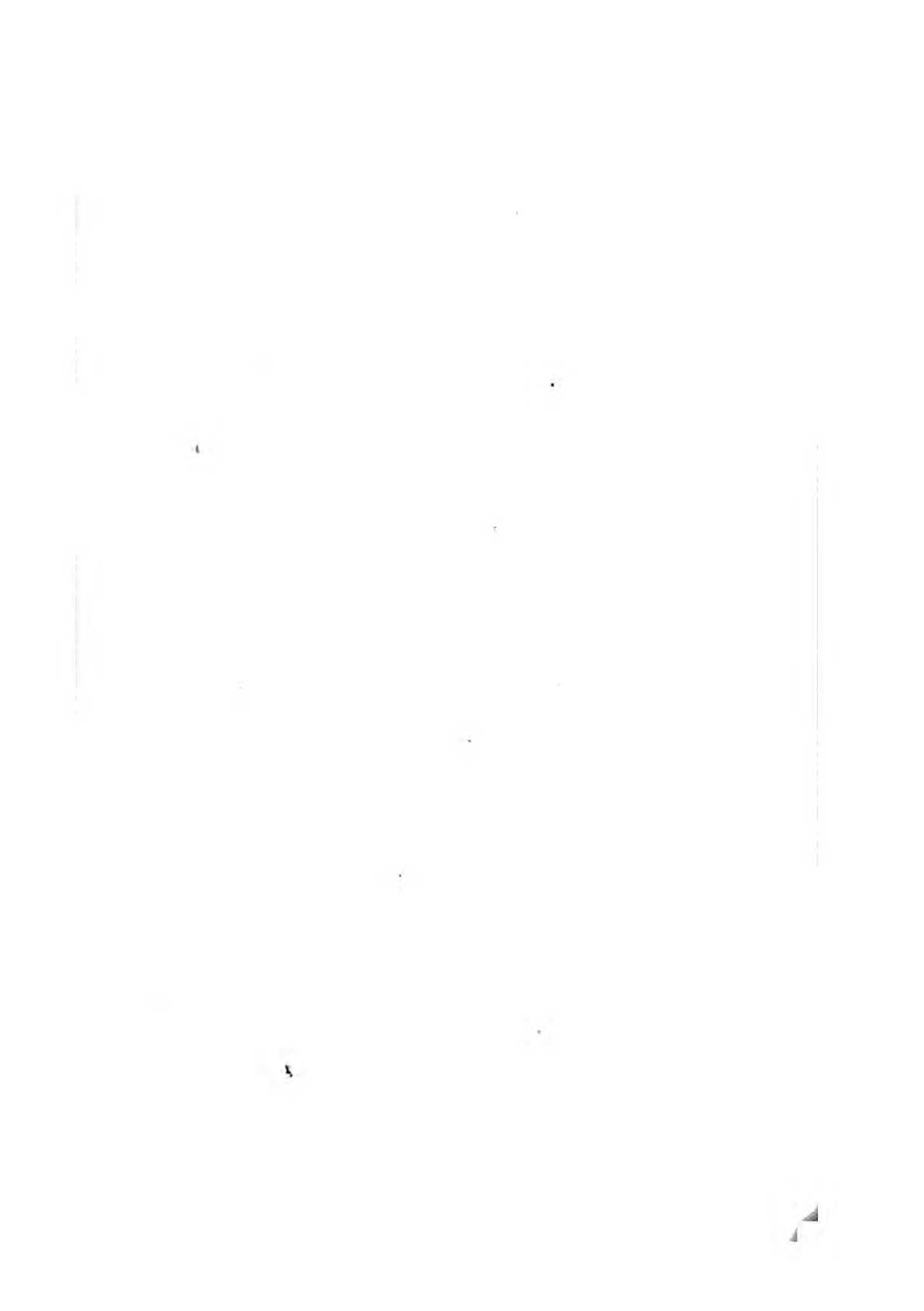
The direct road from Grasmere to Keswick does not (as has been observed of Rydal Water) show to advantage

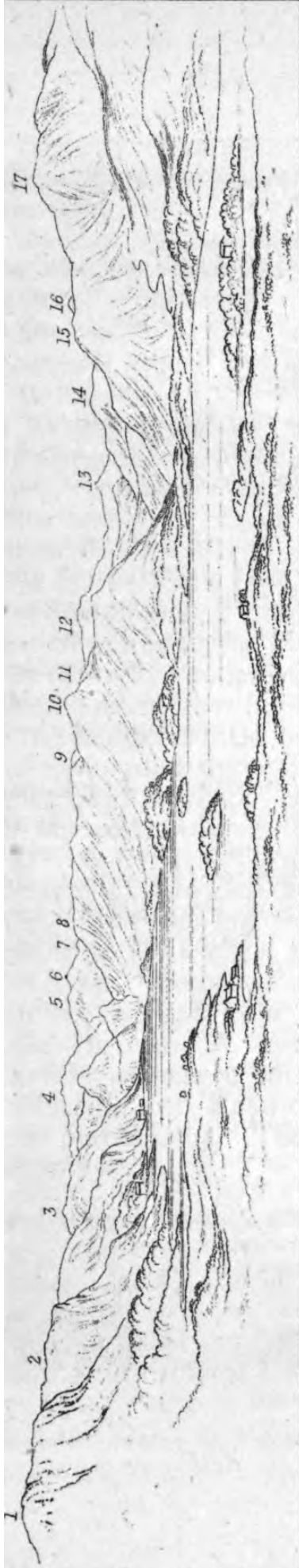
### Thirlmere,

or Wythburn Lake, with its surrounding mountains. By a traveller proceeding at leisure, on foot or on horseback, a deviation ought to be made from the main road, when he has advanced a little beyond the sixth milestone short of Keswick, from which point there is a noble view of the VALE OF LEGBERTHWAITE, with Blencathra (commonly called Saddleback) in front. Having previously inquired at the inn near Wythburn Chapel the best way from this milestone to the bridge that divides the lake, he must cross it, proceed, with the lake on the right, to the hamlet a little beyond its termination, and rejoin the main road upon SHOULTHWAITE MOSS, about four miles from Keswick; or, if on foot, the tourist may follow the stream that issues from Thirlmere down the romantic VALE OF ST. JOHN'S, and so (inquiring the way at some cottage) to Keswick, by a circuit of little more than a mile. By following the direct road, and when about a mile from Keswick, at the top of Castlerigg Brow, one of the richest mountain scenes is gradually unfolded that can be enjoyed from any of the carriage roads in the Lake District. A more interesting tract of country is scarcely anywhere to be seen than the road between Ambleside and Keswick, with the deviations that have been pointed out. The distance, without any *détour*, is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

\* Wythburn Chapel has been said by some authorities to be the smallest ecclesiastical structure in England. This is a mistake; for we find that the inside measurement of the chapel at Wastdale Head is only 38 feet 8 inches in length, by 13 feet 6 inches in width; while the dimensions of Swindale Chapel, near Hawes Water, as supplied to us by the worthy incumbent, are still more insignificant, being only 30 feet 10 inches in length, and in breadth 15 feet 6 inches. The Chapel at Wastdale Head, however, although not the smallest, is perhaps the most humble and unpretentious of the three, having only eight pews, and being lighted by three small windows—one at the eastern end, and one on each side of the building—and a small skylight in the roof, immediately over the pulpit.







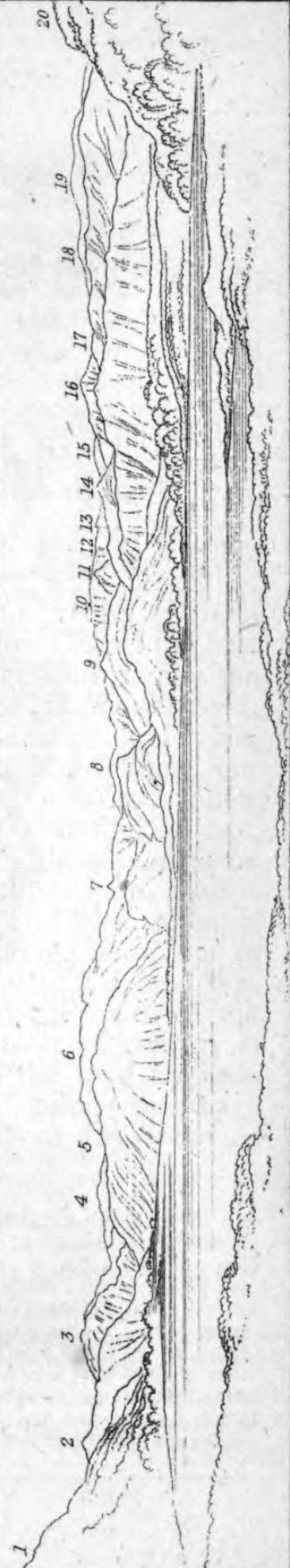
- 1 Wallow Crag
- 2 Faloon Crag
- 3 The Knots
- 4 Glarramara  
Brund (below)

- 5 Great End
- Castle Crag (below)
- 6 Scawfell Pike
- 7 Scawfell
- 8 Gate Crag

- 9 Gold Scalp
- 10 Catbell
- 11 Robinson
- 12 High Stile
- 13 Red Pike

- 14 Knott Rigg
- 15 Rawling End
- 16 Knott Pike
- 17 Causey Pike

*Mountains as seen from the foot of Dun Mallet on Ullswater.*



- 1 Swarth Fell
- 2 Stile End
- 3 Winter Crag
- 4 Dow Crag in Hartshop
- 5 Hallen Fell
- 6 Place Fell
- 7 Stone Cross Pike

- 8 Dolly Waggon Pike
- Birk Fell (below)
- 9 High Spine How
- The Knots (below)

- 10 Helwellyn
- 11 Cachelly Cam
- 12 Glenridding Dodd
- 13 Helwellyn Low Mau

- 14 Herring Pike
- 15 Keppel Cove Head
- 16 Raise
- 17 Gorbarrow

- 18 Greenside
- 19 Glencoin Fell
- 20 Soulby Fell

## KESWICK.

Keswick is a small market-town, delightfully situated near the foot of Derwentwater. Tourists generally make Keswick their head-quarters for a time, and are there provided with good accommodation and the requisites for their excursions. Hotels in the town: the *Queen's*, under the management of Mr. E. E. Poole, the *Royal Oak*, the *George*, and *Atkinson's Lake Hotel*, besides several of less note; and at a short distance from the town, near the railway-station, a commodious and elegant proprietary establishment, called the *Keswick Hotel*, commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country, is now open, under excellent management. At PORTINSCALE, also, about a mile from Keswick, on the road to Cockermouth, there is a large and comfortable hostelry, called the *Derwentwater Hotel*, conducted by Mrs. Bell, and the *Tower Hotel*, on the opposite side of the road.

Keswick is noted for the manufacture of black-lead pencils, the process of which is interesting, and may be seen at any of the mills in the town. The mineral black-lead (*plumbago*), of which they are manufactured, is found but sparingly in the mines of Borrowdale; and although these mines are in the vicinity of Keswick, the pencil-makers are obliged to purchase all their material at the company's warehouse in London, whither it is sent in casks, and exposed for sale only on the first Monday in every month. There are in Keswick several good shops, where visitors can purchase geological specimens from the rocks of the neighbourhood. An accurate Model of the Lake District, ingeniously constructed by the late Mr. Flintoft, is also exhibited here in the summer season, and is well worth a careful examination, as is also Pettitt's Gallery of Pictures of Lake and Mountain Scenes, in oil, water-colour, and photography, admission to which is free, by ticket, to be had at any of the hotels.

The PARISH CHURCH, situate at Crosthwaite, a mile from the town, will claim a passing notice. It is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, two lateral aisles, and a porch. The interior was completely remodelled



and highly embellished a few years ago, at a considerable cost, a great portion of which was borne by James Stanger, Esq., a neighbouring resident gentleman. In this church there is a handsome monument in white marble, by Lough, to the memory of Southey, which consists of a recumbent figure of the poet, at full length, raised on a pedestal of Caen stone, and, as a faithful likeness and a work of art, has great merit. It is said to have cost £1,100, which was raised by public subscription. The grave of Southey is in the church-yard, to which the stranger will be conducted by a well-trodden path.

GRETA HALL, the residence of Southey for the last forty years of his life, will possess some interest to the literary tourist. It stands at the northern extremity of the town, a few hundred yards to the right of the bridge, and commands a fine view of the scenery of the valley, which the poet himself has sketched in the following beautiful lines :—

“ ’Twas at that sober hour when the light of day is receding,  
 And from surrounding things the hues wherewith the day has adorn’d  
 them  
 Fade, like the hopes of youth, till the beauty of youth is departed;  
 Pensive, though not in thought, I stood at the window, beholding  
 Mountain, and lake, and vale; the valley disrobed of its verdure;  
 Derwent retaining yet from eve a glassy reflection,  
 Where his expanded breast, then smooth and still as a mirror,  
 Under the woods reposed; the hills that, calm and majestic,  
 Lifted their heads into the silent sky, from far Glaramara,  
 Bleacrag and Maidenmawr, to Grisedale and westernmost Wythop;  
 Dark and distinct they rose. The clouds had gather’d above them  
 High in the middle air, huge purple pillowy masses;  
 While in the west beyond was the last pale tint of the twilight,  
 Green as the stream in the glen, whose pure and chrysolite waters  
 Flow o’er a schistous bed, and serene as the age of the righteous.  
 Earth was hush’d and still: all motion and sound were suspended;  
 Neither man was heard, bird, beast, nor humming of insect,  
 Only the voice of the Greta, heard only when all is stillness.  
 Pensive I stood and alone—the hour and the scene had subdued me—  
 And as I gazed in the west, where Infinity seem’d to be open,  
 Yearn’d to be free from time, and felt that this life is a thralldom.”

### Derwentwater

is upwards of three miles in length, and a mile and a half at its greatest breadth. It is adorned by several richly wooded islands, amongst which are LORD’S ISLAND, ST. HERBERT’S ISLAND, VICAR’S ISLAND, and RAMP’S HOLME. Lord’s Island, the largest in the lake,

... on the shore, under  
 ... of the Radcliffes,  
 ... sessions, it need  
 ... Rebellion of 1715,  
 ... al. On St. Her-  
 ... hermitage, said to  
 ... the contemporary  
 ... th century. There  
 ... ND, which is gene-  
 ... rises to the surface  
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 ... ly explained. The  
 ... he mass is buoyed  
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 ... for its wild sublimity

... es, without winding,  
 ... ad of Derwentwater  
 ... It communicates  
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 ... h the traveller has  
 ... om Ambleside; and  
 ... west, which last vale  
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 ... eswick Lake are from  
 ... table-field, close by;  
 ... points in taking the  
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 ... ide of Latrigg, from  
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 ... views from the Castle  
 ... d to Watendlath; and  
 ... eam down towards the  
 ... also, if the weather be  
 ... ated. There are good  
 ... of Bassenthwaite Lake,  
 ... ot; but the eastern side  
 ... to recommend it. The  
 ... ching by way of Ireby,  
 ... e top of Bassenthwaite





situated perhaps a hundred yards from the shore, under Wallow Crag, was the stronghold of the Radcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater, whose possessions, it need hardly be said, were forfeited after the Rebellion of 1715, and transferred to Greenwich Hospital. On St. Herbert's Island are the remains of a Hermitage, said to have been fixed there by St. Herbert, the contemporary and friend of St. Cuthbert, in the seventh century. There is also on this lake a FLOATING ISLAND, which is generally under water, but occasionally rises to the surface for a short time, when it again sinks. The cause of this phenomenon has not been very clearly explained. The most probable supposition is that the mass is buoyed up by gas produced by decomposed vegetable matter. On piercing it with a boat-hook, gas (carburetted hydrogen and azote) issues in abundance. The scenery of Derwentwater is distinguished for its wild sublimity and magnificence.

The VALE OF KESWICK stretches, without winding, nearly north and south, from the head of Derwentwater to the foot of Bassenthwaite Lake. It communicates with Borrowdale on the south; with the Greta and Thirlmere on the east, with which the traveller has become acquainted on his way from Ambleside; and with the Vale of Newlands on the west, which last vale he may pass through in going to or returning from Buttermere. The best views of Keswick Lake are from Crow Park; Friar's Crag; the Stable-field, close by; the Vicarage; and from various points in taking the circuit of the lake. More distant, and perhaps as fully interesting views are from the side of Latrigg, from Ormathwaite, and thence along the road at the foot of Skiddaw towards Bassenthwaite, for about a quarter of a mile. There are fine bird's-eye views from the Castle Hill; from Ashness, on the road to Watendlath; and by following the Watendlath stream down towards the cataract of Lodore. This lake also, if the weather be fine, ought to be circumnavigated. There are good views along the western side of Bassenthwaite Lake, and from Armathwaite at its foot; but the eastern side from the high road has little to recommend it. The traveller from Carlisle, approaching by way of Ireby, has, from the old road on the top of Bassenthwaite

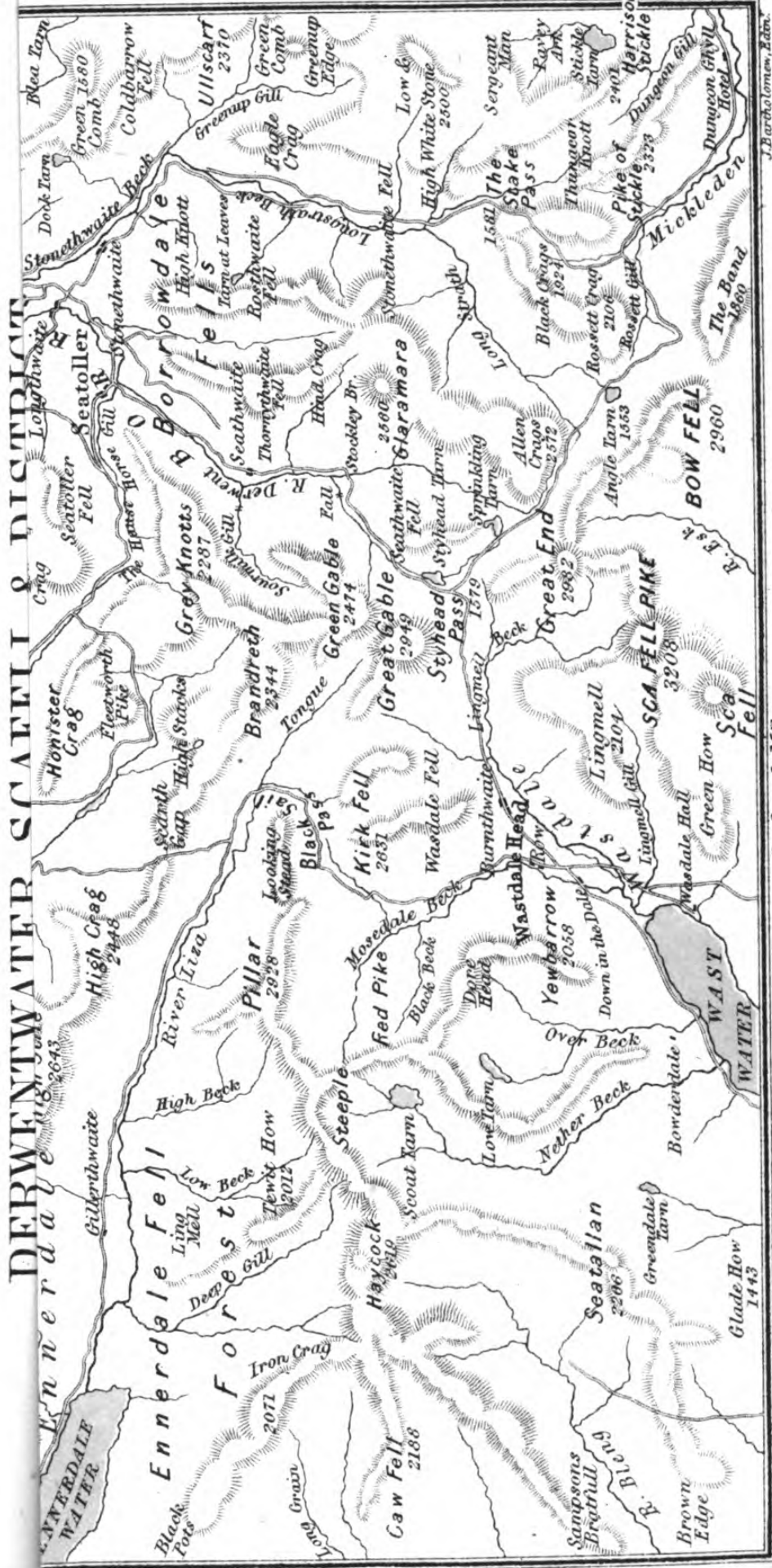
Hause, much the most striking view of the Plain and Lake of Bassenthwaite, flanked by Skiddaw, and terminated by Wallow Crag, on the south-east of Derwentwater: the same road commands an extensive view of the Solway Firth and the Scotch mountains. Those who take the circuit of Derwentwater may at the same time include BORROWDALE, going as far as Bowder Stone or Rosthwaite. Borrowdale is also conveniently seen on the way to Wastdale over Sty Head; or to Buttermere, by Seatoller and Honister Crag; or going over the Stake, through Langdale to Ambleside. BUTTERMERE may be visited by a shorter way through Newlands; but though the descent upon the Vale of Buttermere, by this approach, is very striking, as it is also to one entering by the head of the vale, under Honister Crag, yet, after all, the best entrance from Keswick is from the lower part of the vale, over Whinlatter, to SCALE HILL, where there is a roomy inn, with very good accommodation.

### EXCURSIONS FROM KESWICK.

CASTLE HEAD, or *Castlet* as it is called by the inhabitants, is considered the best station in the neighbourhood (of easy access) for a bird's-eye view of the lake and surrounding mountains. Castle Head is approached by a good foot-path, which strikes out of the Borrowdale Road half a mile from Keswick, by a wicket on the left hand, and leads by a winding ascent to the summit of the hill.

#### Friar's Crag.

Friar's Crag is a rocky promontory which stretches out into the lake about one mile from Keswick, and, being the favourite promenade of the residents, is readily pointed out to strangers. From this station nearly the whole circumference of the lake is viewed. After much rain the waters of Lodore may not only be seen, but heard, from Friar's Crag, and in the stillness of the night the roar of this, combined with the murmur of other distant cataracts, has a solemn and soothing effect on the contemplative mind.



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J. Bartholomew, Edin.



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**Borrowdale, and round Derwentwater.**

The scenery of this delightful excursion is viewed to the greatest advantage by commencing on the eastern, or Borrowdale Road, having on the left Castle Head and the broad fronts of Wallow Crag and Falcon Crag. A deep cleft in the face of Wallow Crag is visible from the road, which bears the name of the LADY'S RAKE, from the circumstance, it is said, of the Countess of Derwentwater having made her escape up the ravine when intelligence of her husband's arrest reached her. Two miles from Keswick is BARROW HOUSE: it is surrounded by fine old trees, and has within the grounds a pretty Cascade, which may be seen on application at the lodge. A mile more will bring the traveller to the celebrated

**Fall of Lodore,**

which lies immediately at the back of the premises belonging to the *Lodore Hotel*, a large and commodious hostelry, recently rebuilt, and under excellent management. After incessant rains, this waterfall, with its accompaniments, is a noble object, but, unfortunately for those who visit the Lakes, not one in a hundred sees it at such a time. The stream falls through a chasm between the two towering perpendicular rocks of Gowder Crag upon the left, and Shepherd's Crag upon the right. These cliffs are most beautifully enriched with oak, ash, and birch trees, which fantastically impend from rocks where vegetation would seem almost impossible. The height of the fall is about 100 feet. Parties not taking any refreshments at the hotel are expected to give a trifle to the guide.

At Lodore, in still weather, an extremely fine echo is to be heard, and a cannon is kept at the inn, to be discharged for the gratification of strangers, for a small gratuity. A mile from Lodore is the village of GRANGE, where there is a bridge that crosses the Derwent.

About half a mile farther up the valley is the *Borrowdale Hotel*, recently erected, and conducted by Mr. Armstrong.

Should the tourist wish to see—

### Bowder Stone,

the road into Borrowdale must be kept for one mile farther. This stone is of prodigious bulk, and lies like a ship upon its keel. It is 62 feet long, and 36 feet high ; its circumference is 84 feet, and its weight about 1,771 tons. This massive body has, probably, by some great convulsion of nature, been detached from the rock above; but that it should have remained in its present position, after the violence of its motion in its descent from the mountain, is surprising; for to have placed it there, or even to move it, by any power of art, seems utterly impossible.

From this point a fine view of the upper part of Borrowdale is obtained, with the village of Rosthwaite and Castle Crag on the right, Eagle Crag and Glaramara in front, and Scaw Fell Pikes in the extreme distance. Returning to Grange Bridge, cross it, and pass through the village of Grange to the hamlet of MANESTY, near which place is a medicinal spring. Proceeding at a considerable height along the open side of Cat Bells, which commands one of the best views of the lake and valley, and soon crossing the broad opening of Newlands, the road enters the village of PORTINSCALE, where there is, close to the lake, the *Derwentwater Hotel*, and the *Tower Hotel*, before mentioned, from which place it is about a mile to Keswick. This excursion is 12 miles.

### Watendlath.

The Valley of Watendlath is interesting for its seclusion and loneliness, and for the primitive character of its inhabitants. It runs parallel with the Vale of Borrowdale on the east, and is not easily accessible except on foot or horseback, although light carriages are sometimes taken as far as Watendlath. The stream which forms the waterfall at Lodore issues from a beautiful little circular tarn situated in this upland valley. The road thither from Keswick turns from the road to Borrowdale beyond Wallow Crag, and passes just behind Barrow House, crossing a mountain stream over which is ASHNESS BRIDGE, a favourite subject for the artist. At

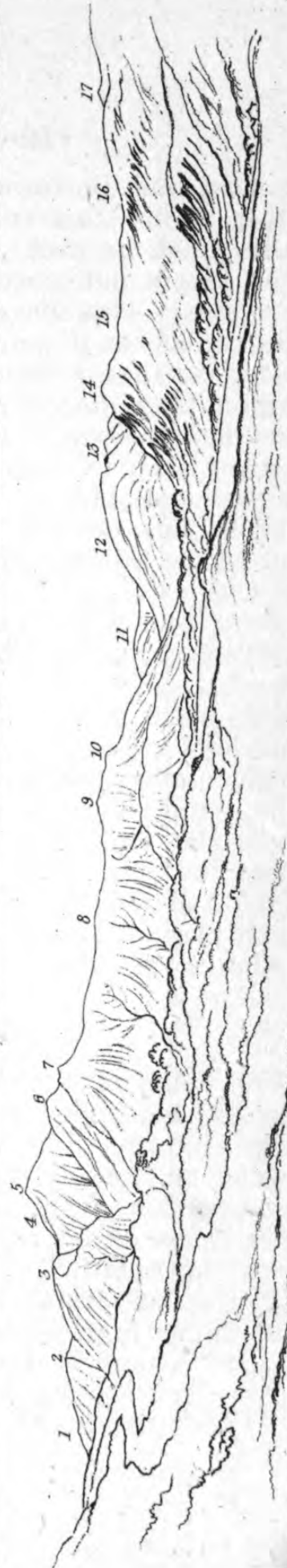


*Mountains as seen on the road near Buttermere Church.*



- |                           |                     |                             |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Honister Crag           | 6 Kirk Fell         | 10 Grey Crag                |
| 2 Green Crag              | 7 Scarf Gap (below) | 11 Situation of Scale Force |
| 3 Great Gable             | 8 High Crag         | 12 Floutern                 |
| 4 Hay Stacks & Eagle Crag | 9 High Stile        | 13 Hen-Combe                |
|                           |                     | 14 Melbreak                 |
|                           |                     | 15 Rannerdale Knot          |

*Mountains as seen on the west side of Grange, in Borrowdale. (looking north.)*



- |                   |                           |                   |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Point of Ullock | 5 Skiddaw                 | 11 Skiddaw Forest |
| 2 Longside        | 6 Skiddaw Low Man         | 12 High Row Fell  |
| 3 Carlside        | 7 Little Man              | 13 Saddle Back    |
| 4 Carsleddham     | 8 Jenken Hill             | 14 Falcon Crag    |
|                   | 9 Lonscale Fell           | 15 Barrow         |
|                   | 10 Littledale Pike        | 16 High Wood Crag |
|                   | Latnagg (below)           | 17 Castle Rig     |
|                   | Castle Head (still lower) | (Lowdore (below)) |



Watendlath there is a pretty rustic bridge ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles) across the stream which issues from the tarn above, and the road thence leads over the Borrowdale Fells to Rosthwaite (7 miles), a little above Bowder Stone. Watendlath may also be visited on foot by High Lodore. The path turns off at the first house beyond the inn, and is very steep till the stream is gained. A deviation to the left will presently unfold a truly magnificent view of the lake and the Skiddaw range, through the deep chasm of the waterfall. From this place it is a mile to the rustic bridge before alluded to. The distance traversed will have been 13 miles.

#### Ascent of Scaw Fell.

The road as far as Bowder Stone (5 miles) has been already noticed. A little beyond Bowder Stone, in the gorge of Borrowdale, rises a high and nearly detached rock, called *CASTLE CRAG*, the site of an ancient fortification supposed to be of Roman origin, and to have been used to guard the pass and secure the treasures contained in the bosom of these mountains. The Saxons, and, after them, the Furness monks, maintained the fort for the same purpose. All Borrowdale was given to the monks of Furness, probably by one of the Derwent family, and Adam de Derwentwater gave them free egress through all his lands. The Grange was the place where they laid up their grain and their tithe, and also the salt they made at the Salt Spring, of which works there are still some vestiges remaining below Grange. From the summit of this rock the views are so extensive and pleasing that they ought not to be omitted. "Beyond the hamlet of *ROSTHWAITE* (where there are two small public-houses, the last in the valley), six miles from Keswick, the valley divides into two branches, of which the eastern, called *GREENUP*, leads into the Fells towards the head of Easedale, and so communicates with Grasmere, while the *LANGSTRETH* branch turns south, and communicates with Langdale by the Pass of the Stake. On entering *STONETHWAITE*, Eagle Crag is a prominent object. Following the Valley of Seathwaite, which is the principal vale, we come, two miles from Rosthwaite, to a large substantial farm-house,



called SEATOLLER, formerly the residence of A. Fisher, Esq., near which a rough mountain road diverges to the right, and, passing under Honister Crag, descends upon Buttermere. A mile beyond Seatoller, the black-lead (or, as it is provincially termed, 'wad') mine indicates its position, high on the hill-side, by those unsightly heaps of rubbish which always attend mining operations. Under the mine, and rather nearer to Seatoller, a dark spot is seen in the copse-wood, which thus far clothes the hill. This consists of the celebrated BORROWDALE YEWS, four in number, besides some smaller ones. Among them one is prominent, which, being in the vigour of its age, and undecayed, ranks among the finest specimens of its kind in England. This tree is seven yards in circumference at the height of four feet from the ground. The Lorton Yew is larger, and that in Patterdale Church-yard may have equalled or exceeded this in size ; but they have lost the mighty limbs and dark umbrageous foliage, contrasting so well with the rich chestnut-coloured trunks, which are here still to be seen in mature perfection. Wordsworth, after commemorating that of Lorton, continues—

“ ‘Worthier still of note  
 Are those fraternal Four of Borrowdale,  
 Join'd in one solemn and capacious grove ;  
 Huge trunks ! and each particular trunk a growth  
 Of intertwined fibres, serpentine,  
 Up-coiling, and inveterately convolved,  
 Nor uniform'd with phantasy and looks  
 That threaten the profane ; a pillar'd shade,  
 Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown hue,  
 By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged  
 Perennially—beneath whose sable roof  
 Of boughs, as if for festal purpose deck'd  
 With unrejoicing berries,—ghastly Shapes  
 May meet at noontide—Death the Skeleton,  
 And Time the Shadow—there to celebrate,  
 As in a natural temple, scatter'd o'er  
 With altars undisturb'd of mossy stone,  
 United worship ; or in mute repose  
 To lie, and listen to the mountain-flood  
 Murmuring from Glaramara's\* inmost caves.' ”

“ At the hamlet of SEATHWAITE wood and cultivation end. There is no inn at Seathwaite, but the tourist will probably find refreshments, in the shape of bread-and-

\* A part of the Borrowdale Fells, above Rosthwaite, between Seathwaite and Langstreth.

butter and milk, or coffee and tea, at some of the private houses in the hamlet. The road, now reduced to a horse-track, follows the rapidly ascending bed of the stream for a mile farther, and then, turning sharply over a little bridge, thrown across that branch of the Grange River which comes down from Esk Hause, begins immediately to mount Sty Head. But STOCKLEY BRIDGE, as it is called, will detain our attention for a time, as a perfect miniature model of a bridge and waterfall. It is a rough stone arch, apparently wedged rather than cemented together, hardly two yards in span, or one in breadth, with no parapet except a slight elevation of the outer stones on either side, between which there seems hardly room for a horse to plant his feet. It is thrown over a rocky cleft, ten or twelve feet above the stream, with a small glittering cascade above, and a sea-green pool below ; for the purest spring is not more free from the taint of moss than the water which descends from these hills. Small as it is, this is one of the most perfect specimens left of those *native* bridges the gradual disappearance of which is generally regretted.\*

“ The height of STY HEAD, above the valley, is said to be 1,560 feet above the sea. At the top of the first ascent is a small plain, in which lies a narrow sheet of water, called STY HEAD TARN. Beyond it the road still rises, until, turning a sharp point of a rock, with a chasm at our feet, Wastdale lies in view more than a thousand feet below ; while in front the precipices of the Pikes rise double that height. The grandeur of the scene is enhanced by the suddenness with which it comes into view. On the Wastdale side of the Gable, which the tourist has here on his left hand, garnets abound in the hard, flinty slate. Sty Head Tarn is fed by a rill from SPRINKLING TARN, the source of one branch of the Grange River, which lies some hundred feet higher, under the broad front of Great End, on the left. Horses may be taken up the ascent of the Pikes to Sprinkling Tarn, or, with care, even to ESK HAUSE. Passing south

\* The character of this bridge, we regret to say, has been lamentably changed. The bridge itself has been made wider by two or three feet, and the former singularly rough and picturesque appearance of the parapet has been completely destroyed by the introduction of an unsightly smooth coping.

of the tarn, we proceed eastward up the hill-side towards Esk Hause, where this route unites with the shorter and more direct one, which follows the water up from Stockley Bridge."

From Esk Hause the road to the summit is not difficult. Wordsworth has given the following interesting account of the ascent:—

"Having left Rosthwaite, in Borrowdale, on a bright morning in the first week in October, we ascended from Seathwaite to the top of the ridge called Esk Hause, and thence beheld three distinct views: on one side the continuous Vale of Borrowdale, Keswick, and Bassenthwaite, with Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Saddleback, and numerous other mountains, and, in the distance, the Solway Firth and the mountains of Scotland; on the other side, and below us, the Langdale Pikes, their own vale below *them*; Windermere, and, far beyond Windermere, Ingleborough, in Yorkshire. But how shall I speak of the deliciousness of the third prospect? At this time *that* was most favoured by sunshine and shade. The green Vale of Esk—deep and green, with its glittering serpent stream—lay below us; and on we looked to the mountains near the sea, Black Combe pre-eminent, and, still beyond, to the sea itself, in dazzling brightness. Turning round, we saw the mountains of Wastdale in tumult; to the right Great Gable, the loftiest, a distinct and huge form, though the middle of the mountain was, to our eyes, as its base.

"We had attained the object of this journey; but our ambition now mounted higher. We saw the summit of Scaw Fell, apparently very near to us; and we shaped our course towards it; but, discovering that it could not be reached without first making a considerable descent, we resolved, instead, to aim at another point of the same mountain, called the Pike, which I have since found has been estimated as higher than the summit bearing the name of Scaw Fell Head, where the Stone Man is built.

"The sun had never once been overshadowed by a cloud during the whole of our progress from the centre of Borrowdale. On the summit of the Pike, which we gained after much toil, though without difficulty, there was not a breath of air to stir even the papers contain-



ing our refreshments, as they lay spread out upon a rock. The stillness seemed to be not of this world. We paused, and kept silence to listen, and no sound could be heard: the Scaw Fell cataracts were voiceless to us, and there was not an insect to hum in the air. The vales which we had seen from Esk Hause lay yet in view; and, side by side with Eskdale, we now saw the sister Vale of Donnerdale, terminated by the Duddon Sands. But the majesty of the mountain, below and close to us, is not to be conceived. We now beheld the whole mass of Great Gable from its base—the Den of Wastdale at our feet, a gulf immeasurable; Grassmoor and the other mountains of Crummock; Ennerdale and its mountains; and the sea beyond! We sat down to our repast, and gladly would we have tempered our beverage (for there was no spring or well near us) with such a supply of delicious water as we might have procured had we been on the rival summit of Great Gable; for on its highest point is a small triangular receptacle\* in the native rock which, the shepherds say, is never dry. There we might have slaked our thirst plenteously with a pure and celestial liquid; for the cup, or basin, it appears, has no other feeder than the dews of heaven, the showers, the vapours, the hoar frost, and the spotless snow.

“While we were gazing around, ‘Look,’ I exclaimed, ‘at yon ship upon the glittering sea!’ ‘Is it a ship?’ replied our shepherd guide. ‘It can be nothing else,’ interposed my companion: ‘I cannot be mistaken; I am so accustomed to the appearance of ships at sea.’ The guide dropped the argument; but, before a minute was gone, he quietly said, ‘Now look at your ship: it is changed into a horse.’ So it was—a horse with a gallant neck and head. We laughed heartily; and I hope, when again inclined to be positive, I may remember the ship and the horse upon the glittering sea, and the calm confidence, yet submissiveness, of our wise man of the

\* This natural basin was reported to have been destroyed by the officers employed by Government on the Ordnance Survey, but it may be satisfactory to know that it is still uninjured, although more than half covered by a stone Man erected on the summit of the mountain. We may observe that the term “Man” is provincially applied to the piles of stones erected on the tops of most of the hills and mountains in the Lake District.

mountains, who certainly had more knowledge of clouds than we, whatever may be our knowledge of ships.

“I know not how long we might have remained on the summit of the Pike, without a thought of moving, had not our guide warned us that we must not linger, for a storm was coming. We looked in vain to espy the signs of it. Mountains, vales, and sea were touched with the clear light of the sun. ‘It is there,’ said he, pointing to the sea beyond Whitehaven; and there we perceived a light vapour, unnoticeable but by a shepherd accustomed to watch all mountain bodings. We gazed around again, and yet again, unwilling to lose the remembrance of what lay before us in lofty solitude, and then prepared to depart. Meanwhile the air changed cold, and we saw that tiny vapour swelled into mighty masses of cloud, which came boiling over the mountains. Great Gable, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw were wrapped in storm, yet Langdale and the mountains in that quarter remained all bright in sunshine. Soon the storm reached us; we sheltered under a crag, and, almost as rapidly as it had come, it passed away, and left us free to observe the struggles of gloom and sunshine in other quarters. Langdale now had its share, and the Pikes of Langdale were decorated by two splendid rainbows. Before we again reached Esk Hause every cloud had vanished from every summit.

“I ought to have mentioned that round the top of SCAW FELL PIKE not a blade of grass is to be seen. Cushions or tufts of moss, parched and brown, appear between the huge blocks and stones that lie in heaps on all sides to a great distance, like skeletons or bones of the earth not needed at the Creation, and there left to be covered with never-dying lichens, which the clouds and dews nourish, and adorned with colours of vivid and exquisite beauty. Flowers, the most brilliant feathers, and even gems, scarcely surpass in colouring some of those masses of stone which no human eye beholds, except the shepherd or traveller be led thither by curiosity; and how seldom must this happen! For the other eminence is the one visited by the adventurous stranger; and the shepherd has no inducement to ascend the Pike in quest of his sheep, no food being *there* to tempt them.

“ We certainly were singularly favoured in the weather ; for, when we were seated on the summit, our conductor, turning his eye thoughtfully round, said, ‘ I do not know that in my whole life I was ever, at any season of the year, so high up in the mountain on so *calm a day.*’ (It was on the 7th of October.) Afterwards we had a spectacle of the grandeur of earth and heaven commingled, yet without terror : we knew that the storm would pass away, for so our prophetic guide had assured us.

“ Before we reached Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, a few stars had appeared, and we pursued our way down the vale, to Rosthwaite, by moonlight.”

If the tourist be bound from the Pikes into Eskdale, a direct and practicable, but somewhat difficult descent may be found by way of MICKLEDORE, a deep chasm separating Scaw Fell from the Pikes, at the bottom of which a narrow ridge, like the roof of a house, slopes into Eskdale on one side, and into Wastdale on the other. But the descent of Scaw Fell from this point ought not to be undertaken without a guide well acquainted with the practicable passes of this mountain. “ It is encompassed by precipices and narrow terraces of turf and slanting sheets of naked rock ; and a stranger might chance to find himself entrapped into some place where to go backwards or forwards would be equally difficult and dangerous.”

A tolerably straight course may be shaped from the Pikes into Wastdale down the breast of Lingmell, or, if the traveller be returning to Keswick, he may descend to Sty Head by the western side of the mountain, leaving Great End to the right, and keeping farther down the hill-side than would at first seem necessary, to avoid some deep and apparently impassable ravines, which run out from among the crags of Great End. These oblige him to descend below the level of Sty Head.

From Esk Hause an hour well used will take the walker, in a different direction, to the head of Langdale. The way lies past Angle Tarn, under the northern precipice of Bow Fell. The best descent into Langdale is down a steep, rugged gully, called ROSSET GHYLL. The circuit from Keswick to Ambleside, by Sty Head,



the Pikes, Esk Hause, and Langdale, may be reckoned at thirty miles, and lies throughout among the finest scenery in the country.

### Skiddaw.

Skiddaw is the fourth English mountain in height, being 3,058 feet above the level of the sea. To the highest point from Keswick it is six miles, and is so easy of access that persons may ride to the summit on horseback. It would be prudent to take a guide to point out the way, and describe the different objects, as seen from this lofty eminence. Derwentwater cannot be seen from the summit, being obscured by others of less elevation, which hide also the high grounds lying between Wythburn and Langdale. On the right of the third Man appears a most magnificent assemblage of mountains. In a south-western direction is seen that sublime chain extending from Coniston to Ennerdale, amongst which Scaw Fell stands pre-eminent, having on its left Great End, Hanging Knot, Bow Fell, and the Fells of Coniston; and on the right Lingmell Crag, Great Gable, Kirk Fell, Black Sail, the Pillar, the Steeple, and the Hay-cock, with Yewbarrow and part of the Screes through Black Sail. Black Combe may be descried through an opening between the Gable and Kirk Fell. To the north of the Ennerdale Mountains are those of Buttermere; and High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike peer nobly over Cat Bells, Robinson, and Hindscarth. Still farther to the north, rising from the Vale of Newlands, is Rowling End, whence rise Cawsey Pike, Scar Crag, Top Sail, Ill Crag, Grassmoor, and Grisedale Pike. On the right of Grisedale Pike and Hobcarten Crag is Low Fell, over which, in a clear atmosphere, may be observed the northern part of the Isle of Man; and perhaps, one day out of a hundred, Ireland may also be seen. The town and castle of Cockermouth are distinctly visible over the foot of Bassenthwaite, with Workington at the outlet of the Derwent on its left. Whitehaven is hidden from view, but all the sea-coast from St. Bees Head by Solway Frith to Rockcliff Marsh may be easily traced. Over the northern end of Skiddaw, Carlisle, if the state of the atmosphere be favour-

able, may be plainly seen, and the Scotch mountains of Criffel, &c., give a fine finish to the fertile plains of Cumberland. Eastward, Penrith and its Beacon are visible, with Cross Fell in the distance ; and far away to the south-east the broad head of Ingleborough towers over the Westmoreland Fells. Saddleback here displays its pointed top, and nearly due south is seen the lofty summit of Helvellyn. The estuaries of the Kent and Leven, separated by a hill called Yewbarrow, near Grange, are visible through the gap of Dunmail Raise ; and Lancaster Castle may sometimes be seen beyond Gummers How, at the foot of Windermere, with the aid of a telescope ; but no part of the lake itself can be discerned from this point.

The descent, for the sake of variety, might be made into the Valley of Bassenthwaite, where refreshments may be had at the *Castle Inn*, near the foot of the lake, whence it is eight miles to Keswick by the eastern, and ten by the western road.

### Saddleback.

Saddleback is, in the opinion of some tourists, more worthy of a visit than Skiddaw. "Derwentwater," says Dr. Southey, "as seen from the top of Saddleback, is one of the finest mountain scenes in the country. The tourist who would enjoy it should proceed about six miles along the Penrith Road, then take the road which leads to Hesketh-new-Market, and presently ascend by a green shepherds' path which winds up the side of a ravine ; and, having gained the top, keep along the summit, leaving Threlkeld Tarn below him on the right, and descend upon the Glenderaterra, the stream which comes down between Saddleback and Skiddaw, and falls into Greta about two miles from Keswick." The ancient name of this mountain is Blencathara. The modern one of Saddleback has been given to it from the peculiarity of its formation, as seen from the neighbourhood of Penrith, where it takes something of the shape of a saddle. Its height is 2,847 feet. At the base of an enormous perpendicular rock, called TARN CRAG, near Linthwaite Pike, is SCALES TARN, a small lake deeply seated among the crags, which, from the peculiarity of

its situation, is said to reflect the stars at noonday. In Bowscale Fell, and lying about three miles from Scales Tarn, in a north-easterly direction, is BOWSCALE TARN, which sends a tributary to the Caldew. This tarn is the seat of a singular superstition, being supposed by the country people to be inhabited by two immortal fish; but we are not told in what way the belief originated. These fish are stated, by the Minstrel, in his "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle," to have paid homage to the good Lord Clifford, when a shepherd-boy in adversity :—

" And both the undying fish that swim  
In Bowscale Tarn did wait on him ;  
The pair were servants of his eye,  
In their immortality ;  
They moved about in open sight,  
To and fro for his delight."

### Grisedale Pike

rises to the height of 2,593 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated to the west of Keswick, above the village of Braithwaite, and well deserves a visit. Stout pedestrians and lovers of wild scenery will find much pleasure in continuing their walk along the ridge which connects Grisedale Pike with Grassmoor, returning by a pleasant morning's walk to Keswick over Causeway Pike.

### Excursion to Buttermere by Borrowdale, returning by Newlands.

This excursion is perhaps the finest in the neighbourhood, and is made almost daily, during the season, from several of the hotels in Keswick, in carriages. The road in many parts is steep and difficult, but, with steady horses and careful drivers, unattended with danger. Some distance, however, will have to be traversed on foot.

Leaving Keswick, the public conveyance generally takes the road to Borrowdale as far as Seatoller, in preference to that by Newlands, hereafter described, passing Lodore, Bowder Stone, and Rosthwaite, before noticed, pages 36—39. At Seatoller the road branches off to the







HONISTER CRAG, WITH PEEP OF BUTTERMERE.

right, and immediately commences a steep ascent, by the side of a mountain stream. At the summit of the pass the road skirts along the side of the mountain for about a mile, and then begins to descend rapidly by the stupendous HONISTER CRAG towards BUTTERMERE, where there are two small but comfortable inns, the *Fish* and the *Victoria*. It was at the *Fish* where Mary Robinson, the Beauty of Buttermere, was, for a number of years, the unceasing object of public curiosity. Should this route be taken, the usual way of returning to Keswick is by the Vale of Newlands, as hereafter described.

**To Buttermere through Newlands, returning  
by Borrowdale.**

The road to Newlands is by the village of PORTIN-SCALE, where there are two hotels; thence between Foe Park Woods and Swinside, to the Three Road Ends. The one on the right, skirting the southern flank of Swinside for some distance, leads through Newlands to Buttermere. At RAWLING END (a mountain so called) the scenery is excellent, either looking back in the direction of Skiddaw, across the valley towards Cat Bells, or up the Vale of Newlands. A fine branch of the Vale of Newlands extends from Emerald Bank to Dale Head, guarded on the south by Maiden Moor and High Crag, and on the north by Goldscope\* and Hindscarth. Above Keskadale, the last house in the valley, the road ascends steeply to Newlands Hause, through the sides of which Great Robinson is advantageously seen. In the descent from the Hause to Buttermere the road runs at an alarming height above the ravine which separates this from the opposite hill, called Whiteless. The chain of mountains developed in the descent of the Hause is the most magnificent in the whole circumference of the valley. The appearance of High Stile, and of the whole visible horizon from Green Craggs to Red Pike, is scarcely equalled in Cumberland. The white stream flowing from Bleaberry Tarn down the rocky steep—of the same name as that mentioned on

\* Probably so called from the quantity of gold and silver yielded by the copper and lead mines worked here in the time of Queen Elizabeth.



page 27, which flows from Easedale Tarn, SOUR-MILK GHYLL—forms a beautiful feature in the landscape. The road passes a neat little Chapel, erected by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, on the site of a still smaller one, which was said to have been the smallest in England, and not capable of containing within its walls more than half a dozen households. From Keswick to this point the distance is ten miles, near which is the village of Buttermere, mentioned in the last excursion.

### Buttermere

is one mile and a quarter in length, and little more than half a mile in breadth. Buttermere Moss and Great Robinson bound it on the east; Hay-stacks, so called from their form, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike, rising to a great height, enclose it on the west; whilst Fleetwith and Honister Crag, at the head of the lake, seem to shut out all communication southwards. At the north end, or outlet of the lake, it is separated from Crummock Water by meadows and luxuriant woods and hedgerows, over which is seen, at some distance, Low Fell, an eminence which separates Lowes Water from Lorton. Buttermere affords excellent sport for the angler.

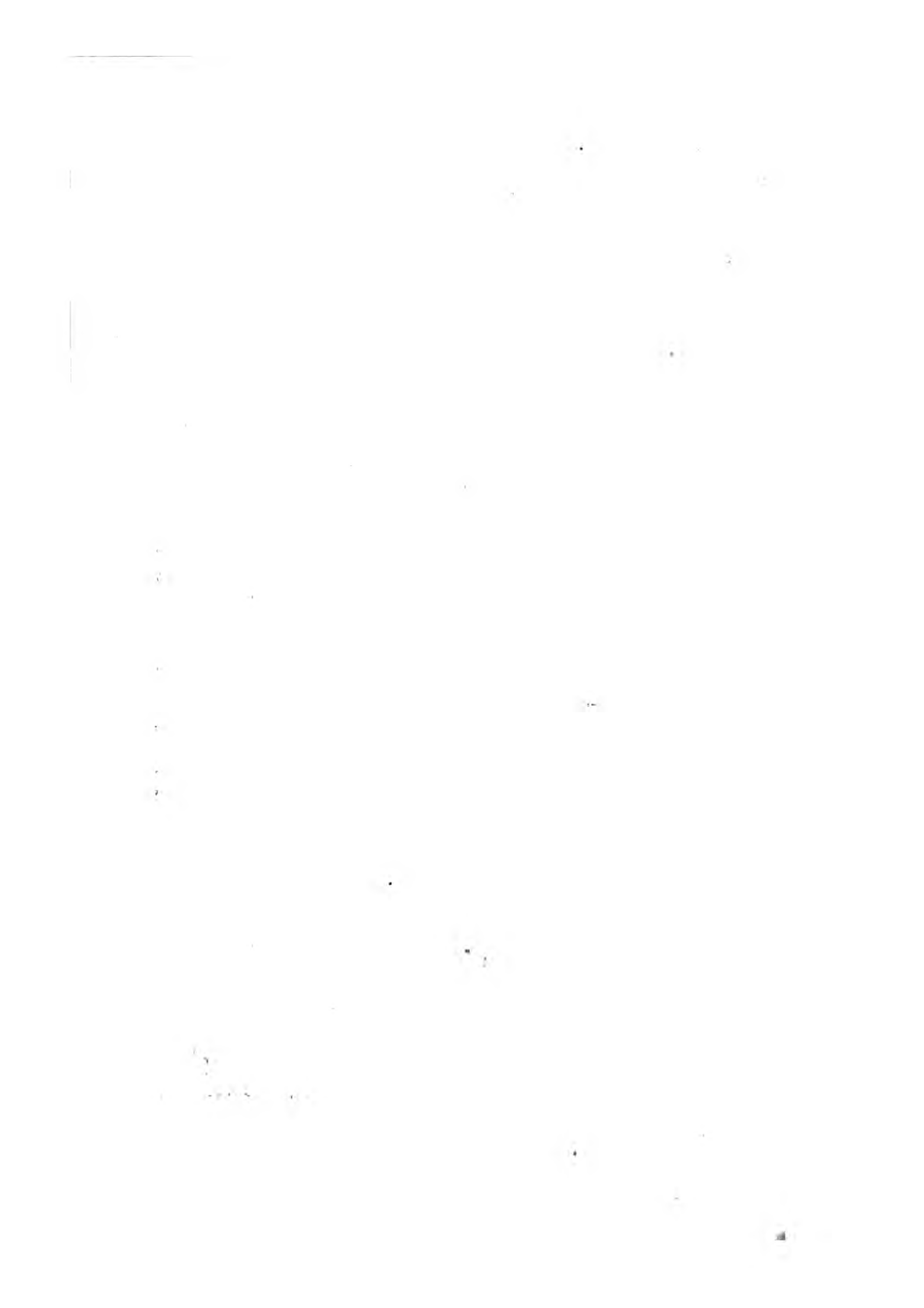
Most persons content themselves with what they can see of Buttermere in one day, but many days might be profitably employed in exploring the beauties of this secluded vale. To such transient visitors it is recommended to see SCALE FORCE, one of the highest waterfalls in the country. The road to this place is by a foot-path across the fields, which, from the soft and boggy nature of the ground, is anything but agreeable in damp weather; a better plan therefore is to take a boat at the head of Crummock Water, and proceed to the stream which issues from the fall, where parties are usually landed. From this point it is a mile to the Force, which is one clear fall of 156 feet, between two vast perpendicular walls of syenite, beautifully adorned with ferns and numerous small trees which grow in the fissures of the rock, and are nourished by the spray of the falling waters. On returning to the boat, row direct to LING CRAG, a little rocky promontory at the foot of



BUTTERNERE.









VIEW ON CRUMMOCK WATER.

Melbreak, and from a point two or three hundred yards above this promontory is the best station for a view of the two lakes of Crummock and Buttermere and the surrounding mountains.

### Crummock Water

is bounded on the east by the lofty mountains of Whiteside, Grassmoor, and Whiteless; and Melbreak is the western barrier for a considerable distance. SCALE HILL is upwards of three miles from Ling Crag, and, if time should permit, parties may resort thither for refreshment at an excellent inn, and afterwards return to Buttermere.

The road in returning to Keswick is by Borrowdale. A mile and a half from the inn at Buttermere, HASNESS, the residence of F. J. Reed, Esq., is passed on the right, and half a mile more will bring the traveller to a farmhouse called GATESGARTH.

[From this place a mountain road strikes off to the right, between Hay-stacks and High Crag, to Ennerdale (6 miles), by the Pass of Scarf Gap, and is met by another path over Black Sail, on the opposite side of the Valley of Gillerthwaite, which descends through the Vale of Mosedale, between Kirk Fell and the Pillar, to Wastdale Head (6 miles). A horse may be taken over these hills in dry weather, but those who can bear walking will find it much pleasanter than riding; indeed, much of the road *must* be passed on foot. It will be prudent to take a guide.]

From Gatesgarth the road to Borrowdale is by a laborious ascent of nearly three miles to the summit of Buttermere Hause, having the almost perpendicular rock of Honister Crag on the right, and Yew Crag on the left hand. In both these there are extensive quarries of valuable roofing-slate. A very interesting combination of mountains is exhibited from the top of the road, which begins to descend rapidly to Seatoller, in Borrowdale, whence it is a mile and three-quarters to Rosthwaite, where there is a public-house. Thence, passing Bowder Stone, Grange, and Lodore, it is six miles to Keswick.



Drive to Scale Hill, at the foot of Crummock Water, and Buttermere, by Whinlatter.

The best approach to Crummock and Buttermere is by Whinlatter and Swinside to Scale Hill (10 miles), or by a more circuitous road through the Vale of Lorton (12 miles). The road to Scale Hill leaves that to Bassenthwaite at the village of Braithwaite, where the ascent of Whinlatter commences, and, although long and tedious, the traveller is fully compensated for his toil by the noble retrospective views which are unfolded of the Vale of Keswick. For two miles past the fourth milestone Grisedale Pike is on the left. A little beyond the sixth milestone a road branches off to the left, along Swinside, and is the one which all persons, whether on foot, on horseback, or even in carriages, should take, on their way to Scale Hill. On first entering this road the traveller may feel some disappointment, but, having ascended the hill, he will be charmed with the views of the Vale of Lorton and the distant prospect of the Scotch mountains. The more circuitous route through the Vale of Lorton turns off from the Cockermouth Road at the famous Yew-tree,\* and joins the terrace road just mentioned, about a mile and a half from Scale Hill. A quarter of a mile beyond the junction of these roads are two other roads; that on the left leads to Buttermere, the other to the inn at Scale Hill.

Scale Hill is well situated for parties wishing to visit Crummock Water, Buttermere, Lowes Water, and Ennerdale.

From Scale Hill a pleasant walk may be taken to an eminence in Mr. Marshall's woods, and another by

\* "There is a Yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale,  
Which to this day stands single, in the midst  
Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore,  
Not loath to furnish weapons for the bands  
Of Umfraville or Percy, ere they march'd  
To Scotland's heaths; or those that cross'd the sea,  
And drew their sounding bows at Agincourt,  
Perhaps at earlier Cressy or Poitiers.  
Of vast circumference, and gloom profound,  
This solitary tree!—a living thing,  
Produced too slowly ever to decay;  
Of form and aspect too magnificent  
To be destroy'd."

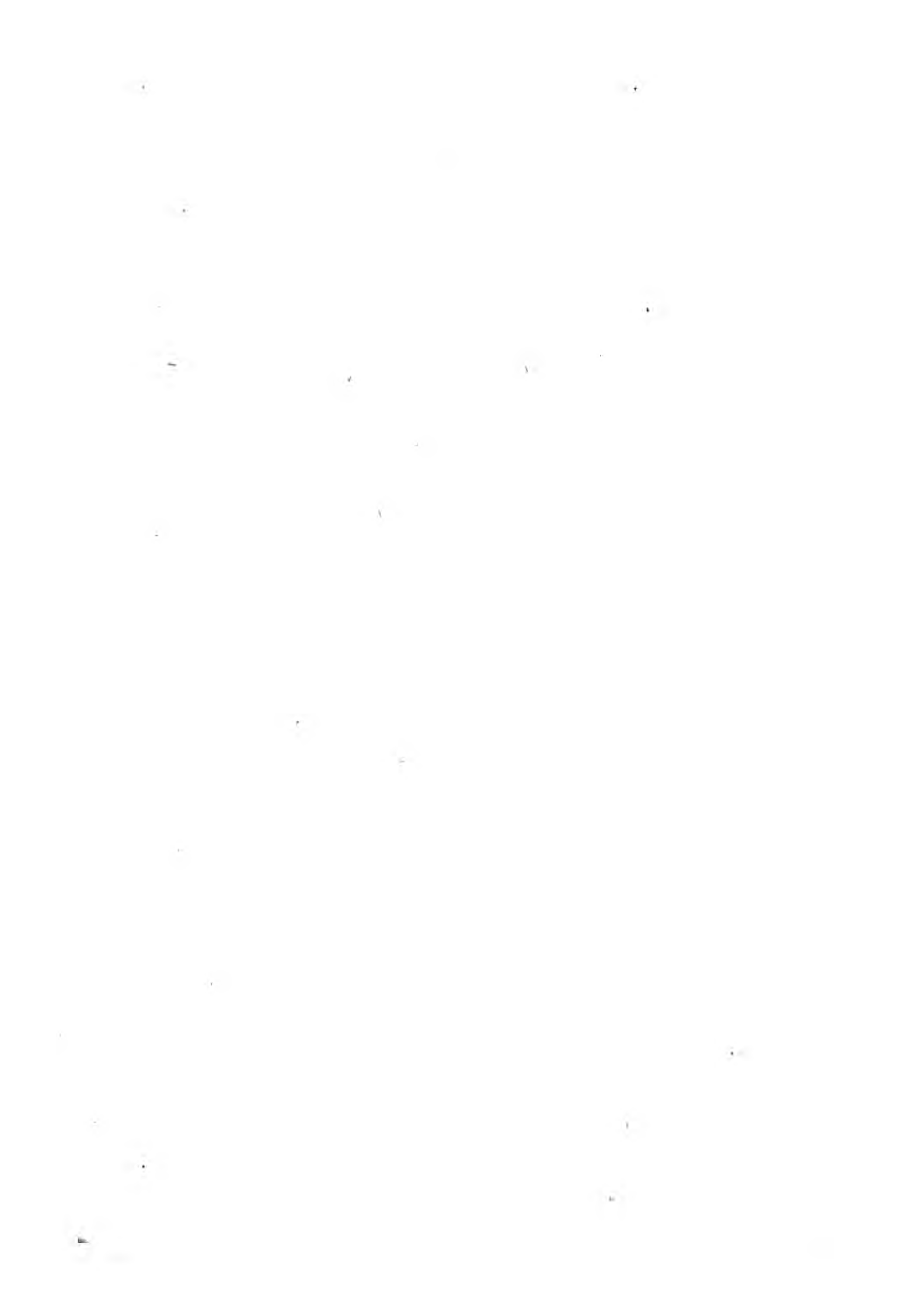


- 1 Skiddaw
- 2 Carlside (below)
- 3 Dodd (still lower)
- 4 Carsledgham (below)
- 5 Skiddaw Low Man
- 6 Jenkin Hill
- 6 Louscale Fell
- 7 Saddleback
- 8 Latrigg
- 9 Little Melfell
- 10 Setnalising
- 11 Great Dod
- 12 St. Johns Rudge (below)
- 13 Watson Dod
- 14 Wallow Crag (below)
- 15 Stybarrow Dod
- 16 Whiteside
- 15 Helvellyn Low Man
- 16 Bleaberry Fell (below)
- 17 Fairon Crag (Still lower)
- 16 Eagle Crag
- 17 High Seat

Mountains as seen from the Road from Seale Hill to Loweswater, near the Mile Post.



- 1 Whiteside
- 2 Grassmoor
- 3 Wiggles Pike
- 4 Robinson
- 5 Buttermere Moss
- 6 Bonister Crag
- 7 Ramerdale Twaot
- 8 Green Gable
- 9 Great Gable
- 10 Haystacks (below)
- 11 Scarf Fell
- 12 Middle Pike
- 13 Scarf and below
- 11 Kirk Fell
- 12 High Crag
- 13 High Stile
- 14 Bleaberry Tarn (below)
- 15 Red Pike
- 16 Mellbreak





crossing the bridge at the foot of the hill upon which the inn stands, and, turning to the right, after the opposite hill has been ascended a little way, following the road that leads towards Lorton for about half a mile, looking back upon Crummock Water, &c., between the opening of the fences. Turn back and make your way to

### Lowes Water,

a small lake, about a mile in length, situated in a deeply secluded valley, about two miles from Crummock, and surrounded by the bold mountains of Blake Fell, Low Fell, and Melbreak. The valley is prettily wooded, and has an air of pastoral beauty. It is only seen to advantage from the other end, therefore any traveller approaching from its foot must look back on arriving at its head.

### Ennerdale Water

is situated four miles to the south of Lowes Water. It is three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and extends two miles and a half in length. The scenery is wild and romantic, and beyond the head of the lake are seen some of the highest mountains in the country, of which the most conspicuous is the Pillar, rising to an elevation of 2,928 feet.

“ You see yon precipice : it wears the shape  
Of a vast building, made of many crags ;  
And in the midst is one particular rock  
That rises like a column from the vale,  
Whence by our shepherds it is called the Pillar.”

Owing to its difficulty of access to southern tourists, Ennerdale Water is rarely seen except from a distance. It may be approached on foot from the inn at Buttermere, by Scale Force and Floutern Tarn ; and also from Scale Hill, through Mosedale\* and by Floutern Tarn ; and by several other mountain roads, all terminating at CROSDALE, where the best views of the lake are obtained. There is a small public-house—the *Boat-house*—at the foot of Ennerdale Lake, with a comfortable

\* This name is common in several valleys in the Lake District. It behoves tourists to bear this in mind.

and pleasant sitting-room, and plain accommodation for the night.

From Crosdale the tourist may proceed to WASTDALE HEAD by ascending Black Sail, with the stream on the left, descending into Wastdale through Mosedale; or he may return to Buttermere by the foot-road over Scarf Gap, after he has passed through the secluded Valley of Gillerthwaite, as the upper part of Ennerdale is called.

**Excursion to Wast Water by Sty Head, returning by Black Sail, Scarf Gap, Buttermere, and Newlands.**

This excursion, for which a guide is essentially necessary, will occupy a long day. It embraces some of the boldest and wildest scenery in the Lake District, but can only be accomplished on foot or on horseback. The labour attending it will be found toilsome and arduous, but may be considerably lessened by parties taking a carriage as far as Seathwaite, in Borrowdale (8 miles), at the foot of the Sty Head Pass, where climbing commences, and sending ponies in advance, to be in readiness for such of the party as may need them. The carriage must then be sent round by Honister Crag to Buttermere, there to await the arrival of the party from Wastdale, on their return by the mountain passes of Black Sail and Scarf Gap. The road as far as Sty Head has already been described (page 41), in the ASCENT OF SCAW FELL. The descent thence into Wastdale Head is by a mountain pony-track along the side of Great Gable, which is both steep and stony, but unattended with danger, if ordinary care be taken. At Wastdale Head there is a small inn, where refreshments may be had; but, as it is distant from the lake upwards of a mile, tourists may probably be disposed to stroll thither whilst lunch is preparing, in order to get a better view of the Screes and the surrounding country than can be had from the inn; but if not so disposed they may spend half an hour in examining the very humble and primitive little chapel, close at hand, described in foot-note at page 32. On returning to Keswick the road is now up the Valley of Mosedale, following the course of the

stream for some distance, until a lateral stream on the right is reached, where it branches off towards the Pass of Black Sail, a depression between Kirk Fell on the right, and the Pillar on the left hand. Arrived at the summit of the pass, the road, steep and rugged, rapidly descends into the head of the Valley of Ennerdale, and, crossing the stream, begins to ascend the mountain on the opposite side of the vale towards the Pass of Scarf Gap. From the summit the Valley and Lake of Buttermere are seen far below, and the path may be noticed winding down the precipitous and rocky side of the mountain to a farm-house, called Gatesgarth, already referred to, about two miles from Buttermere, where the carriage will be waiting at one of the hotels. Hence the road is through Newlands to Keswick, described at page 49.

#### Two Days' Excursion to Wast Water.

Wast Water is seen to the greatest advantage on approaching it from the open country by Strands, at its foot, rather than by Borrowdale and Sty Head. The latter road enters Wastdale at the head of the lake, and can only be taken on foot or on horseback, as before stated. The carriage tourist, therefore, should commence this excursion by going over Whinlatter to Scale Hill, already noticed, proceeding by Lowes Water and Lamplugh Cross to Ennerdale Bridge, thence to Calder Bridge, from which place there is only one near road, and that is by Gosforth to Strands, in Nether Wastdale, near the foot of Wast Water. This road, although in parts steep and not very good, may, without difficulty, be travelled over by light carriages.

From Scale Hill it is about two miles to Lowes Water, whence to Lamplugh Cross, where there are two small public-houses, four miles ; to Ennerdale Bridge, at the foot of Ennerdale, three miles more ; and from Ennerdale Bridge, over Coldfell Moor, to Calder Bridge, where excellent accommodation may be had at two comfortable inns, seven miles.

CALDER ABBEY is one mile from Calder Bridge. Little of the ruin is left, but that little is well worthy of notice. It is situated on the north side of the River



Calder, close to the residence of Captain Irwin. The abbey was founded A.D. 1134, by the second Ranulph des Meschines, for Cistercian monks, and was dependent on Furness Abbey.

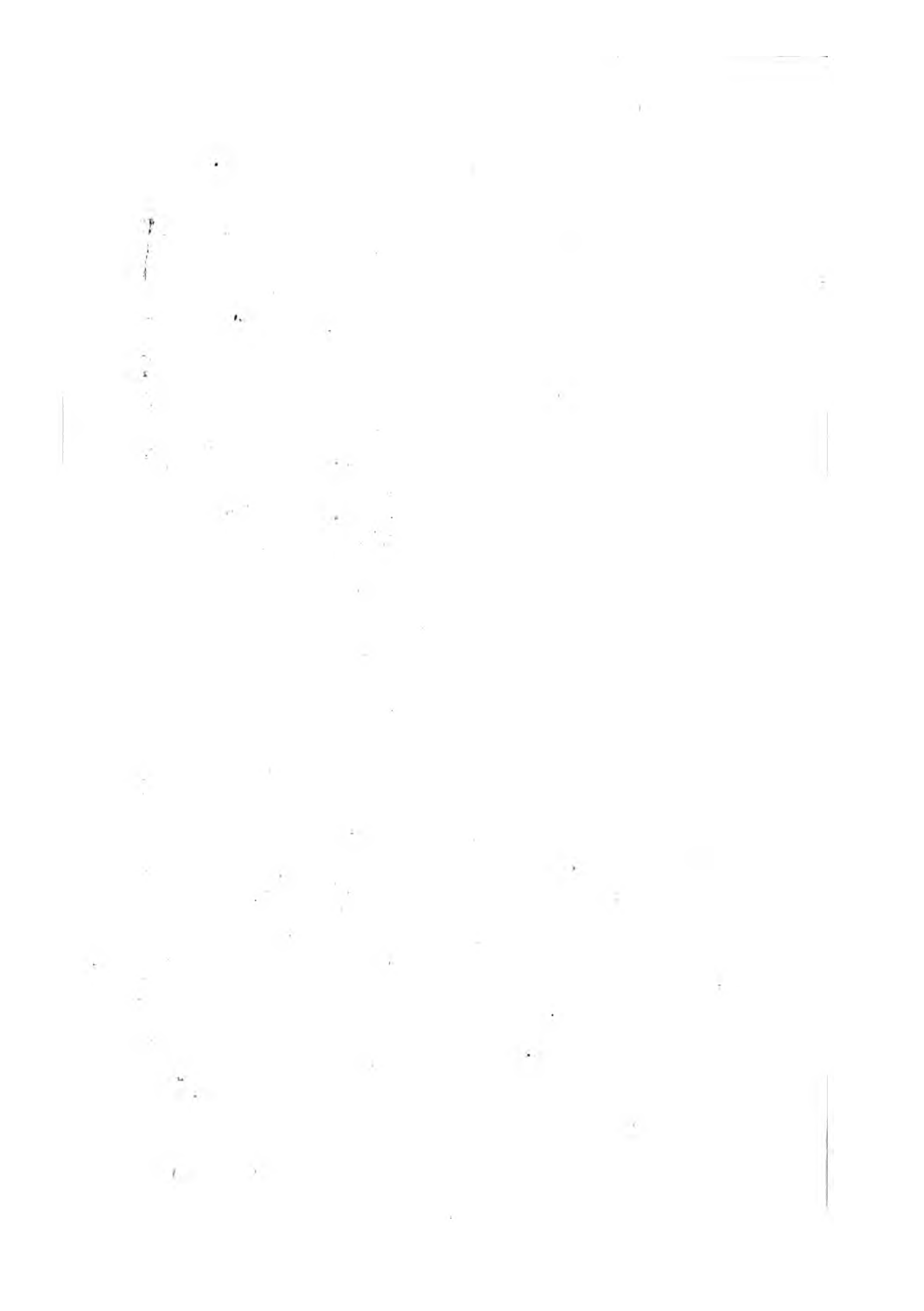
From Calder Bridge to Gosforth, three miles ; thence to Strands public-house, four miles. [See account of WAST WATER, page 24.]

#### Bassenthwaite Water.

Before bidding adieu to Keswick, the tour of Bassenthwaite should not be omitted. The Lake of Bassenthwaite lies four miles north of Derwentwater, is four miles in length, and in some places nearly a mile in breadth. In commencing this excursion proceed to the village of BRAITHWAITE, at the foot of Whinlatter, which the tourist must leave on the left. Passing through the hamlet of THORNTHWAITE, and skirting the base of the rugged mountains of Lord's Seat and Barf, the road undulates pleasantly through wood and glade on the margin of the lake, till it reaches PEEL WYKE, where there is a comfortable hotel, called the *Pheasant*, much resorted to by anglers. A little beyond Peel Wyke the road turns off on the right at the guide-post to OUSE BRIDGE, which crosses the Derwent, where, and at ARMATHWAITE, close by, are the best views for those who keep the road generally pursued in making the circuit of the lake ; but the pedestrian would be fully compensated if he were to deviate at the *Castle Inn*, one mile from Ouse Bridge, follow the Hesket Road for about a mile, and then turn on the right to the top of the Hause, from which is presented a magnificent view of Bassenthwaite and the Vales of Embleton and Isell. The distance from the *Castle Inn* to Keswick is eight miles, the road winding agreeably on the eastern side of the lake. The railway from Keswick to Cockermouth and West Cumberland skirts the western margin of the lake for its whole length.

#### Druidical Circle.

This is a pleasant "constitutional" of about four miles, including the return. Proceed on the Penrith





ULLSWATER.



Road for about a mile to the second railway bridge, which having crossed, take the second turning on the right hand. This is the old road to Penrith, and here commences a very steep incline of about half a mile: when at the top, the Circle will be found in a field adjoining the road, indicated by a stile, near the east corner of a narrow lane on the right hand. The stones that form this temple are forty-eight in number, describing a circle of nearly a hundred feet in diameter. On the eastern side of the monument there is a small enclosure, formed within the circle by ten stones, making an oblong square, seven paces in length, and three in width, which recess Mr. Pennant supposes to have been allotted to the priests, a sort of "holy place" where they met, separated from the vulgar, to perform their rites and divinations, or to sit in council to determine on controversies, or for the trial of criminals. From this platform there is a commanding view of Saddleback, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and many of the highest mountains of Cumberland. On returning, the walk may be prolonged by taking the lane before referred to, which leads into the Kendal Road, about two miles from Keswick.

#### Ullswater.

From Keswick the tourist should proceed to Ullswater, which is approached by several roads.

1st. By a bridle-road that turns off from the Penrith Road at the third milestone, and crosses the Vale of St. John near its foot, then enters the Vale of Wanthwaite, and, after passing through Matterdale, unites at Dockray with

2nd. A good carriage-road that leaves the Penrith Road a little beyond the twelfth milestone from Keswick, and skirts the base of a bleak, uninteresting mountain called Mell Fell, which the traveller has on his left hand, till he reaches the hamlet of Matterdale End, where the road turns sharply to the left to Dockray, before mentioned. From Dockray the traveller will descend upon Gowbarrow Park, and is thus brought at once upon a magnificent view of the higher reaches of the lake. AIREY FORCE, one of the finest waterfalls in the country, thunders down the ghyll on the left, at a small

distance from the road. At the foot of the hill, and before proceeding to Patterdale, turn in at the gate on the left to LYULPH'S TOWER, where a guide to the fall is always to be had. Hence, to Patterdale, the distance is about four miles.

3rd. Ullswater may be approached by proceeding direct to POOLEY BRIDGE, situate at the foot of the lake. Here is an excellent hotel, entitled the *Sun*. Very recently this hotel has undergone thorough repair, and, being now admirably conducted and well fitted up, visitors will find Pooley Bridge a most delightful place of resort, and very favourably situated for visiting HAWES WATER (10 miles) and the neighbouring scenery, not easy of access from any other point. It may be mentioned that visitors to the *Sun* have (by permission) the privilege of inspecting LOWTHER CASTLE and BROUGHAM HALL, the seats of the Earl of Lonsdale and Lord Brougham, which are considered two of the finest in the north of England. Pooley Bridge is distant from Penrith six miles, and anglers will find much diversion both in the lake and neighbouring streams. A steamboat plies two or three times a day between Pooley Bridge and the head of the lake, during the season.

Ullswater may also be reached by taking the railway to Troutbeck Station, where carriages may generally be had for the hotel at Patterdale, distant about nine miles.

Besides the approach to Ullswater just mentioned, a stout pedestrian might proceed to PATERDALE over the northern shoulder of Helvellyn, and visit its summit in his progress, if thought desirable. In this route the road to Ambleside must be kept for four miles and three-quarters, whence the road from Wythburn to Threlkeld must be pursued for a short distance to a farm-house called STAINAH. The ascent from Stainah, for a considerable distance, is by a steep zig-zag path on the left of one of the mountain streams falling into St. John's Vale. The road at the top of the first steep turns southward, nearly at right-angles, and farther on, at another turn on the left, a few landmarks may be observed, which serve as guides into Patterdale by the Greenside Lead-mines, in the Vale of Glenridding. When at the highest part of the foot-road, the RAISE, or Styx, a round-topped hill, is on the right; and farther

Mountains as seen from the Matterdale Road in Gowbarrow Park.

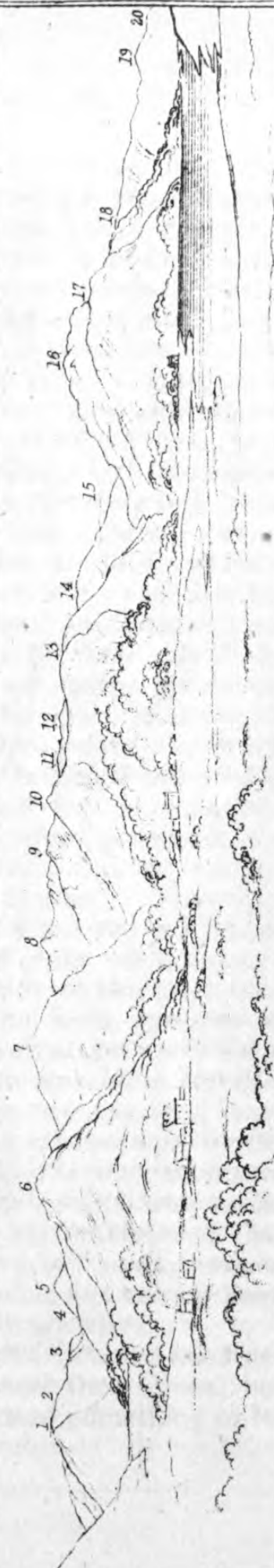


- 1 Swarth Fell
- 2 Hallen Fell (below)
- 3 Winter Crag Martindale
- 4 Place Fell
- 5 Red Screes
- 6 Scandale Head
- 7 Dove Crag in Hartstop

- 8 Birks
- 9 Rydal Head
- 10 S<sup>r</sup> Sunday's Crag
- 11 Fairfield

- 12 Glenridding Dod
- 13 Dolly Wagon Pike
- 14 Bleaberry Fell
- 15 Stridding Edge
- 16 Herring Pike

Mountains as seen from Milking Hill, between the Inn and Blowick, in Patterdale.



- 1 Hartstop Dod
- 2 Cawdale Moor
- 3 Woundale Head
- 4 Kirkstone Pass
- 5 Red Screes
- 6 Blease

- 7 Birks
- 8 Dolly Wagon Pike
- 9 Eagle Crag
- 10 Stridding Edge
- 11 Path to Helvellyn (below)
- 12 Helvellyn

- 13 Bleaberry Fell & Gray
- 14 Raine
- 15 Greenside
- 16 Herring Pike
- 17 Glenridding Dod
- 18 Glencoin Fell
- 19 Stated Common Fell
- 20 tinwharrow Park





to the south, with a considerable dip between them, is another elevation, called WHITESIDE, whence, by a narrow ridge, the tourist may proceed to the summit of HELVELLYN. The distance, by this road, if Helvellyn be left out, is much less than by any of the former routes, and the views from it are exceedingly impressive. In this excursion strangers would do well to take a guide. [See ASCENT OF HELVELLYN FROM PATTERDALE, p. 62.]

Ullswater is of an irregular figure, somewhat resembling the letter Z, and composed of three unequal reaches, the middle of which is somewhat longer than the northern one. The shortest is seen from the hotel at Patterdale, and is not half the length of the others. Ullswater is smaller than Windermere, but larger than the rest of the English Lakes, and lies ingulphed in the majestic mountains that rise sublimely from the valley.

The following account of Ullswater is from Wordsworth's pen:—"In order to see the lower part of the lake to advantage, it is necessary to go round by Pooley Bridge, and to ride at least three miles along the Westmoreland side of the water, towards Martindale. The views, especially if you ascend from the road into the fields, are magnificent; yet this is only mentioned that the transient visitant may know what exists, for it would be inconvenient to go in search of them. They who take this course of three or four miles *on foot* should have a boat in readiness at the end of the walk, to carry them across to the Cumberland side of the lake, near Old Church, thence to pursue the road upwards to Patterdale. The church-yard yew-tree still survives at Old Church, but there are no remains of a place of worship, a new chapel having been erected in a more central situation, which chapel was consecrated by the then Bishop of Carlisle, when on his way to crown Queen Elizabeth, he being the only prelate who would undertake the office. It may be here mentioned that Bassenthwaite Chapel yet stands in a bay as sequestered as the site of Old Church; such situations having been chosen in disturbed times to elude marauders.

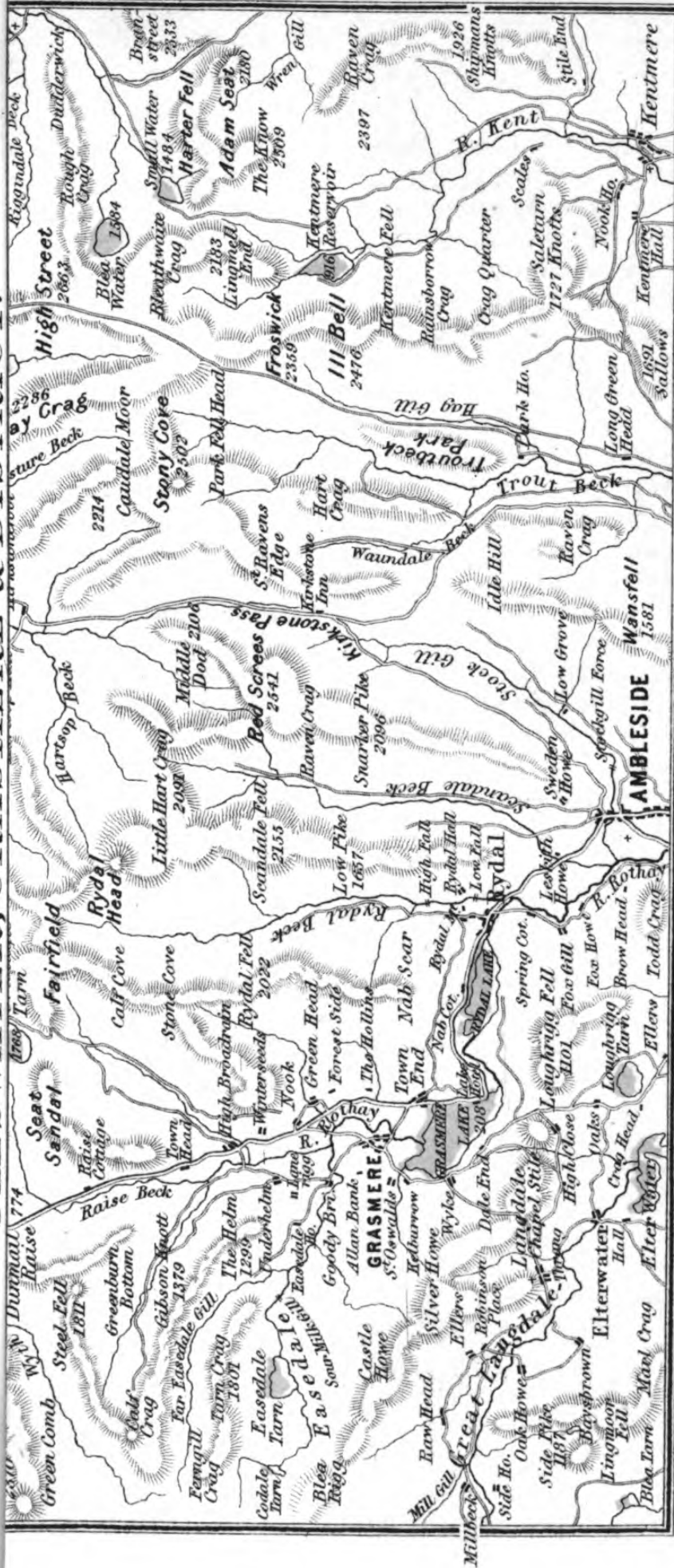
"The trunk or body of the Vale of Ullswater need not be further noticed, as its beauties show themselves; but the curious traveller may wish to know something of its tributary streams.

“At Dalemain, about three miles from Penrith, a stream is crossed called the DACRE, or Dacor, which name it bore as early as the time of the Venerable Bede. This stream does not enter the lake, but joins the Eamont a mile below. It rises in the moorish country about Penruddock, and flows down a soft sequestered valley, passing by the ancient mansions of Hutton John and Dacre Castle. The former is pleasantly situated, though of a character somewhat gloomy and monastic; and from some of the fields near Dalemain, Dacre Castle, backed by the jagged summit of Saddleback, with the valley and stream in front, forms a grand picture. There is no other stream that conducts to any glen or valley worthy of being mentioned, till we reach that which leads up to Airey Force, and thence into Matterdale, before spoken of. Matterdale, though a wild and interesting spot, has no peculiar features that would make it worth the stranger's while to go in search of them; but in GOWBARROW PARK the lover of Nature might linger for hours. Here is a powerful brook, which dashes among the rocks through a deep glen, hung on every side with a rich and happy intermixture of native wood. Here are beds of luxuriant fern, aged hawthorn, and hollies decked with honeysuckles; with fallow-deer glancing and bounding over the lawns and through the thickets. These are the attractions of the retired views, or constitute a foreground for ever-varying pictures of the majestic lake, forced to take a winding course by bold promontories, and environed by mountains of sublime form, towering one above the other. At the outlet of Gowbarrow Park we reach a third stream, which flows through a little recess called GLENCOIN, where lurks a single house, yet visible from the road. Let the artist or leisurely traveller turn aside to it, for the buildings and objects around are romantic and picturesque. Having passed under the steps of Stybarrow Crag and the remains of its native woods, at Glenridding Bridge a fourth stream is crossed, which is contaminated by the operations of the Greenside Lead-mines in the mountains above.

“The opening on the side of Ullswater Vale down which this stream flows is adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably unite with



# WILLSWATER, GRASMERE & DISTRICT.



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the transverse views of the lake; and the stream, if followed up after the enclosures are left behind, will lead along bold water-breaks and waterfalls to a silent tarn in the recesses of Helvellyn. But to return to the road in the main Vale of Ullswater: at the head of the lake (being now in Patterdale) we cross a fifth stream, *GRISEDAL BECK*; this would conduct along a woody steep, where may be seen some unusually large ancient hollies, up to the level area of the Valley of Grisedale; hence there is a path for foot-travellers, along which a horse may be led to Grasmere. A sublime combination of mountain forms appears in front while ascending the bed of this valley, and the impression deepens till the path leads almost immediately under the projecting masses of Helvellyn. Having retraced the banks of the stream to Patterdale, and pursued the road up the main dale, the next considerable stream would, if ascended in the same manner, conduct to *DEEPDALE*, the character of which valley may be conjectured from its name. It is terminated by a cove, a craggy and gloomy abyss, with precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle of the snows that are driven into it by the west wind, from the summit of Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the western side of Brothers Water, and passed Hartsop Hall, a stream soon after issues from a cove richly decorated with native wood. This spot is, I believe, never explored by travellers; but from these sylvan and rocky recesses, whoever looks back on the gleaming surface of Brothers Water, or forward to the precipitous sides and lofty ridges of Dove Crag, &c., will be equally pleased with the grandeur and the wildness of the scenery.

“Seven glens or valleys have been noticed, which branch off from the Cumberland side of the vale. The opposite side has only two streams of any importance, one of which would lead you up from the point where it crosses the Kirkstone Road, near the foot of Brothers Water, to the decaying hamlet of *HARTSOP*, remarkable for its cottage architecture, and thence to *HAYS WATER*, much frequented by anglers. The other, coming down Martindale, enters Ullswater at Sandwyke, opposite to Gowbarrow Park. No persons but such as come to Patterdale merely to pass through it should fail to walk as far as *BLOWICK*, the only enclosed land which on

this side borders the higher part of the lake. The axe has here indiscriminately levelled a rich wood of birches and oaks that divided this favoured spot into a hundred pictures. It has yet its land-locked bays and rocky promontories; but those beautiful woods are gone which *perfected* its seclusion; and scenes that might formerly have been compared to an inexhaustible volume are now spread before the eye in a single sheet—magnificent indeed, but seemingly perused in a moment! From Blowick a narrow track conducts along the craggy side of Place Fell, richly adorned with juniper and sprinkled over with birches, to the village of SANDWYKE, a few straggling houses, that occupy, with the small estates attached to them, an opening opposite to Lyulph's Tower and Gowbarrow Park. In Martindale the road loses sight of the lake, and leads over a steep hill, bringing you again into a view of Ullswater. Its lowest reach, four miles in length, is before you; and the view is terminated by the long ridge of Cross Fell in the distance. Immediately under the eye is a deeply indented bay, with a plot of fertile land, traversed by a small brook, and rendered cheerful by two or three substantial houses of a more ornamental and showy appearance than is usual in these wild spots."

#### Ascent of Helvellyn from Patterdale.

The altitude of Helvellyn is 3,118 feet above the level of the sea. From the different summits of this mountain comprehensive views are obtained of several of the lakes, and the hills in every direction are thence seen under a more than usual picturesque arrangement.

The ascent is frequently commenced from the inns at Grasmere and Wythburn, on the road from Ambleside to Keswick, the distance from the latter point being much less than from other places. [See pages 30 and 31.] From Patterdale the ascent may, with a little management, be made on horseback, by taking the road up the Vale of Grisedale, which is entered at Grisedale Bridge, midway between the two hotels. This road must be followed for a mile or so, when it turns off to the right over the river, and winds up the side of the hill, in the direction of Bleaberry Crag, an offshoot of Striding



Edge, which it leaves on the left, and then strikes off by the foot of Red Tarn—

“A cove, a huge recess,  
That keeps, till June, December's snow;  
A lofty precipice in front,  
A silent tarn below.”

The road is now, by ascending Swirrel Edge, a rocky projection of the mountain, crowned by the conical hill called *CATCHEDECAM*, and a toilsome ascent of twenty minutes will place the traveller on the highest point of Helvellyn. Another road, practicable with steady ponies, is by Glenridding and the lead-mines. Some persons are bold enough, in making the ascent, to traverse the giddy and dangerous height of *STRIDING EDGE*, a sharp ridge forming the southern boundary of Red Tarn; but this road ought not to be taken by any with weak nerves. The top, in many places, scarcely affords room to plant the foot, and is beset with awful precipices on either side.\*

The summit of the mountain is a smooth, mossy plain, inclining gently to the west, but terminating abruptly by broken precipices on the east. There are on this mountain two piles of stones (*Men*, as they are called), about a quarter of a mile from each other, and from an angle in the hill, between these, the best view of the country northward is to be had. Skiddaw, with Saddleback on its right, first claims attention. Nearer the eye,

\* Eagles formerly built in the precipitous rock which forms the western barrier of this desolate spot. These birds used to wheel and hover round the head of the solitary angler. It also derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, of the name of Gough, who perished some years ago, by falling down the rocks in his attempt to cross over from Patterdale to Wythburn. His remains were discovered by means of a faithful dog that had lingered here for the space of three months, self-supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its master. Wordsworth thus notices this remarkable instance of fidelity:—

“This dog had been through three months' space  
A dweller in that savage place;  
Yes, proof was plain that, since the day  
On which the traveller thus had died,  
The dog had watch'd about the spot,  
Or by his master's side:  
How nourish'd there through such long time  
*He* knows who gave that love sublime,  
And gave that strength of feeling, great  
Above all human estimate!”

Gough slept at Newby Bridge the night before he commenced his disastrous excursion. His remains were interred at Tirrel, and not at Patterdale, as has been erroneously stated by some authors.

lying in a hollow of the mountain, is Keppel Cove Tarn, bounded on the south by Swirrel Edge and Catchedecam. Farther south, between the projecting masses of Swirrel Edge and Striding Edge, lies Red Tarn; and beyond them nearly the whole of the middle and lower divisions of Ullswater are seen. On the eastern or Westmoreland side of Ullswater are Swarth Fell, Birk Fell, and Place Fell; and over them, looking in a south-easterly direction, may be seen Kidsty Pike, High Street, and Hill Bell; and still farther south, and far distant from the eye, the broad top of Ingleborough is visible. Angle Tarn is seen reposing among the hills beyond Patterdale. On the Cumberland side of the lake, HALLSTEADS, the residence of John G. Marshall, Esq., is delightfully situated, and, at a greater distance, beyond Penrith, the ridge of Cross Fell is stretched out. Looking south, having on the left St. Sunday Crag, are Scandale Fell, Fairfield, and Dolly Waggon Pike; over these summits appear the Lakes of Windermere, Coniston, and Esthwaite, with the flat country extending southwards to Lancaster. To the right of Dolly Waggon Pike is Seat Sandal, with a patch of Loughrigg Fell between them; beyond may be descried the mountains of Coniston, with Black Combe in the distance. Langdale Pikes and Wrynose are seen beyond Steel Fell; and, more to the right, over Wythburn Head, Scaw Fell and the Pikes look down in majesty upon their more humble neighbours. Great End and Lingmel Crag project from the vast mass of mountains, among which the Pikes on Scaw Fell stand unrivalled; and nearer the eye are the Borrowdale mountains, Glaramara and Rosthwaite Cam being the most conspicuous. Great Gable rears his head on the right of the Pikes; and more to the north is Kirk Fell, over which, on a clear day, the Isle of Man may be seen. Next succeeds the great cluster of mountains extending from Derwentwater to Ennerdale. The first range beyond the heights of Wythburn are Gate Crag, Maiden Moor, and Cat Bells, all near Derwentwater; and over these are Dale Head and Robinson. On the confines of Buttermere are seen Honister Crag, Fleetwith, the Hay-stacks, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike. Whiteless Pike, Grassmore, Causey Pike, and Grisedale Pike all lie between Buttermere and the Lake of

Bassenthwaite, a great part of which may be observed from Helvellyn, and beyond Bassenthwaite the distant plains of Cumberland, with the summits of the Scottish mountains. Derwentwater is hid from view.

A fine cold spring of water, called BROWNRIGG'S WELL, which affords a refreshing draught at all seasons, will be found on the western side of the mountain, about 300 yards from its summit.

From Patterdale the tourist may return to Windermere by the Kirkstone Pass [see page 22] and Ambleside, or the delightful Valley of Troutbeck (14 miles), whence he commenced his excursion, or he may proceed northwards by the west side of the lake to Pooley Bridge (10 miles), thence visit Lowther Castle (4 miles), and afterwards go to Penrith (5 miles), where he may take the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway either to the north or south.

Coaches and public conveyances run daily, during the season, from Ambleside to Patterdale, returning the same day, at very moderate fares.



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OUTLINE OF A SIX DAYS' EXCURSION TO  
THE LAKES FROM WINDERMERE.

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*First Day.*—Take a boat to the Ferry, and walk to the station-house above the hotel. Return to the boat, and row on the west side of the island to the landing-place. Walk round the island, by permission, and, having sent the boat forward, embark again at the north end of the island, and proceed to *Low Wood Hotel*. There take a car, and drive up Little Langdale, cross the common by Blea Tarn, and descend Great Langdale by High Close and Rydal to Ambleside (18 miles).

*Second Day.*—Carriage or car to Keswick. Stop at Rydal to see the Falls, which can only be done by applying at a cottage near the chapel for a guide. Proceed thence by Rydal Water and Grasmere, over Dunmail Raise, to Wythburn, where you skirt the base of Helvellyn on the right, and Thirlmere on the left hand. After passing Thirlmere, the Vale of St. John is on the right; and when on the top of Castlerigg the Vale of Keswick opens out in all its grandeur. From Keswick take a boat up the lake to Barrow Cascade and Lodore; thence, by boat, to the head of the lake; and walk to Bowder Stone, in the gorge of Borrowdale (one mile). Return to boat, and row back to Keswick. Should sailing be disagreeable, drive round the lake, and see the objects before noticed in the route. In the evening see the sunset from Castle Head, a woody eminence about a mile from Keswick.

*Third Day.*—Take a car to Crummock and Buttermere by Whinlatter. Drive to Scale Hill—a comfortable inn (12 miles). Walk about a mile towards Lowes Water for view of that lake, or to an eminence in Mr. Marshall's woods for a good view of Crummock and Buttermere; then take a boat to Scale Force, and either return to Scale Hill, or row to the head of Crum-



mock, having first ordered your carriage to be sent thither, and proceed to Buttermere. Return to Keswick by Borrowdale, or by the romantic Vale of Newlands (10 miles). While at Keswick do not omit to inspect Mr. Flintoft's ingenious and beautiful Model of the Lake District, and Mr. Pettitt's Gallery of Paintings illustrative of the scenery of the district, the admission to the latter being free.

*Fourth Day.*—Ascend Skiddaw or Saddleback, with a guide. The latter mountain is, in the opinion of many persons, better worth the toil than Skiddaw. Or take a car to Seathwaite, in Borrowdale; thence walk to Sty Head, ascend Scaw Fell with a guide, and return to Keswick. Or drive round Bassenthwaite (18 miles).

*Fifth Day.*—Take the railway to Troutbeck Station, on the Penrith and Cockermouth line; thence proceed by the west side of Ullswater to Patterdale (10 miles); call, on the road, at Lyulph's Tower, and see Airey Force, a fine cascade, a short distance behind the house. From the inn at Patterdale walk round the head of the lake to a place called Blowick, for the best view of the mountains, and take a boat on the lake in the evening.

*Sixth Day.*—Enjoy the scenery of Ullswater for a few hours in the morning, and in the afternoon proceed to Windermere, by Kirkstone and the delightful Valley of Troutbeck (14 miles); but should the party wish to go northwards, then proceed down the west side of the lake to Pooley Bridge (10 miles), thence visit Lowther Castle (4 miles), and afterwards go to Penrith (5 miles), thence by rail north or south. Helvellyn may be conveniently ascended from Patterdale, and the road may be travelled by ponies.

A TABLE OF THE HEIGHTS OF LAKES,  
WATERFALLS, MOUNTAINS, &c.

Heights of Lakes above the Sea.

	FEET.
Red Tarn (Helvellyn) . . . . .	2,400
Sprinkling Tarn (Borrowdale) . . . . .	1,960
Hawes Water . . . . .	694
Thirlmere . . . . .	533
Ullswater . . . . .	477
Buttermere . . . . .	331
Crummock Water. . . . .	321
Derwentwater . . . . .	238
Bassenthwaite Water . . . . .	226
Esthwaite Water . . . . .	217
Grasmere . . . . .	208
Wast Water . . . . .	204
Rydal Mere . . . . .	181
Coniston Water . . . . .	147
Windermere . . . . .	134

Heights of Waterfalls.

Scale Force, near Buttermere . . . . .	156
Barrow Cascade, near Keswick . . . . .	124
Lodore Fall, near Keswick . . . . .	100
Colwith Force, five miles from Ambleside . . . . .	90
Airey Force, Gowbarrow Park . . . . .	80
Dungeon Ghyll Force, Langdale . . . . .	80
Stock Ghyll Force, near Ambleside . . . . .	70
Stanley Ghyll Force, Eskdale . . . . .	62
Birker Force, Eskdale . . . . .	60
Nunnery Fall, one mile from Kirkoswald . . . . .	60
Sour-milk Force, near Buttermere . . . . .	60
Upper Fall, Rydal, Rydal Park . . . . .	50
Skelwith Force . . . . .	20

Heights of Mountains above the Sea.

	FEET.
Scaw Fell Pike, Cumberland . . . . .	3,208
Scaw Fell, Cumberland . . . . .	3,161
Helvellyn, Cumberland and Westmoreland . . . . .	3,118
Skiddaw, Cumberland . . . . .	3,058
Bow Fell, Cumberland and Westmoreland . . . . .	2,960
Great Gable, Cumberland . . . . .	2,949
Cross Fell, Cumberland and Durham . . . . .	2,928
Pillar, Cumberland . . . . .	2,928
Fairfield, Westmoreland . . . . .	2,862
Saddleback, Cumberland . . . . .	2,847
Grassmoor, Cumberland . . . . .	2,805
St. Sunday Crag, Westmoreland . . . . .	2,755
High Street, Westmoreland . . . . .	2,718
Rydal Head, Westmoreland . . . . .	2,697
Red Pike, Cumberland . . . . .	2,650
Coniston Old Man, Lancashire . . . . .	2,633
Grisedale Pike, Cumberland . . . . .	2,593
Glamara, Cumberland . . . . .	2,560
Hill Bell, Westmoreland . . . . .	2,476
Langdale Pikes, Westmore- } Harrison Stickle . . . . .	2,401
land . . . . . } Pike o' Stickle . . . . .	2,323
Carrock Fell, Cumberland . . . . .	2,173
High Pike, Caldbeck Fells, Cumberland . . . . .	2,165
Walna Scar, Lancashire . . . . .	2,035
Causey Pike, Cumberland . . . . .	2,030
Black Combe, Cumberland . . . . .	1,969
Lord's Seat, Cumberland . . . . .	1,811
Mell Fell, Cumberland . . . . .	1,750
Honister Crag, Cumberland . . . . .	1,700
Wansfell, Westmoreland . . . . .	1,581
Whinfall Beacon, near Kendal, Westmoreland . . . . .	1,500
Cat Bells, Cumberland . . . . .	1,482
Latrigg, Cumberland . . . . .	1,203
Dent Hill, Cumberland . . . . .	1,130
Loughrigg Fell, Westmoreland . . . . .	1,101
Benson Knot, near Kendal, Westmoreland . . . . .	1,098
Penrith Beacon, Cumberland . . . . .	966
Kendal Fell, Westmoreland . . . . .	648
Scilly Bank, near Whitehaven, Cumberland . . . . .	530

## Heights of Mountain Passes above the Sea.

	FEET.
Esk Hause . . . . .	2,490
Gatescarth, Westmoreland . . . . .	1,950
Grisedale Hause, Cumberland . . . . .	1,929
Black Sail, Cumberland . . . . .	1,750
Sty Head, Cumberland . . . . .	1,600
The Stake, Cumberland . . . . .	1,576
Kirkstone, Westmoreland . . . . .	1,481
Scarf Gap, Cumberland . . . . .	1,400
Hause, between Buttermere Dale and Newlands, Cumberland . . . . .	1,160
Hause, between Buttermere and Borrowdale, Cum- berland . . . . .	1,100
Dunmail Raise, Cumberland and Westmoreland .	783





LIST OF RARER PLANTS, &c.,  
FOUND IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

- Alchemilla *alpina*.—Borrowdale Hause, and near the summit of Helvellyn and Lake Mountains.
- Allium *oleraceum*.—Borders of Derwentwater.
- *schœnoprasum*.—Rushmittle, Lyth.
- Anchusa *sempervirens*.—By the road-side in the Vale of Long Sleddale.
- Andromeda *polifolia*.—Moresby.
- Arbutus *uva-ursi*.—Descending Grassmoor to Crummock Water.
- Arabis *petræa*.—Screes, near Wast Water.
- Asarum *Europæum*.—About Keswick.
- Asplenium *viride*.—Castlerigg Fell and River Irthing.
- *septentrionale*.—Borrowdale, and near Lorton.
- Aspidium *oreopteris*.—Stony places near Long Sleddale.
- Astragalus *glycyphyllus*.—Culgarth Pike ; Keswick.
- Atropa *belladonna*.—About Furness Abbey.
- Callitriche *verna*.—Whinlatter.
- *pedunculata*.—Ennerdale.
- Campanula *glomerata*.—Hardendale, near Shap.
- Carduus *nutans*.—Near the toll-bar, Shap.
- Carex *rigida*.—Skiddaw and Helvellyn.
- Cicuta *virosa*.—About Keswick.
- Circæa *alpina*.—On the road-side between Ulverston and Hawkshead, and on the margin of Derwentwater.
- Cnicus *heterophyllus*.—Hardendale, near Shap, and Long Sleddale.
- Cochlearia *officinalis* (*var. Grænlandica?*)—Above Buckbarrow Well, Long Sleddale.
- Convallaria *multiflora*.—At Holker, near Cartmel; Castlehead Wood, near Keswick; and Grange.
- Cryptogramma *crispa*.—Above Buckbarrow Well, Long Sleddale.

- Drosera longifolia*.—Near the seventh milestone on the road from Kendal to Ambleside.
- Eleocharis fluitans*.—Cogra Moss, Lamplugh.
- *palustris*.—Lowes Water.
- *multicaulis*.—Ennerdale Lake.
- Epipactis ensifolia*.—Woods at Lowther and Grange.
- *grandiflora*.—Woods at Lowther, opposite Askham Hall.
- Epilobium alsinæfolium*.—Above Buckbarrow Well, Long Sleddale.
- *angustifolium*.—By the river-side above High Borough Bridge.
- Festuca ovina*, var. *vivipara*.—Above Buckbarrow Well, Long Sleddale.
- Galium boreale*.—Derwentwater, lake shores.
- Gentiana pneumonanthe*.—On Foulshaw Moss, near Grange.
- Geranium sylvaticum*.—Coniston Waterhead, and common in most of the wooded lanes in the district.
- *phaeum*.—Keswick.
- *columbinum*.—Near Fell Foot, Newby Bridge.
- *pyrenaicum*.—Keswick.
- Gnaphalium dioicum*.—On high pastures in Long Sleddale and Wastdale Screes.
- Grammitis ceterach*.—Near Fell Side, Crosthwaite, on Kendal Fell, at Gosforth, &c.
- Habenaria albida*.—On the high ground between Coniston and Hawkshead and about Watendlath Tarn, but rare.
- Helianthemum canum*.—On rocks at Humphrey Head, near Cartmel.
- Helleborus viridis*.—In a field on the left side of Banrigg Farm-house, near the eighth milestone from Kendal to Ambleside.
- Hesperis matronalis*.—Rivulets about Dale Head, Thirlmere.
- Hieracium paludosum*.—In several moist situations.
- *Lawsoni*.—Between Shap and Anna Well.
- Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*.—Nook, Ambleside, and Sna Cave, Long Sleddale, Scale Force, Ponsonby.
- *Tunbridgense*.—Ponsonby Hall.
- Hypericum androsæmum*.—About the Ferry, Windermere.

- Hypericum elodes*.—Near the seventh milestone on the road from Kendal to Ambleside.
- Hypochoeris maculata*.—On rocks at Humphrey Head, near Cartmel.
- Impatiens noli-me-tangere*.—Stock Ghyll Force, Ambleside.
- Juncus triglumis*.—Fairfield, and west side of Helvellyn.
- *filiformis*.—Foot of Derwentwater.
- Lepidium Smithii*.—Near Lodore, Keswick.
- Littorella lacustris*.—About Derwentwater.
- Luzula spicata*.—Fairfield Mountain.
- Lycopodium selaginoides*.—Above Buckbarrow Well, Long Sleddale.
- Melampyrum sylvaticum*.—Whitbarrow Woods.
- Meconopsis Cambrica*.—Near the Chapel, Long Sleddale, and about the Ferry, Windermere.
- Menyanthes trifoliata*.—Common in tarns.
- Mentha rotundifolia*.—Between Lodore and Bowder Stone.
- Nuphar lutea*.—Near the seventh milestone on the road from Kendal to Bowness.
- Nymphæa alba*.—Ditto.
- Orchis ustulata*.—About Keswick.
- Ornithopus perpusillus*.—On the road-side on the east of Coniston Lake.
- Osmunda regalis*.—Near Bowness.
- Oxyria reniformis*.—Above Buckbarrow Well, Long Sleddale, and black rocks of Great End Crag.
- Peucedanum Ostruthium*.—By a brook from the north end of Thirlmere.
- Polypodium vulgare*, var. *Cambricum*.—In Levens Park, near Kendal.
- *calcareum*.—Whitbarrow and Kendal Fells.
- *dryopteris*.—Legberthwaite, Windermere, &c.
- *phegopteris*.—Stock Ghyll Force, Eskdale, &c.
- Polygonum viviparum*.—Hardendale, near Shap.
- Potentilla fruticosa*.—In the Devil's Hedge-gate, Wastdale Screes.
- Pyrus aria*.—On rocks at Humphrey Head, near Cartmel.
- Pyrola media*.—Stock Ghyll Force, Ambleside.
- Pyrola secunda*.—Between Great Dod and Helvellyn.
- Rhodiola rosea*.—On the sides of Goatscar, Long Sleddale.
- Rosa bractescens*.—Ambleside.

- Sagittaria sagittifolia*.—Braystones Tarn.  
*Salix herbacea*.—Scaw Fell Pikes, summit of Skiddaw, and top of Helvellyn.  
*Saussurea alpina*.—Helvellyn.  
*Saxifraga stellaris* } On the Old Man Mountain, Conis-  
 ——— *aizoides* } ton, at Buckbarrow Well, Long  
 ——— *hypnoides* } Sleddale, and on most of the  
 ——— *oppositifolia*.—Black rocks of Great End  
 Crag, and Wastdale Screes.  
 ——— *nivalis*.—Helvellyn.  
 ——— *palmata*.—Helvellyn.  
*Scirpus lacustris*.—Lowe's Water.  
 ——— *setaceus*.—Ennerdale.  
*Serratula tinctoria*.—By the river-side, near Newby  
 Bridge.  
*Sesleria cœrulea*.—Hardendale Nab, near Shap.  
*Silene maritima*.—On Derwentwater, between Keswick  
 and Lodore.  
 ——— *acaulis*.—Black rocks of Great End Crag, and  
 Grisedale Tarn, near Grasmere.  
*Subularia aquatica*.—Ennerdale Lake.  
*Spiræa salicifolia*.—At Pool Bridge, near Hawkshead.  
*Teesdalia nudicaulis*.—Around Derwentwater, and on  
 the side of Goat Scar, Long Sleddale.  
*Thalictrum alpinum*.—Between Great End Crag and  
 Scaw Fell Pikes (Watson).  
 ——— *majus*.—Near Lodore, Keswick, Screes, near  
 Wast Water, and Ullswater.  
 ——— *minus*.—Black rocks of Great End.  
*Thlaspi alpestre*.—Near the sixth milestone on the road  
 from Kendal to Ambleside.  
*Utricularia vulgaris* } On Shoulthwaite Moss.  
 ——— *minor* }  
 ——— *intermedia*.—About Keswick.  
*Veronica spicata*.—On rocks at Humphrey Head, near  
 Cartmel.  
 ——— *montana*.—Wallow Crag.  
 ——— *scutellata*.—Ullock Moss.  
*Verbena officinalis*.—Road-side at Lindale, near Cartmel.  
*Viola lutea*.—Hills about Keswick, and Skiddaw.



MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION,  
USEFUL TO TOURISTS.

Hotels.

BEFORE concluding this Guide, it may be advisable to add a few words on the subject of Hotel Accommodation and Charges; for the pleasure of a tour depends not only on the grandeur of a mountain ramble, or the passing beauties of a day's ride, but also upon the welcome reception, the obliging attention, and the plentiful cheer of the hotel or lodging-house. The hotels in the Lake District in this respect contrast favourably with those in any other part of the kingdom; they are remarkable for cleanliness and comfort, and the charges, considering the shortness of the season, are very reasonable. As an example of what may be considered an average charge, we give the tariff of one of the principal hotels in the district, remarking that the accommodation is of a first-rate character, and that everything furnished for the table is of the best description.

TARIFF.

Breakfast.. ..	1s. 9d. upwards.		Dinner .. ..	2s. 6d. upwards.
Luncheon .. ..	1s. 6d. „		Tea .. ..	1s. 6d. „
Fish, Game, &c., charged for extra.				
Sitting-room and Lights, from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per day.				
Bed-rooms, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per night.				
Double-bedded Rooms (two beds), 3s. and 3s. 6d. per night.				
Attendance, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per day.				

Horses, Conveyances, and Drivers.

The charge for Conveyances hired by the day is generally a matter of bargain, and runs from 15s. to 21s., according to the distance gone over, the drivers being paid extra. When hired by the mile, the charge is 1s. per mile for a one-horse conveyance, and 1s. 6d.

per mile for a two-horse conveyance, the driver expecting a fee of 5s. per day in addition, or, for short excursions, 3d. per mile. In long excursions it is usual to pay for the driver's refreshments, and also the horses' feed, and in all cases the hirer pays the toll.

### Ponies and Guides.

Ponies for Mountain Excursions are charged 5s. to 7s. 6d., according to the distance, and guides to the different mountains charge the same. It is in all cases better to have an understanding as to the charge before starting.

### Fees.

It is the custom in nearly every hotel to make a charge of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day for attendance ; this includes the whole service of the house, and nothing more in the shape of fees is expected from the visitor. Persons partaking of a single meal are charged 3d. for attendance ; and passengers by coach are expected to give the driver 6d. or 1s. in addition to the regular fare.



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# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex-Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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LONDON (Euston, &c.).	68 0	50 0	33 0	82 0	62 0	37 6	52 0	38 0	24 0
NORTHAMPTON	55 0	41 0	24 6	64 0	48 0	29 0	32 0	24 0	15 0
LEICESTER . . . .	49 0	35 0	21 0	52 0	39 0	25 0	..	..	..
BIRMINGHAM ..	38 0	30 0	18 0	50 0	35 0	22 6	24 6	17 6	11 6
MANCHESTER..	27 0	19 6	11 0	26 0	18 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	4 0
HUDDERSFIELD	28 0	19 6	13 6	24 6	17 0	10 6	14 0	9 0	6 0
LEEDS . . . . .	28 0	19 6	13 6	27 0	19 0	11 6	16 0	12 0	8 0
LIVERPOOL . . . .	20 0	16 0	9 0	27 0	19 0	11 6	17 0	12 6	8 6

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LONDON (Euston, &c.).	123 0	90 0	50 0	61 0	45 0	30 0	105 0	80 0	55 0
NORTHAMPTON	103 6	73 6	47 0	57 0	40 0	27 6	89 0	71 0	45 0
LEICESTER . . . .	96 0	73 0	44 0	..	..	..	79 0	63 0	42 0
BIRMINGHAM ..	94 0	67 6	43 6	53 0	40 0	25 0	75 0	60 0	39 0
MANCHESTER..	65 0	46 6	32 6	31 6	23 6	16 0	60 0	50 0	31 3
HUDDERSFIELD	72 0	52 0	32 6	23 6	17 0	12 6	67 0	56 0	34 6
LEEDS . . . . .	71 0	51 0	30 0	..	..	..	70 0	58 0	36 3
LIVERPOOL . . . .	63 0	44 0	32 0	44 0	32 6	20 6	59 0	48 0	29 3

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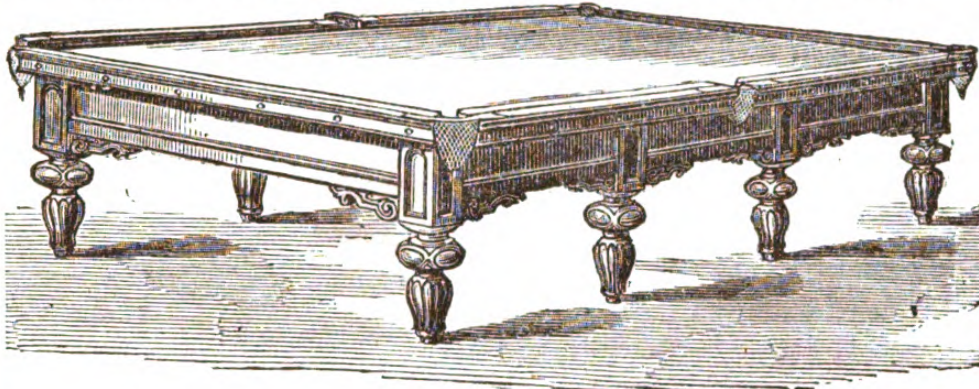
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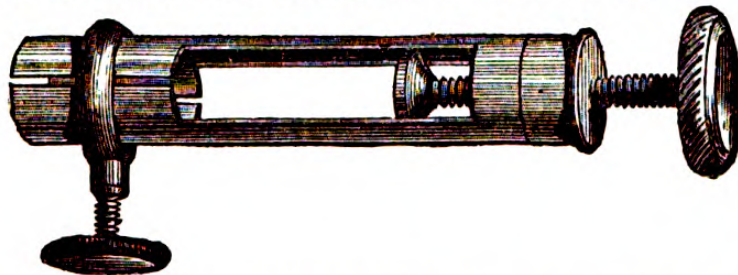
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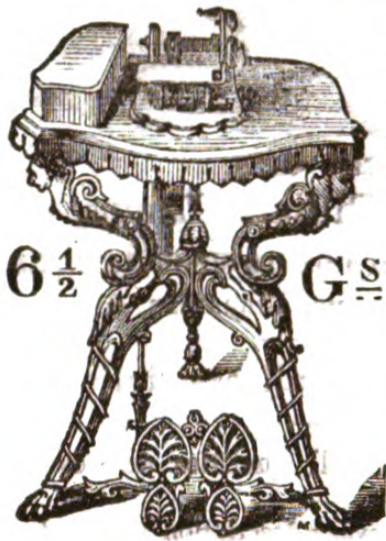
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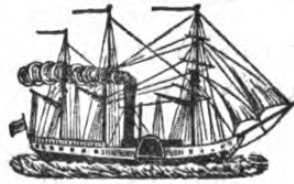
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