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SIXTY ETCHINGS

BY WILLIAM GREEN

PRICE ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THREE HUNDRED SMALL VIEWS OF THE LAKES.

MR. GREEN, of Ambleside, requests the attention of his Friends to Proposals for Publishing, by Subscription, Three Hundred Etchings of the most interesting Scenes in the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and that part of Lancashire bordering upon, and extending northward of, the River Lune, which runs by Lancaster.

These Etchings will be published in Five Parts, of Sixty Prints each, and the Price of each Part, when printed upon Octavo Paper, of the size of West's and Houseman's Guides to the Lakes, will be One Guinea, but upon larger paper, One Pound Five Shillings.

The Etchings, like the Proposer's former works, will be executed by himself, in the soft Ground Line; a mode which he conceives to be more happily adapted to the imitation of pencil drawings than any other which has yet appeared.

The size of the Coppers $8\frac{1}{2}$ Inches by $5\frac{1}{4}$; and of the Etchings upon those coppers $6\frac{1}{2}$ Inches by 4.

The First Part will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers in the course of the present month, and may be had separately by those who do not choose to subscribe for the whole, or any of the other Parts.

Sets of each part will be shaded with Indian ink, upon impressions taken on the large paper, at Three Guineas each Set.

Coloured copies, having the effect of finished drawings, Five Guineas each copy.

The Sixty Prints now ready for publication, (excepting a few Buildings) are chiefly Views of the principal Lakes; but the complete series of Three Hundred Prints will embrace all that is grand and beautiful amongst these Lakes and Mountains, together with every description of picturesque antiquity comprehended within the districts before mentioned. And the Proposer having resided fourteen years in the centre of that beautiful country from which his subjects for the present work have been selected, trusts that he shall be enabled to give to the eye of taste a richer display of genuine nature than has usually been done in Prints on so small a scale.

The old Halls, Farm-Houses, and Cottages of the north of England have long been admired for their elegant peculiarity of design; and, aided by accidental additions and dilapidations, and by combinations of the richest woods and back-grounds of rocks and mountains, are, in their kind, finer objects for study than any others to be met with in the island. Modernizing has, however, recently spoiled many of these buildings; and fourteen years more will probably see them pared and plaistered into all the monotony of the erections of the present day.

To save from the wreck of time and the busy hand of man the best specimens of this mountain architecture, is one of the principal objects of the present publication, which offers Three Hundred of the choicest subjects at the moderate price of Five or Six Guineas.

A Gentleman of literary eminence has engaged to write an account of the country from which the materials for this work have been derived, and it will be delivered with the last Part, which is intended to appear about the end of the year 1815; but as the cost of the letter press cannot be at present ascertained, the Subscribers will not be obliged to take it, should they wish to have the Prints only.

It is likewise proposed to Publish

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ETCHINGS,

FROM PENCIL DRAWINGS MADE ENTIRELY UPON THE SPOT;

BEING A SELECTION OF THE FINEST SCENES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.

The Drawings from which these Etchings will be produced are upon Super Royal Paper, 27 Inches by 19.

The Impressions of the above One Hundred and Twenty Plates, like the Sixty published in the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, will be taken upon Imperial Paper, 30 Inches by 21.

The Subjects of the 120 Etchings will be classed as follow; any of which Class may be subscribed for separately:

Thirty Views of Abbies	Five Guineas
Thirty Views of Castles, old Halls, and Farm-Houses	Five Guineas
Thirty Views of English Lakes	Five Guineas
Thirty Views of Mountains, Rivers, Waterfalls, &c.	Five Guineas.

The Abbies will be a selection of thirty of the best specimens of the architecture of the middle ages, to be found in the northern counties of England and those of the south of Scotland.

The Castles, old Halls, and Farm-Houses, will be likewise derived from the Abbey district, and the borders of the Lakes and Mountains.

The Lake and Mountain Views will be the choicest assemblage that can be made, from several hundred subjects produced by the Artist during his long residence in the north of England.

The Proposer has been honoured by the following distinguished Subscriptions to all the above One Hundred and Twenty Etchings:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,
HIS MAJESTY'S Library,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF LONSDALE.

He has likewise the honour to have received the Subscriptions of other Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank; of several Members of the Royal Academy; and of various eminent literary characters.

As speedily as possible will likewise be Published,

TWELVE COLOURED PRINTS OF VIEWS OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Size of the Work, 25 Inches by 17½. Price Ten Guineas the Set.

The above Prints are of the size of the Artist's Ten Guinea Drawings.

TWELVE COLOURED PRINTS OF THE LAKES.

21 Inches by 15. Price Seven Pounds Ten Shillings the Set.

TWELVE COLOURED VIEWS OF THE LAKES.

12 Inches by 8½. Price Three Guineas the Set.

The Plates for the above Coloured Prints will be executed by the Proposer in Aquatinta; and they will be made to resemble, as nearly as possible, the finest finished Drawings, by the Artist himself, and by his family under his immediate superintendance.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. GREEN, Ambleside; by Mr. DICKENSON, late Mr. Munn, 114, New Bond Street; and by Mr. M'QUEEN, 72, Newman Street, London.

The following Etchings, already Published, may be had in Ambleside and London.

SIXTY SCENES OF LAKES, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, FARM-HOUSES, COTTAGES, BRIDGES, AND TREES.

Printed on Imperial Paper, 30 Inches by 21. Price Ten Guineas the Set, including a Book of Descriptions.

SEVENTY-EIGHT STUDIES FROM NATURE.

Price Five Guineas. Printed on a Half Sheet of Imperial.

These Studies were published principally with a design to lead the young Student to the easy and successful practice of Drawing from Nature.—This intention has been, in many instances, happily accomplished; and that the above Works are rising fast in reputation, is sufficiently proved by the recently increased demand for them.

J. Tyler, Printer, Rathbone Place.

A Description
OF
A SERIES OF SIXTY SMALL PRINTS,
ETCHED BY
WILLIAM GREEN, OF AMBLESIDE,
FROM DRAWINGS MADE BY HIMSELF.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY JOHN TYLER, RATHBONE PLACE;

AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM GREEN, AMBLESIDE.

1814.

No. 1.

CONISTON WATER.

The Artist has commenced his Descriptions at Coniston Water, and pursued a line which he thinks will have less to be retraced than any other he could have chosen.

Coniston Water is six miles in length, and the greatest breadth is three-quarters of a mile; it is encircled by an excellent carriage-road, which is often on the margin of the water, and scarcely ever a mile from it: the most interesting part of this road is that which lies on the eastern side of the lake, and is part of that usually travelled by tourists in their way to Coniston and Hawkshead from Ulverstone.

The views on this road are interesting, by their variety and beauty, all the way from Nibthwaite, which lies at the foot, to the New Inn, which is at the head of the lakes. The first view after leaving Nibthwaite is of "the Man," a mountain somewhat conical, and of other summits scarcely inferior in height.

The view here presented is a mile from the foot of the lake, and is of the Man mountain, or, as it is more frequently called, the "Old Man," with the pointed summit of Enfoot on the right, and Dove Crag on the left—a range of line probably more picturesque than is exhibited by these mountains on any other stand from or near the road before spoken of: the middle grounds and foregrounds are, however, better on some stations north of the one here chosen.

No. 2.

CONISTON WATERHEAD.

This view of the lake is about four miles and a half from the former, and out of a field above the road, between the Inn and Tent Lodge, the property and residence of Colonel Smith. The distant mountain is the Old Man, assuming here an appearance much different from that in No. 1: Thwaite immediately under it, and apparently near the water's edge, was the residence of the late David Kirby, Esq. the proprietor.

No. 3.

SCENE NEAR CONISTON WATERHEAD.

The New Inn at Waterhead stands near the head of the lake; and this scene is upon the road from the church and village of Coniston, by that inn, to Ambleside: it is about two or three hundred yards from the inn, and that distance from the mansion house called Waterhead, the property of Michael Knott, Esq. and which is still nearer, and upon the road to, Ambleside.

No. 4.

SHEPHERD'S BRIDGE, IN YEWDALE.

Shepherd's Bridge is situated in Yewdale, a valley sublimely environed by high mountains. It is a short distance from the famous Yew Tree, and not two miles from Coniston Waterhead. The mountain seen over the bridge is Raven Crag.

No. 5.

ESTHWAITE WATER.

From the inn at Coniston Waterhead it is three miles to Hawkshead, through which pass to Esthwaite Water, half a mile more. Esthwaite Water is about two miles in length, and half a mile across. The most striking object on its borders is the promontory at Esthwaite Hall; it shoots boldly to the lake, which is encompassed by gentle hills. There is an excellent road round the lake; and the distant objects seen from and connected with it, if not sublime, are at least pleasing.

From Hawkshead proceed down the western side of the Water, and pass Esthwaite Hall : the road here divides ; that on the right leads to Ulverstone, and the left either to the Ferry House or round Esthwaite Water.

Ascend the Ulverstone road about two hundred yards, to the common's boundary on the left, and from the trees near that boundary see the promontory before spoken of, and Esthwaite Hall between it and the eye. Each side of the lake, as seen from this place, is environed with meadow and pasturc ground pleasantly wooded ; the lands at the head of the lake are of the same character, only diversified by villages peeping from amongst groves of trees : the scene is closed, though at a great distance, by the lofty mountains of Grasmere, Rydal, and Ambleside.

No. 6.

HEAD OF WINDERMERE, FROM LOW WOOD.

Ambleside is not a mile north of the head of Windermere.

Ambleside is 16 miles from Keswick, 40 from Whitehaven, 10 from Ulls Water, 25 from Penrith, 14 from Kendal, 6 from Bowness, 5 from Hawkshead, 8 from Coniston Waterhead, and 21 miles from Ulverstone.

Windermere is the largest lake in England, being twelve miles long ; about the head it is considerably more than a mile in breadth, and between the head and the islands, which are about half way down the Water, it is seldom less than a mile ; but it narrows gradually from the islands to Newby Bridge, which lies at the foot of the lake.

The lands on the immediate borders of Windermere are fertile and richly decorated with a profusion of fine trees, many of which are of stately growth, and so disposed, either by chance or intention, as to produce not only the grandest assemblages of massy woods, but sprinklings in every imaginable and tasteful variety.

Some of the highest mountains in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, are seen from Windermere, but at such a distance from it, as to be objects rather of beauty than sublimity. The mountains of Coniston, Langdale,

Wastdale, Eskdale, and Borrowdale, possess much to interest the inquisitive observer, from his first sight of them, about nine miles from Kendal, and from thence all the way to Ambleside.

The mountains of Wyburn, Grasmere, Rydal, Ambleside, Troutbeck, and Kentmere are fine objects, as observed from the Ferry House and the Station, and on the road from those places by High Wray to Ambleside.

But the best general view of the mountains is from the lake, about a mile from its head, and half way between side and side.

The Low Wood Inn is not two miles from Ambleside; and the field from which this view is taken is that adjoining the Troutbeck road—the Low Wood Inn appearing between the eye and the water. The Langdale Pikes are fine objects from this station; Bow Fell is on their left, and between it and the Pikes are other summits rising from Langdale, Borrowdale, and Wastdale: the Brathay and Clappersgate houses are observable immediately beyond the head of the lake.

No. 7.

ISLANDS ON WINDERMERE, FROM SKELGILL.

This view of Windermere is from a field half way between Lower Skelgill and Little Lowther, each of which places is about two miles from Ambleside; to the former by High Skelgill, and to the latter by the Low Wood Inn: Little Lowther adjoins the road from Low Wood to Troutbeck.

Bowness, Curwen Island, the Station, and Belle Grange are all seen from this place: the distant mountain is Gummershow, which is near the foot of the lake.

No. 8.

WINDERMERE, FROM BELMAN GROUND.

Belman Ground is from one to two miles south of Bowness, and on the side of the hill above Storrs, the beautiful seat of John Bolton, Esq. Curwen Island, and nearly all the other islands, are seen from this stand, with the Ferry House and its opposite ferry point. The relative situation of Ambleside may here be observed, being near the meeting of the distant shores of the lake. The hill above the Ferry House is called Furness Fell; and the extreme distance is composed of the mountains of Grasmere, Rydal, and Ambleside.

No. 9.

WINDERMERE, FROM THE FERRY.

The Ferry House on Windermere is about eight miles from Ambleside, either by Bowness or High Wray; it is something more than that distance from Ambleside to Hawkshead and Esthwaite Water. This view is taken near the place where the carriage-boat is moored: the high trees on the right rise from the island called Crowholm, beyond which is a little peep at Curwen Island; and between that island and the Lancashire shore, which is upon the left, see one of the lily of the valley holms: the distance is the Rydal mountains.

No. 10.

KENTMERE HALL.

The road from Kendal to Ambleside is through the village of Staveley; but at Staveley the Ambleside and Kentmere roads separate. Staveley is five miles from Kendal, and Kentmere Hall is nine.

Kentmere is a rocky dale of great magnificence; and Chapel Hill, which lies at the head of Haws Water, is through Kentmere, about fifteen miles from Kendal.

No. 11.

SKELWITH FORCE.

From No. 11 to No. 17, inclusive, the views are in Great and Little Langdale; and the vales of Langdale are considered by some people of taste as the finest in the north of England.

Skelwith Force is about three miles from Ambleside; and the way to it is by passing through Clappersgate, leaving Brathay Bridge on the left, to Skelwith Bridge, which is scarcely a quarter of a mile below the Force.

Langdale Pikes are seen in the distance.

No. 12.

LITTLE LANGDALE TARN.

Pass Skelwith Bridge into Lancashire, and over high and pleasant ground to Colwith Bridge, which cross, and enter again into Westmorland, a little beyond which, on the left, is Colwith Force. Little Langdale Tarn is about a mile and half from Colwith Bridge, and five miles from Ambleside. This lake divides Lancashire and Westmorland; and the view, being taken from the latter county, is of the Coniston and Seathwaite mountains, which are in Lancashire.

No. 13.

BLEA TARN.

From Little Langdale Tarn proceed to within about a quarter of a mile of Fell Foot, and ascend the road on the right to the gate at the top of the hill; turn on the left diagonally towards the lake to the place from which this view is taken: the road connecting the two vallies is here observable; and the Langdale Pikes, as seen from this place, are sublime objects.—Blea Tarn is about eight miles from Ambleside.

No. 14.

LANGDALE PIKES, FROM OAK HOW.

From Blea Tarn by the farm-house called Wall End, it is about four miles to Oak How; but to Oak How by Langdale Chapel is about six miles, making the Langdale tour about eighteen miles.

Pavey Ark, in the last range of distance in this subject, is over the fore-ground rock upon the right.

No. 15.

ROW HEAD.

Row Head is upon the opposite side of the Langdale valley to Oak How; and in the distance are the Pikes.

No. 16.

SCENE NEAR LANGDALE CHAPEL.

Langdale Chapel is about five miles from Ambleside; and this view of the Pikes is from the river, not half a mile from the chapel.

No. 17.

LOUGHRIGG TARN,

Is taken a little beyond the common gate, upon the road from Ambleside over Loughrigg Fell to Loughrigg Tarn.

No. 18.

ELTER WATER.

This view of Elter Water is scarcely a quarter of a mile from Skelwith Force (No. 11), and taken from an enclosure on the south of Little Loughrigg, which is common land.

No. 19.

RYDAL WATER.

From Pelter Bridge, which is near the first mile-stone on the road from Ambleside to Keswick, there is a horse-road, under Loughrigg Fell, by the farm-house called Coat How, and the lakes of Rydal and Grasmere, to Grasmere church; and this representation is from a field between the farm-house and the lake, about a mile and a quarter from Ambleside.

The beautiful islands which adorn Rydal Water are here given; over which is seen the road to Keswick, as it crosses the common called the White Moss. Silver How, a mountain rising above Grasmere, is surmounted by Langdale Pikes.

No. 20.

GRASMERE, FROM LOUGHRIGG FELL.

This view of Grasmere lake and island is from the side of the hill, not far from the craggy summit called Round Knott, and about half a mile west of Pelter Bridge.

The Fells of Grasmere, and those bounding the two branches of Easedale, are the distant objects.

No. 21.

GRASMERE, FROM TOWN END.

Town End is something more than three miles from Ambleside, on the Keswick road.

The church and village of Grasmere are here in middle distance, above which is seen Allan Bank, the seat of George Crump, Esq. ; Helm Crag is the rocky summit in the extreme distance, on which are two points, of different sizes, called the Lion and the Lamb.

This view is from a field near the first house in Grasmere, which from its situation is, with propriety, called Town End.

No. 22.

GRASMERE, FROM TAIL END.

It has been before observed that there is a horse road from Pelter Bridge to Grasmere Church, by passing, on the right, Rydal and Grasmere Waters. On this road, Tail End is about three miles and three quarters from Ambleside, and one mile from Grasmere Church.

This interesting view of the lake and vale of Grasmere is from the room built by Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq. in addition to the farm-house, and exhibits nearly the same middle-ground and distant materials as the preceding, only under a different arrangement. Helm Crag is here upon the left, and between it and the village Allan Bank. The mountain called Seat Sandal is in the middle of the extreme distance, between which and Helm Crag, at the intersection of the sweeping lines, is Dunmail Raise, a considerable heap of stones, dividing Westmorland and Cumberland; under which see the zig-zag road from Ambleside to Keswick: a process of Fairfield on the right, and Seat Sandal on the left, rise above the road from Grasmere by Grizedale Tarn to Patterdale.

No. 23.

GOODY BRIDGE.

The buildings in this scene are called by the name of a stone bridge which is down the river, and on the way to Easedale from Grasmere Church. To improve the composition, the stepping-stones have been brought nearer the houses than they actually are. The distance is Helm Crag.

No. 24.

EASEDALE, FROM BUTTERLIP HOW.

Easedale is a romantic and secluded valley branching out of Grasmere; and Easedale Tarn, which will be found by following the frothy stream, is engulfed in precipitous mountains, with large rocks projecting from their sides.

No. 25.

LEATH'S WATER, FROM ARMBATH.

Leath's Water, Thirl Mere, or, as it is most commonly called, Wyburn Water, is seen only to advantage from the western side; and had the elegant Mrs. Radcliffe traversed that beautiful side, she would not have had occasion to say, "this is a long and unadorned lake, having little else than walls of rocky fells starting from its margin." This almost unparalleled line, of four miles in length, is not accessible to carriages; horses may travel it, and persons on foot without any considerable impediment.

This view of Leath's Water is from a field near the house called Armbath. The Great How, which is on the

Dalehead side of the water, is here a principal feature, and is finely diversified with rock and wood : Naddle Fell, and behind it Wantthwaite Crag, are seen in distance.

Who would neglect to trace the western side of Wyburn Water for the contemplation of scenes like the one before him, and for others equally deserving his attention ?

Ambath is more than ten miles from Ambleside, and about six and a half from Keswick.

No. 26.

FOOT OF LEATH'S WATER.

Leath's Water takes this name from the family of Leath, who have long resided at Dalehead, a venerable edifice on the banks of the lake.

This view is from a part of the road immediately west of the foot of the lake ; and Helvellyn, as seen from it, is of a more interesting figure than is displayed by it from other situations ; its neighbouring summits being high, leave generally but little of the mountain to the view of the spectator, particularly from Coniston Water, Windermere, and Ulls Water.

The woods on the opposite banks of the lake are the property of John Stanger Leath, Esq. and his house is seen amongst them. Between these woods and the high mountains winds the high road from Ambleside to Keswick ; and the mile-stone six and ten is not far distant from the house, and immediately beyond it from the eye.

No. 27.

SOSKELD BRIDGE.

Under Saddleback there is a pretty and pleasantly situated village, called Threlkeld, four miles upon the Penrith road from Keswick. The road from Threlkeld to Ambleside leaves that to Keswick about the eleventh mile-stone ; and

though there is nothing equal to the first sight of St. John's Vale, on the way from that first sight to Threlkeld, yet the whole of this line (which from its leaving the Keswick road is between four and five miles) has very much of that sort of scenery that will not fail to please the tourist. Saddleback is always fine as a distance; and the precipitous side screens occasionally close it in in every desired quantity. The vale, though rocky, is occasionally fertile and rich in wood, with a variety of picturesque farm-houses and cottages. The river Greta (which rises in Wyburn Water, after passing Keswick empties itself into the river Derwent near the lake,) waters this charming valley, which occasionally reposing, doubles its neighbouring beauties by reflection.

Soskeld Bridge is upon the Greta, about a mile below the Keswick road. Saddleback is in distance.

No. 28.

COTTAGE IN ST. JOHN'S VALE.

This building is a little lower down the valley than Soskeld Bridge.

No. 29.

DERWENT WATER, FROM CASTLERIGG.

From the fifteenth mile-stone, on the road from Ambleside to Keswick, to the bottom of the hill, there are three roads; the original is bounded by the enclosures, the middle is less steep, and the eastern road makes a large bow, by which the ascent for carriages is rendered easier. This view of Derwent Water is from the old road. Castle Hill and Brow Top are seen between the eye and the lake, and just over it Derwent Bank, with the woods above Silver Hill, the property of Lord William Gordon; Swinside, on the left, is succeeded by Barrow; Grizedale Pike is the high distant summit; Grasmere and Whinlatter, which are still more distant, close the scene,

KESWICK.

Keswick, though a small town, is the largest among the lakes : it is compactly built, consisting principally of one street, which runs from north to south ; two smaller ones branch from it, one towards Penrith, and the other towards Borrowdale.

Keswick is situated upon the river Greta, and about half a mile from Derwent Water.

Keswick is 16 miles from Ambleside, 24 from Whitehaven, 18 from Penrith, and 21 from the Inn at Patterdale:

Derwent Water is about three miles long, and its greatest breadth not more than a mile and a half; its promontories, which stretch far into the water, are sometimes bold and rugged : a give-and-take line would make this lake nearly elliptical.

More than one-half of the immediate boundary of the lake is rich meadow and pasture ground, profusely decorated with massy groups and scatterings of trees.

The Fells above Barrow common rise with majestic grandeur from the water. Falcon Crag and Eve Crag are prodigious masses of rock, and reach nearly the summit of the mountain.

From this place, all the way to Grange, which lies at the head of the lake, the scenery is chiefly of that bold character already described at Barrow.

Castle Crag and Grange Fell not being high, the stately summits of the Borrowdale and Wastdale mountains are fortunately seen beyond them.

Catt Bells, on the opposite side of the lake, advance boldly from it ; but their surfaces being of green turf and loose shiver, are tamer in appearance than the rugged rocks of Barrow.

The top of Skiddaw in a straight line from Derwent Water is between three and four miles. Skiddaw at a dis-

tance appears smooth and verdant ; and several variously-elevated eminences, being all united by Hogarthian curves, give it an easy, elegant, and uncommon appearance, as seen from every part of the valley.

Skiddaw has been called a generous Lord, and the Fells of Borrowdale frowning and haughty Tyrants. Are frowning and haughty tyrants to be preferred to generous lords? Man in his feelings towards man has now pretty well made up his mind on that head ; but in his choice of mountains probably he may like the tyrant best.

No. 30.

HEAD OF DERWENT WATER.

This view of the Borrowdale mountains is near the entrance upon Barrow common. A fine feature is the waterfall at Lowdore. Grange Crag, Castle Crag, and Goat Crag are succeeded, though at a great distance, by the lofty mountain Schofell, which stands at the head of Wast Water.

No. 31.

DERWENT WATER AND BASSENTHWAITE.

From the last place walk up the side of the hill, on the skirts of the wood, so far as to see the lake of Bassenthwaite appear in an agreeable quantity over Derwent Water:

Beyond the first bay of the lake are seen in succession the lands of Stable Hills, Lord's Island, Friar Crag, Vicar's Island (late Pocklington's Island), and the promontory (but why, not known to the writer) called isthmus: several seats and the church of Crosthwaite (Keswick church) are seen upon the enclosed land connecting the two lakes: Dodd, a hill resembling Latrigg, and which is a part of Skiddaw, rises from the head of Bassenthwaite Water: the mountains of Braithwaite and Thornthwaite are seen upon the other side; the gentle elevations stretching beyond the foot of Bassenthwaite close this long line of perspective.

No. 32.

DERWENT WATER, FROM LOWDORE.

Those who wish to see Derwent Water with Skiddaw for its back-ground, through a magnificent vista of rocks, will ascend to the top of Lowdore Waterfall; and the safest way is to proceed from the public-house at Lowdore to the foot-road leading to Watenlath, which leaves the Grange road a little short of the farm-house called High Lowdore; the road zig-zags the mountain's side, which pursue, till Skiddaw from it is seen through the chasm, and afterwards Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite: descend from this part of the road to the angle of the river, and follow its course a short distance, and the view here given will present itself in nature. Vicar's Island and Crosthwaite Church are seen from this place.

No. 33.

LOWDORE WATERFALL.

Lowdore is three miles from Keswick. The waterfall of Lowdore is not seen in perfection by one in a hundred of those who visit the lakes; for it is rarely so full as to exhibit one unbroken sheet of water; but when so, it is, with its accompaniments, sublimely picturesque from many points of view. The rocks are fine, and worth studying in any season; some are almost lost in wood, whilst others tower their grisly heads to an enormous height: one of them rises from the margin of the waterfall, and is the grandest object of the kind in the whole circumference of the valley; and few, unless led to expect water, would be disappointed with the scene before them.

The bridge here given is over the river below the waterfall.

Proceed by the Mill to a grassy bank skirted with wood, and see this stupendous chasm, through which, even in

dry weather, is issued a considerable quantity of water ; but the stones engorged by it, being enormous in magnitude, divide the stream, and obscure it from the eye : were its course diverted and conducted on the western side of the gulf, to that side of the rock which is nearest the mill, it would tumble in one grand unbroken sheet down to the channel below, and thereby be rendered the most splendid waterfall among the lakes.

No. 34.

BOWDER STONE.

Bowder Stone is a mile from Grange, and five miles from Keswick: the road from the Bridge to the Stone is under Grange Fell on the left, and the river Derwent on the right ; and displays, in rugged grandeur, every variety of composition capable of being produced from rocks and mountains.

Mr. Pocklington, who is now the proprietor of Bowder Stone, has pulled down the walls with which it was heretofore encumbered, and thereby rendered it an excellent painter's study.

No. 35.

EAGLE CRAG, NEAR STONETHWAITE.

By Bowder Stone it is six miles from Keswick to Rosthwaite, and seven to Stonethwaite ; and that part of the river from which this view is taken is about a mile more—making the distance from Keswick eight miles.

Langstre is the name of the valley on the right of Eagle Crag, and Greenup of that upon the left.

No. 36:

LANGTHWAITE BRIDGE.

The source of the stream passing under this bridge is in Sprinkling Tarn, which descending the mountain Sprinkling, unites itself with Sty Head Tarn, and having reached the valley, winds between the village of Seathwaite and the black lead mines to Langthwaite Bridge, which is a quarter of a mile from Rosthwaite.

No. 37.

STOCKLEY BRIDGE.

This is the last bridge in Borrowdale, on the road from Rosthwaite to Wastdale Head, and it is over a gill tumbling down the southern side of the mountain Sprinkling, which mountain is the back-ground of this scene.

No. 38.

HONISTER CRAG.

A morning's ride from Keswick, presenting many extraordinary changes, is by passing Lowdore and Bowder Stone to Rosthwaite, and from Rosthwaite by Seat Oller, under Honister Crag in Gatesgarthdale, to Buttermere, and from Buttermere returning through the vale of Newlands to Keswick—a round of about 22 miles.

This view of Honister Crag is from the stream which passes from the head of Gatesgarthdale to Buttermere, and below the road a little after its having left the summit of the pass. Honister Crag, almost perpendicular, seems, from the bottom of the valley, to overhang its base, and is a precipice of extraordinary magnificence: but from this rugged front is derived a slate as smooth and valuable as any other in the island.

No. 39.

CRUMMOCK WATER AND BUTTERMERE.

The horse-road to the Inn at Buttermere is eight miles and a half from Keswick, through the vale of Newlands; but the carriage-road is part of the way on the Cocker-mouth road, over Whinlatter, and through a part of the vale of Lorton, by Crummock Water to the Inn at Buttermere, which is somewhat more than fourteen miles. The Inn at Scale Hill (which is about half a mile from the outlet of Crummock Water and eleven miles from Keswick), and the Inn at Buttermere, are both of them excellent stationary places from which to see Buttermere, Crummock Water, Lows Water, and Ennerdale Water. The Inn at Buttermere lies at about an equal distance from the two lakes of Buttermere and Crummock; and the lofty mountains round the valley rise in sublime grandeur. Honister Crag, at the Borrowdale end of the valley, is a steep high rock. The four conical-topped mountains, High Pike, High Steel, High Crag, and Red Pike, are on the western side of the lake of Buttermere, and Robinson on the eastern. The river connecting Buttermere and Crummock Waters runs at the feet of the western mountains, and is about half a mile long: the Inn is at the bottom of the Keswick road, on the eastern side of the vale; and the intermediate grounds are of sweet pasturage, with woods elegantly distributed over it. Melbreak skirts the western, and Rannerdale Knott, Grasmire, and Whiteside, the eastern side of Crummock Water.

This view of the two lakes is taken on the side of Melbreak, about two or three hundred yards above a little rocky promontory called Ling Crag. The fertile bottom separating Crummock Water and Buttermere is here a charming feature, and is finely contrasted by the mountains: the castle-like elevation in the distance is Honister Crag.

No. 40.

CRUMMOCK WATER.

Red Pike here towers its conical summit proudly above its neighbours, and the still more distant Buttermere mountains.

Rannerdale is seen upon the left from this place, which is in the enclosures near Lingthwaite, and not a mile from the foot of the lake.

No. 41.

LOW'S WATER.

Low's Water is the smallest of the three lakes of Buttermere, Crummock, and Low's Water.

The hills on the east, west, and north sides of Low's Water rise gently from it. The low grounds are pleasantly ornamented with meadows, out of which rise groupes of wood and single trees, alone and in the hedge-rows.

Melbreak, Whiteside, Grasmire, Rannerdale Knott, and Honister Crag are fine objects when seen from the head of Low's Water. The foot of Low's Water is about half a mile from the foot of Crummock Water, and not a mile from the Inn at Scale Hill.

This view of Low's Water is from the western side of the lake, and close by a little stream, which not half a mile from this place passed between the rocks, producing thereby a beautiful waterfall: the enclosures appearing over the water lie between this lake and Crummock Water; behind which are seen the mountains Grasmire and Whiteside.

No. 42.

ENNERDALE WATER.

Ennerdale Water may be visited by foot or horsemen from the Inn at Buttermere, by keeping the road down the

meadows, and passing Scale Force on the left, to a little lake called Fluttering Tarn, which must likewise be kept on the left. This road, though of considerable ascent, is not over the highest part of the mountain. After having gained the Tarn, the traveller will, from the north-east, presently see Ennerdale Water, which is by many thought to be an interesting lake. From the Inn at Scale Hill the carriage-road lies on the eastern side of Low's Water through Lam-pleugh; but the horse and foot-road is between Crummock Water and Low's Water; afterwards skirt Melbreak, which keep on the left for some time; then on the right turn up the side of the hill to Fluttering Tarn, before spoken of.

The best views of this lake are about one mile east of the foot; this is enclosed ground, and the grouped and single trees are picturesque, and associate well in composition with the distances: the present view is taken out of these grounds. Bonus Knott, a mountain mass of rugged rock, is the side screen on the left; but this is contrasted by the western boundary, which, excepting at Angling Stone, is rather smooth and uniform in its height all the way to the head of the lake. Amongst the distant mountains are the Pillar and the Steeple.

No. 43.

WAST WATER.

Wast Water is seen to the greatest advantage by travelling first to the foot, and then up the eastern side to the head.

The head of the lake, in a straight line, is about fourteen miles north-west of Ambleside; but its approach from Ambleside to Keswick is either difficult or circuitous.

The best pedestrian road from Ambleside to the foot of Wast Water is over Hardknott and Wrynose, and through the vale of Esk, by Santon Bridge to Nether Wastdale, which is about 22 miles; or leaving Eskdale earlier, cross Matterdale, the Screes end, and Latherbarrow, at half a mile from the foot of the lake, either by the public-house, or to the nearest part of the road leading to the lake: by this route the distance from Ambleside is about 20 miles.

From Nether Wastdale travel the side of the lake, and by Wastdale Head up the side of Gable to the Sty; and leaving Sty Head Tarn, Sprinkling Tarn, and Angle Tarn, all on the left hand, drop down through the vale of Langdale to Ambleside. Or from Sty Head, leaving Sty Head Tarn upon the right, pass through Seathwaite, Rosthwaite (where there is an ale-house), and Stonethwaite; and keeping Eagle Crag upon the right, ascend a steep hill, (the ascent is called Greenup,) from the top of which, by proceeding some time south-east, come to the head of Easedale, descend into the valley, and passing Grasmere Church return to Ambleside.

For those who wish to return to Keswick from Wast Water, the way is from Rosthwaite, by Bowder Stone and Lowdore, to Keswick.

The horse-road from Ambleside is over Hardknott and Wrynose to Santon Bridge, as before, and by the above described pedestrian route to Rosthwaite; from which proceed, as before, to Keswick, and back to Ambleside. Or when at Rosthwaite, pass through Stonethwaite, and up the valley called Langstre to the Stake, which cross, to Langdale Head, and from Langdale Head to Ambleside.

The carriage-road from Ambleside is through Coniston, eight miles, Broughton, nine more, and over Birker Fell (a road somewhat rugged), by Santon Bridge to Nether Wastdale, which is this way from Ambleside about thirty-five miles; or from Broughton to Nether Wastdale, (enquire at Broughton about the tides,) by Bootle, Ravenglass, or by Muneaster. As such who take this tour in a carriage must not only approach but return from the lake through Nether Wastdale, they will proceed up its side as far only as they find it pleasant: this last line from Ambleside is about forty miles.

From Nether Wastdale pass through Gosforth to Calder Bridge, Egermont, Lampleugh, and by Seale Hill to Keswick—distance thirty-four miles. Or from Nether Wastdale to Whitehaven by Calder Bridge and Egermont, and from Whitehaven to Keswick: the distance from Nether Wastdale by Whitehaven to Keswick is forty-one miles.

The most extended circuit for a carriage from Ambleside or Keswick to see West Water is about eighty miles; the shortest, over Birker Fell and by Scale Hill, about seventy; and that by Bootle and Scale Hill, seventy-five miles.

The road on foot or on horseback from Keswick to West Water is by the Inn at Buttermere, Scale Force (which leave on the left), and over the mountains by Fluttering Tarn to Ennerdale Water, Ennerdale Bridge, Calder Bridge and Abbey, Gosforth, Nether Wastdale, Wastdale Head, Sty Head Tarn, Seathwaite, Rosthwaite, and Bowder Stone to Keswick; this round is about fifty miles: the resting place is at Calder Bridge, where there are two good inns, and near them a beautiful abbey.

Should the Scale Force road be objected to for horses, the tour may be made by Scale Hill, Low's Water, and Lampleugh, meeting the road first spoken of at Ennerdale Bridge.

As this excursion will cost two days, the writer here takes the liberty to advise the traveller to see West Water on the second day rather than the first, by which he will have the advantage of passing from the foot to the head of the lake, and see in succession some of the grandest scenes in England, all which he will have upon his back should he commence his tour by Borrowdale rather than by Buttermere or Scale Hill.

West Water is three miles long, and about three-quarters of a mile over in the broadest part; on the Screes, or eastern side, it is of a tolerably straight line; but the opposite shores are irregular, and appear beautifully embayed when seen from the higher grounds: the road is up the western side of the lake, often on its margin, and seldom more than one hundred yards from it.

This view shews the junction of the lake and the Screes about the shivering part of the mountain; the enclosures at the foot of the water at Crook, and those at Wastdale Head, vary the scene, by their contrast to the rest of the rude materials which compose it. Yewbarrow, Kirk Fell, and Gable (the last of which is the most remote object) are all seen in distance.

No. 44.

WAST WATER, FROM THE ROAD.

The views on the travelled side of the lake certainly deserve great attention; and the one here given is about a mile from its foot.

The road, which is of a fine elevation above the water, is seen meandering among the rocks to a good distance. Yewbarrow lies on the left; part of the Screes are on the right; Wastdale head, at the end of the lake, by its enclosures serves as a scale whereby to judge of the vastness of the mountains; and over them is Great Gable, so called from its resemblance to the roof of a house. Between Gable and Yewbarrow is seen a part of Kirk Fell, and between Gable and the Screes, Lingmell.

No. 45.

SCHOFELL ON WAST WATER.

Schofell, with the adjoining part of the Screes, is thus viewed from a point between the road and the lake, about half way between its foot and head.

No. 46.

GOLDRILL CRAG.

Goldrill Crag is upon the river Dudden. The river Dudden crosses the horse and foot road to Wast Water at Cockley Beck, which is ten miles from Ambleside over Wrynose. Goldrill Crag is two miles down the river, being 12 miles from Ambleside and about 14 miles from the foot of Wast Water.

The river Dudden divides Lancashire and Cumberland, from the county stones on Wrynose to its junction with the Irish Sea; consequently the scene before us is in both counties.

This view is up the river: the trees are in Lancashire, and Goldrill Crag, which is on the left, is in Cumberland.

No. 47.

WALLOWBARROW CRAG.

Wallowbarrow Crag is upon the river Dudden, not far from Seathwaite Chapel, and about two miles below Goldrill Crag.

Either by Cockley Beck or over Walna Scar, the distance from Seathwaite Chapel to Ambleside is fourteen miles.

No. 48.

BROTHER WATER.

The road to Ulls Water from Ambleside, which is by Brother Water, is wild and mountainous; the ascent from Ambleside is steep, with little variation to the top of Kirkstone. One way from Low Wood to Ulls Water is by Ambleside, the other is by Troutbeck, both roads meeting on the summit of the hill; near which, on the left, is a cubical sort of stone, called Kirkstone, which gives name to the pass.

The views round Brother Water are sublime; the vale is fertile, and cloathed in wood, which diminishes in quantity as it ascends the mountains, and is generally in excellent distribution.

This view of Brother, which is between six and seven miles from Ambleside, is from the enclosures on the right, after having descended from Kirkstone, and not half a mile short of the lake. Place Fell is in the distance.

No. 49:

WOODEN BRIDGE IN HARTSHOPE.

Under Dove Crag, a stupendous rock three miles west of Brother Water, runs a stream, which after a steep descent

serpentine sweetly down the vale, amidst rich assemblages of beautiful trees, by Hartshope Hall (a picturesque old farm-house) to Brother Water.

The road from Ambleside to Ulls Water runs close to Brother Water, and the mountain rises from it on the right in a very bold style, as may be seen from the last subject. At Brother Water the valley is scarcely half a mile across; and the western side of the lake is bounded by a hill, which rises steeply from it.

There is a road from Hartshope Hall to Ulls Water, which on the banks of Brother Water is through a wood of fine oaks, out of which the magnificent mountains of Hartshope rise in a style of superior grandeur.

This bridge is over the little river just mentioned, and on the footway from the Hall to the travelled side of the valley. In this representation Dove Crag is the distance, and appears just over the bridge.

No. 50.

GRIZEDALE BRIDGE.

From Brother Water to the Inn at Patterdale the road is good, and winds pleasantly amongst trees, affording now and then a glimpse at the surrounding country.

The inn at Patterdale is ten miles from Ambleside, twenty-one from Keswick, fourteen from Penrith, and half a mile from Ulls Water.

Grizedale Bridge is over the brook which runs out of Grizedale by Patterdale Hall, and is distant from the Inn about half a mile upon the Penrith road. The distance is Place Fell.

The head of Ulls Water lies south-west of its foot; the lake is of an irregular figure, and composed of three unequal reaches, the middle of which is somewhat larger than the northern one; the shortest is seen from the Inn at Patterdale, and not half the length of either of the others. Ulls Water is less unequal in its breadth than the other

lakes; it is in many places not more than half a mile across, but seldom exceeds three quarters; it is less than Windermere, but larger than the rest of the English lakes.

Ulls Water rises engulfed at the feet of majestic mountains, which rise sublimely from the valley: *Place Fell* descends shivering into the lake, almost perpendicularly, from a vast height; it skirts the lake from *Birkfell Force* higher than its head. The opposite mountains are less uniform, their summits being removed to various and greater distances from the water, and the rocks project from their surfaces in a bold and imposing manner.

Were these mountains divested of wood, they would exhibit a vastness and sublimity rivalled only by those of *Wast Water*.

Nothing can exceed the dresses and decorations of this sublimity; the whole space from *Gowbarrow* to the *Inn at Patterdale* is one rich scene of vegetation; oak, ash, birch, alder, and other trees of stately growth, and in the wildest luxuriance, undulating and impending over the rocky protuberances every where starting from the mountains, render this the loveliest ride among the lakes.

The mountains on the immediate head of *Ulls Water* are not so steep as those which border it half way down, but they are rich in wood: *St. Sunday*, or *St. Sundian Crag*, swells sublimely above them, and is a fine object from many parts of the valley. From *Gowbarrow* on one side, and *Place Fell* on the other side of the lake, the mountains gradually diminish into little hills, and from a gigantic ruggedness into a soft and verdant meadow and pasturage.

Though there is something good in every part of *Ulls Water*, yet the finest scenes lie between *Lyulph's Tower* and the *Inn at Patterdale*; and the best method of seeing this desirable part is to take a boat at the head of the lake, and passing the islands called *Cherry-holm* and *Wall-holm*, come within sight of *Stybarrow Crag*, which is a fine object in various distances; land near the *Crag*, and walk about half a mile to the farm-house called *Glen Coin*, occasionally turning round to admire the local beauties of the scenery.

Having got upon that pleasant craggy summit, from which the road winds suddenly and steeply down to the lake, turn to the left by an oak, out of which springs a birch tree, and pass the nearest way to *Glen Coin*.

No. 51.

GLEN COIN.

Glen Coin is a farm-house belonging to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. It is two or three hundred yards out of the road from the Inn at Patterdale to Lyulph's Tower, and between two and three miles from the former place.

Should the party have no partiality for rude buildings, he may proceed, without landing at Stybarrow, to the island called House Holm, or from Glen Coin to House Holm: the view from House Holm is exquisite. The splendid display of wood which feathers from the tops of the mountains on the right hand to the margin of the lake, is no where equalled in the north of England. Proceed from the island to the Tower.

Lyulph's Tower, which is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, stands a little above the road, and in that part of Gowbarrow which exhibits one of the finest views of the lake. Lyulph's Tower is an excellent object from all parts where it can be seen, and situate upon that nice degree of elevation from which the lines of the lake appear in a most painter-like arrangement. St. Sunday Crag, in the extreme distance, rears his head high above his neighbours; from which, both ways, see a visible horizon, the most correctly picturesque. Place Fell is rocky, and unadorned with wood, unless about that part of the water seen beyond Silvery Point; but the opposite shores are in high contrast to Place Fell: their swelling sides are richly ornamented with trees, which standing on the water's brink in close array, gradually soften as they rise and melt into the mountain. The fore-ground, or rather the middle-ground, is likewise agreeably diversified with wood.

The park is well stocked with deer, whose elegant forms and wild gestures are in unison with the surrounding scenes.

No. 52.

ULLS WATER, FROM GOWBARROW.

The road from Lyulph's Tower to Keswick, through Matterdale and the Patterdale road, separate in the

old park, near the gate which divides those parks ; and this view is from the Matterdale road—that also to Patterdale appears.

Return to the boat, and cross the lake at right angles ; and having landed and gained the horse-road to Patterdale, look to the opposite side of the lake on that grand display of scenery arising from Glen Coin and Glenridden. Silvery Point, which is a part of Place Fell, stretches far into the lake, and wonderfully relieves this charming distance by the boldness of the contrast.

The finest views on Ulls Water are upon this road, and from several places between it and the water; and the tutored eye will discover, in a variety of distances, when combined with the rocky fore-grounds, a series of pictures perhaps more perfect in their kind than can be found on any other line of the same length in the north of England.

No. 53.

ULLS WATER HEAD.

When the spectator is opposite to House Holm, and in such a situation that a line drawn from his eye to the summit of St. Sunday Crag will leave the island called Ling Holm something on the left of that line, he has then, in the opinion of the writer, the best view upon the lake. The beautiful line of shore is enlivened by a few buildings, which though of themselves large, are in comparison with other objects small. The house not long ago erected by the Rev. Henry Askew is on the right, and nearly on the extremity of the northern side of the picture. The wooded promontory which stands on the north side of the Purse Bay, is seen about half a mile from the eye on the other side ; at the head of the lake observe Patterdale Hall, the seat of John Mouncey, Esq.; above the hall, in swelling majesty, stands St. Sunday Crag, which, with the mountains of Grizedale and Glenridden, close this admirable scene.

From this place keep the edge of the bank about half a mile, or till the island called Wall Holm appears a little to the right of Mr. Askew's house, and that point is

No. 54,

ULLS WATER, LOOKING INTO GLENRIDDEN.

Mr. Askew's house, which borders the lake, is in Glenriddon, a valley charmingly spread over with wooded enclosures. Black Crag and Glenriddon Dodd, upon the right, shew their shivery and precipitous fronts; and parts of Helvellyn, called Nab End and Blea Cove, appear in the last distance.

From this station proceed till within about two hundred yards of the Purse Bay to

No. 55,

PURSE BAY, ON ULLS WATER.

This exquisite combination of materials is another fine subject, not only for the exercise and gratification of the eye, but for the pencil.—Having bestowed on this extraordinary scene a due portion of attention, re-ascend the hill, and by keeping the semicircular wall, pass by the house called Blea Wyke to the Purse Bay, and from the eastern side of it look again upon the Grizedale mountains, rendered additionally valuable by the bold promontory on the right, and those charming middle-grounds stretching each way from the Hall: here take the boat to its mooring place, and return to the Inn, or on foot by the head of the lake over Goldrill Bridge, after having passed

No. 56,

ULLS WATER, LOOKING TOWARDS GRIZEDALE.

This view is taken within the enclosures, and near a ruined building, which, with the lands about it, were some time ago purchased by a celebrated artist, as commanding some of the finest views upon the lake.

From the Inn at Patterdale, which is at the head of Ulls Water, to the Inn at Powley Bridge at its foot, it is ten miles: Powley Bridge is five miles from Penrith, and seven miles north of the foot of Haws Water.

No. 57.

BROUGHAM CASTLE,

Is finely situated upon the river Eamont, about one mile from Penrith on the new road, and two miles upon the old road; it is a ruin deservedly admired for its beauty, and worthy an artist's attention.

No. 58.

ASKHAM CHURCH.

Askham Church is delightfully situated on the western banks of the river Lowther; and the bridge over that river, at the end of the village of Askham, is seen beyond the church: the vicarage, which commands a fine view of the river, adjoins the churchyard. Lowther rectory appears on the left of the church.

On the high wooded bank which runs on the western side of the Lowther, is a fine walk among the trees, called the Rash, which is one of the beautiful appendages to the domains at Lowther.

No. 59.

HAWS WATER.

Haws Water is three miles long, and generally about half a mile across; a richly wooded promontory, which from the lower grounds appears to cut the lake in two, shoots boldly towards the opposite shores, and here it is scarcely more

than two or three hundred yards in breadth. Mesand with its school stands near this promontory; on the side of which rushes, in wild impetuosity, Fordingdale Beck, a stream abounding in picturesque waterfalls.

Branstree, Harter Fell, Riggendale, High Street, Kidstay, and Whelter, are all grand mountains lying at the head of the lake: but this grandeur is diminished towards its foot; and the country below the outlet of the lake is composed of modest and easy eminences, which are pleasantly covered with wood all the way to Lowther and Askham.

Haws Water, either as a Salvator or a Claude, has great attractions; its magnificence may be appreciated by passing from the foot to the head of the lake, and its delicate beauties by looking down it.

Haws Water is fine from the carriage-road, but infinitely less so than from a horse-road upon the common, somewhat above the carriage-road; it is likewise good from many stands in the enclosures between the higher road and the water.

This view of the lake is from the fields between its outlet and Fordingdale Beck, and includes the upper and the lower lakes.

No. 60.

HAWS WATER, FROM FORDINGDALE BECK.

Harter Fell is a principal object in the scene before us, under which is the lower end of Riggendale, and at its foot Chapel Hill, with all the pleasant accompaniments of wood. This view is taken from the upper road, just after its having passed Fordingdale Beck, on the way to the head of the lake.

The river feeding the lake at its head is bounded by flat lands; but the undulating surfaces between this flat and the summits of the circumjacent mountains being sprinkled in a luxuriant wildness with various sorts of trees, is on all hands a splendid treat for the lover and the artist.

J. Tyler, Printer, Rathbone Place.



CONISTON WATER.

Published at Ambleside Aug^r. 1. 1824. by W^m Green.



CONISTON WATER HEAD.

Published at Ambleside Aug^r 1841 by W^m Green.



SCENE NEAR CONISTON WATER HEAD.

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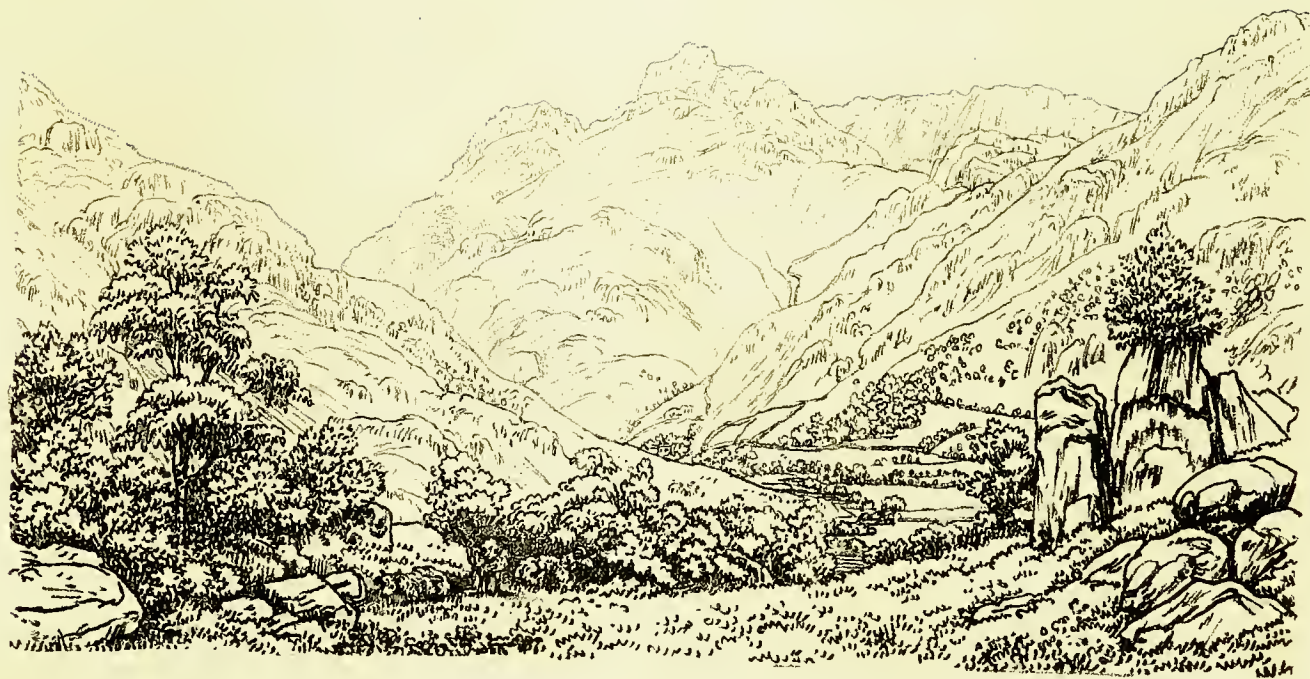
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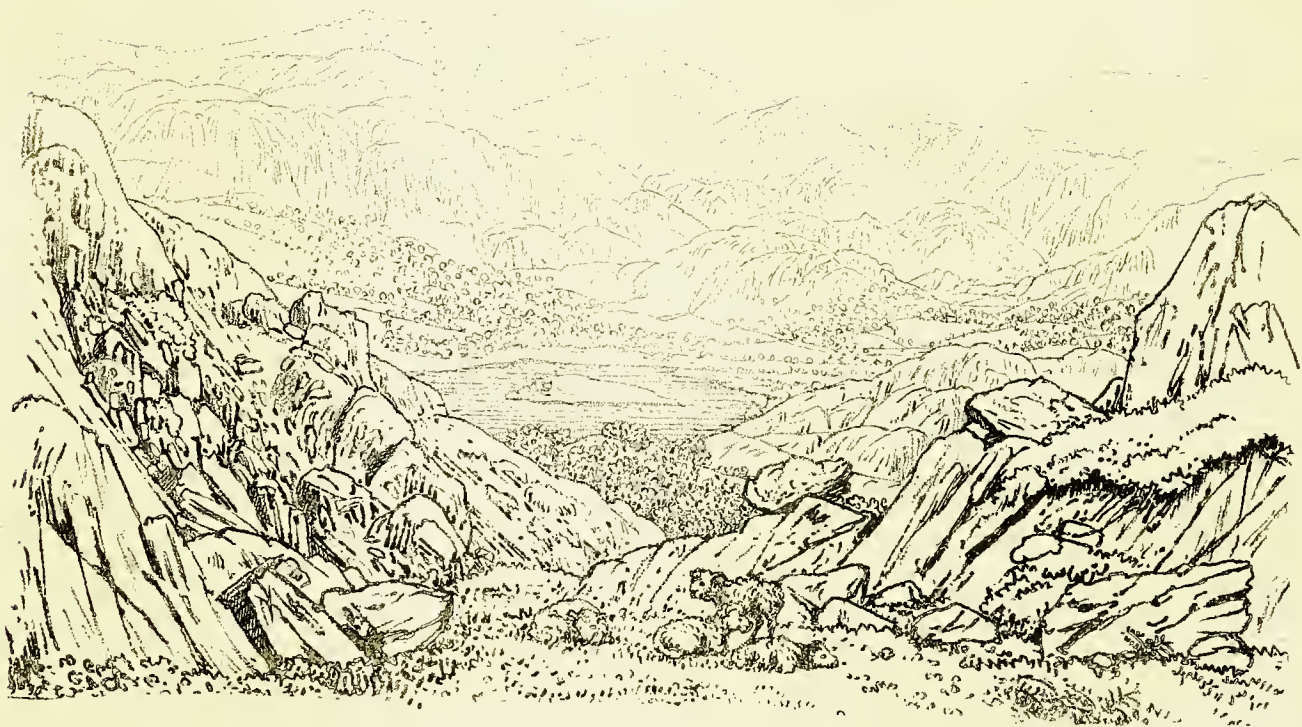
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RYDAL WATER.

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GRASMERE, FROM LOUGHBIGG FELL.

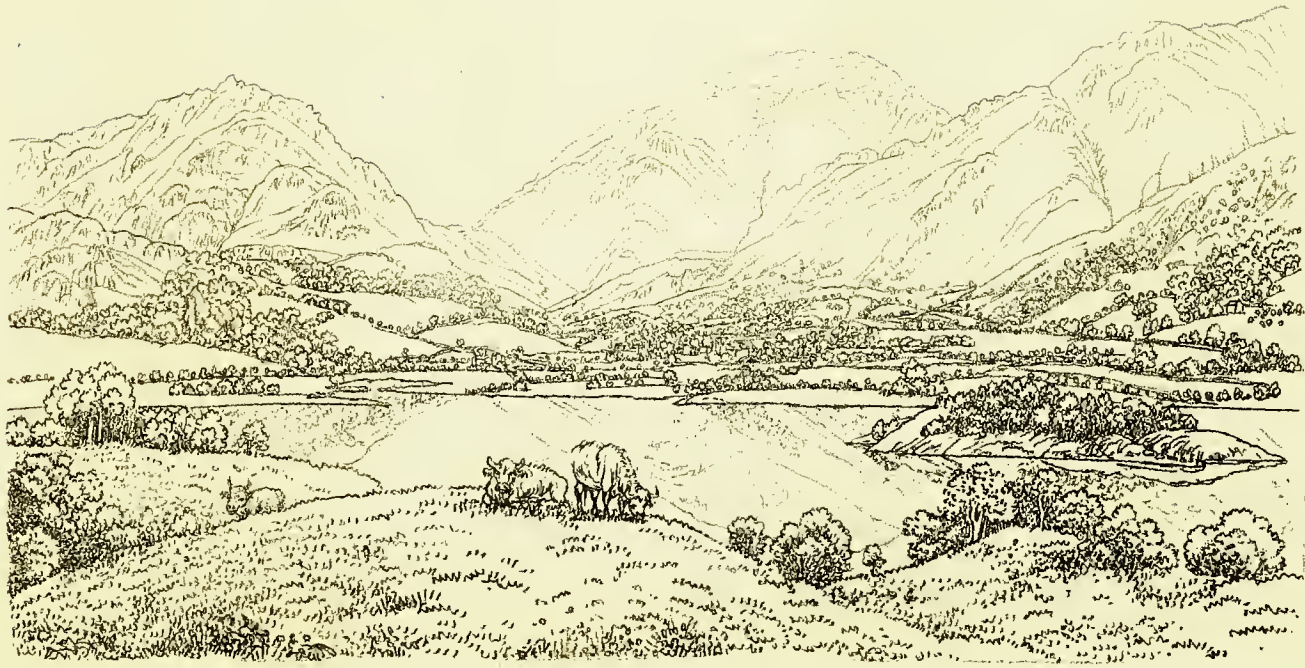
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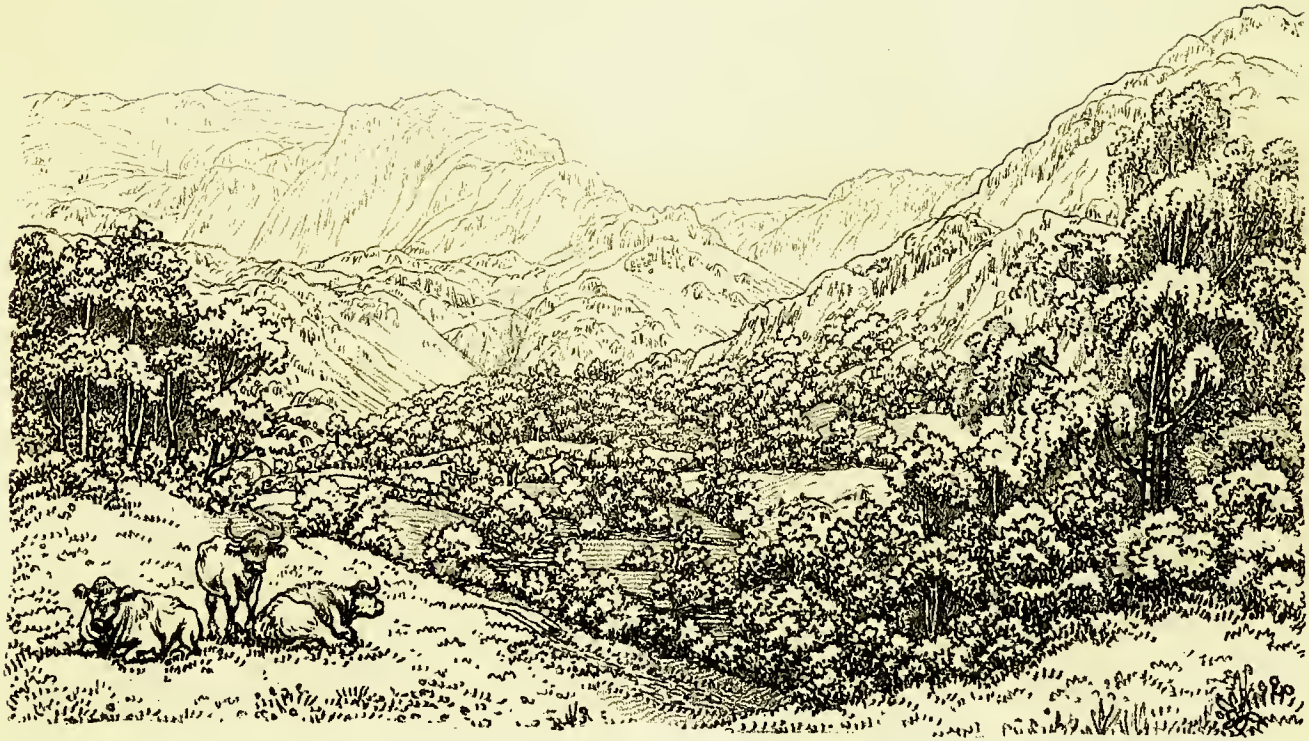
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DERWENT WATER FROM CASTLERIGG.

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DERWENT WATER FROM CASTLERIGG.

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HEAD OF DERWENT WATER.

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DERWENT WATER AND BASSENTHWAITE.





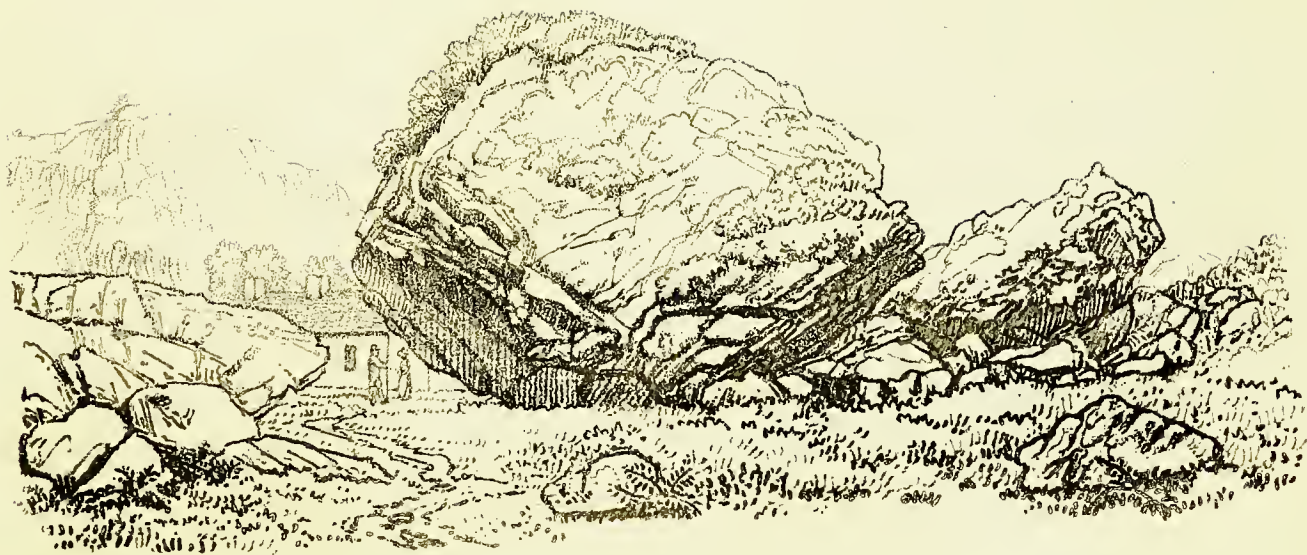
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LOWDORE WATER-FALL.

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BOWDER STONE.

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EAGLE CRAG NEAR STONETHWAITE.

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CRUMMOCK WATER AND BUTTERMERE.

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CRUMMOCK WATER.

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WAST WATER.

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WAST WATER FROM THE ROAD.

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SCHOPELL ON WAST WATER.

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GOLDRILL CRAG.

Published at Ambleside. Aug. 1. 1814 by W. Green.



WALLOWBARROW CRAG.

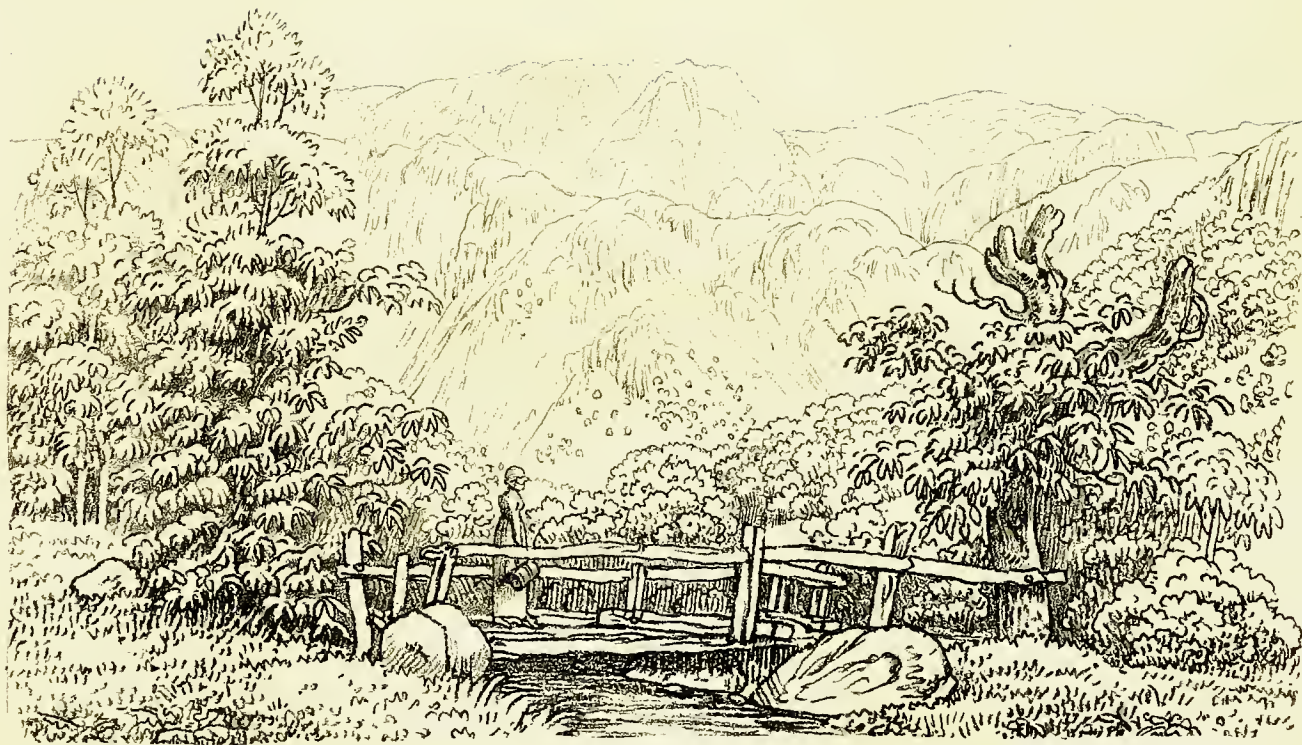
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BROTHER WATER.

Published at Amherst, Aug. 1, 1844 by Wm. Green.





WOODEN BRIDGE IN HARTSHOPE.

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GRIZEDALE BRIDGE.

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GLEN COIN.

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TULLS WATER FROM GOWBARROW.

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ULLS WATER HEAD.

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ULLS WATER LOOKING INTO GLENRIDDEN.

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PURPLE BAY ON FELS WATER.

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ULLS WATER LOOKING TOWARDS GRIZEDALE.

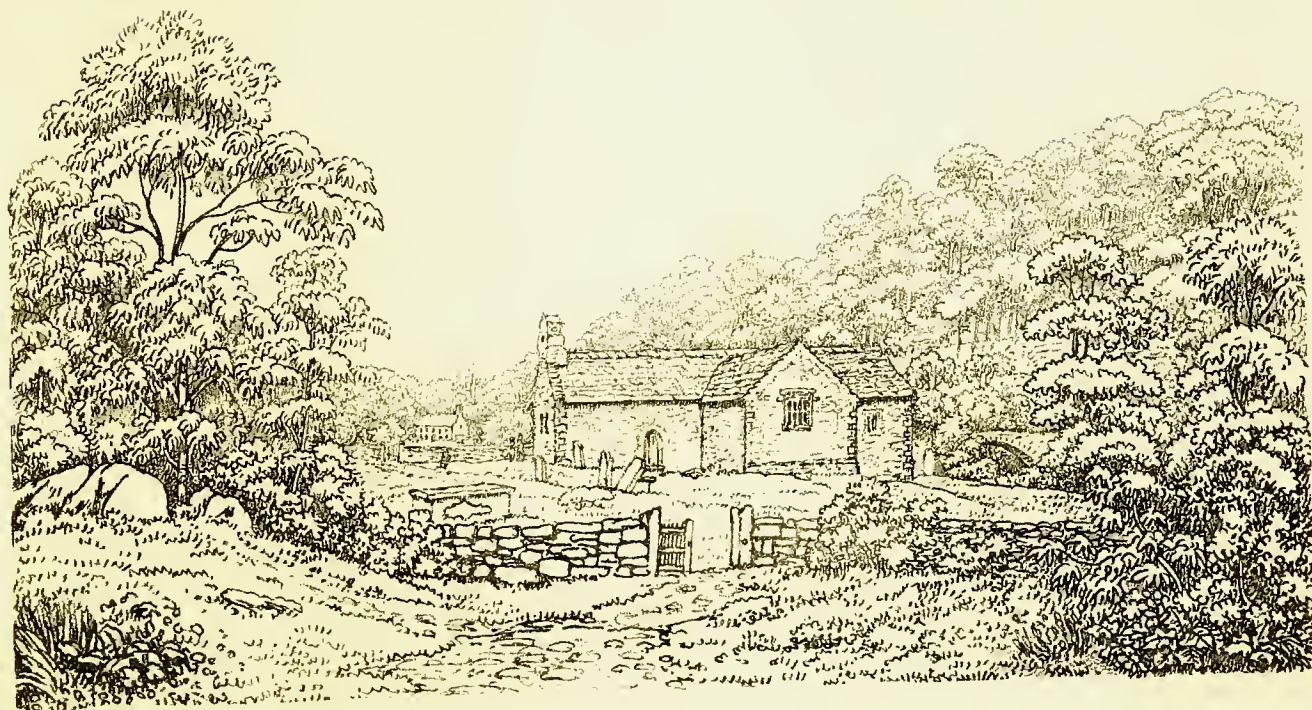
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BROUGHAM CASTLE.

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ABKHAM CHURCH

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HAWS WATER

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HAWK WATER, FROM FORDINGDALE BECK.

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