

THE LAKE DISTRICT

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, ENGLAND

JIM AND ALEDA

MAY 2017

THE LAKE DISTRICT HOME OF THE LAKE POETS

THREE MAIN FIGURES:

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

ROBERT SOUTHEY

ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH: CHARLES LAMB, THOMAS DE QUINCEY AND JOHN RUSKIN

AND HOME OF BEATRIX POTTER

ROMANTICISM IN ENGLISH LIT.

Romanticism was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century. Various dates are given for the Romantic period but here the publishing of William Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads in 1798 is taken as the beginning, and the crowning of Queen Victoria in 1837 as its end.^[1] Romanticism arrived later in other parts of the English-speaking world, such as America.

From Wiki

The Romantic period was one of major social change in England, because of the depopulation of the countryside and the rapid development of overcrowded industrial cities, that took place in the period roughly between 1750 and 1850. The movement of so many people in England was the result of two forces: the Agricultural Revolution, that involved the Enclosure of the land, drove workers off the land, and the Industrial Revolution which provided them employment, "in the factories and mills, operated by machines driven by steam-power". Indeed, Romanticism may be seen in part as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, though it was also a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment, as well a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature. The French Revolution was an especially important influence on the political thinking of many at this time.

THE LAKE DISTRICT





The Ben Jonson Poet
Jonas Peet 1776-1854
lived in Outbeck
near to Bassenthwaite



Bassenthwaite
1846

KESWICK

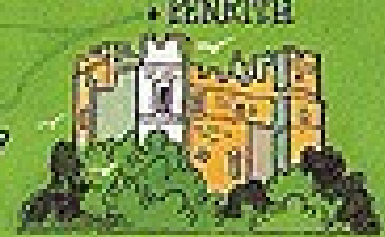


More Hall Keswick

The Rev
William Wordsworth
lived at Dove Cottage
Grasmere 1795-1808
and at Rydal Mount
1819-1850



THAMES



The 14th century Dove castle

Lowther

Crookwell
Water



Butterworth

The Arthur Ransome
Swallows and Amazons
books were based
on Windermere
and Conistone



Dove
Grasmere



Rydal Mount

Conistone

Hayfield

Eschdale
Water

Conistone
Water

Donald Bony
found at Philipps Farm
near Skelton
1865-1948

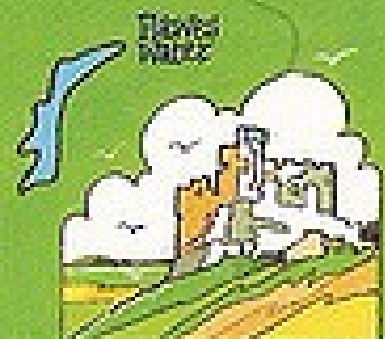
Windermere

Bowness

Lake
Windermere



Bridge House
Jawthorpe



Rowall Castle 12th century

KENDAL

Arncliffe



Town End, Threlkirk

Barrowglass



The Steamers and
Skelton Railway
• 1860

Millom

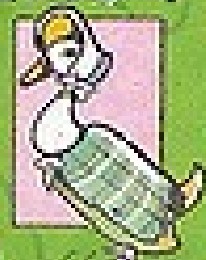
Brundage
Schwartz



Sam Leeson
was born in
Ulverston

Ulverston

Barrow
in business



Carlisle

Grange
over saddle

The Lake District

Carlisle

Barrow has not anything
to show these folk

Irish Sea

Widney
Island

Morecambe
Bay



The Fir Tree Aerial Map of THE LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

www.firtree.co.uk



Some Places of Interest

- The Wave Centre
- The Lake District Coast Aquarium
- Scafell Crag Roman Museum
- Helmsley Thimble Museum
- The Scafell Museum
- The Run Story
- Jervis, Snowy
- Windermere House
- Lakeland Sheep & Wood Centre
- Wharfedale Forest Park & Go Ape
- Minsterhouse - Historic House & Gardens
- Hornerdale State Mine & Visitor Centre
- Newby Hall
- Museum - Coal, Lead, Pottery & Mining
- Threlkeld Quarry & Mining Museum
- Ulverston - Steamers
- Dalton Historic House & Gardens
- Abruzzo Centre
- Ringed Centre
- Hutton-in-the-Forest Stately Home
- Penrith Museum
- Ravenscrag & Eskdale Railway
- Muncaster Castle
- Dove Cottage & Wordsworth Museum
- Rydal Mount - Home of Wordsworth
- Haystack Garden World
- Windermere Lake Cruises
- National Park Visitor Centre
- Seaburn House
- The World of Beatrix Potter
- Backyard - The Arts & Crafts House
- The British Museum
- Boatyard Centre, Bluebird Cafe & Cruises
- Boatyard - John Ruskin's House
- Grizedale Forest Park & Go Ape
- Hill Top - Beatrix Potter's House
- Lakeside & Haverthwaite Railway
- Lakeside Aquarium
- Lakeland Motor Museum
- RAF Military Aviation & Military Museum (at site)
- Milnes Fish Museum
- Lazonby & Hardby Museum
- Hutton Hall & Gardens
- Levens Hall & Gardens
- Grange Castle & Gardens
- Abbott Hall Gallery
- Museum of Lakeland Life
- Kendal Museum

● National Park Boundary
● Railway Stations
● Tourist Information
● Tourist Information (seasonal)

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Dove Cottage

Home of
William and
Dorothy
Wordsworth





THIS WAS ONCE THE SITE OF
AN OUTBUILDING.
Growing here today are herbs, vegetables and
flowers that Dorothy Wordsworth
tended in her garden.
The words on the slates are from her
journals.





His dog Pepper



Works:
wrote Lyrical Ballads with W. Wordsworth
Kubla Khan
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
Christabel



Portrait of Samuel Taylor Coleridge

g
me
Circle was built around 4,500 years ago
ming communities.
ears this circle of stones, surrounded by its ring
red the imagination.
other gates and at www.nationaltrust.org.uk

Castlerigg Stone Circle

Out of the Darkness

This remote stone circle lay unrecognised for centuries until described by the antiquarian William Stukeley. One of the first to study Britain's ancient sites, he travelled the country recording his findings. Mysteriously, his observations here in 1725 describe a second circle nearby, no trace of which remains. Later, his work, alongside early tour guides and maps, made Castlerigg a fashionable destination for tourists.

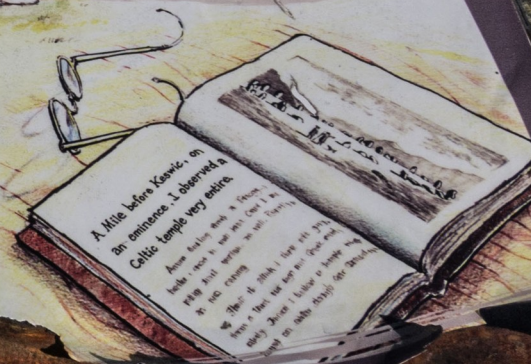


Firing the Imagination

Castlerigg became so popular that when William and Dorothy Wordsworth visited with Samuel Taylor Coleridge in 1799, they were disappointed by crowds and didn't find poetic inspiration here. However, 19th century writers were entranced by the wild and dramatic setting. They imagined druids, sacrifices and ancient rituals, which increased Castlerigg's mysterious appeal.

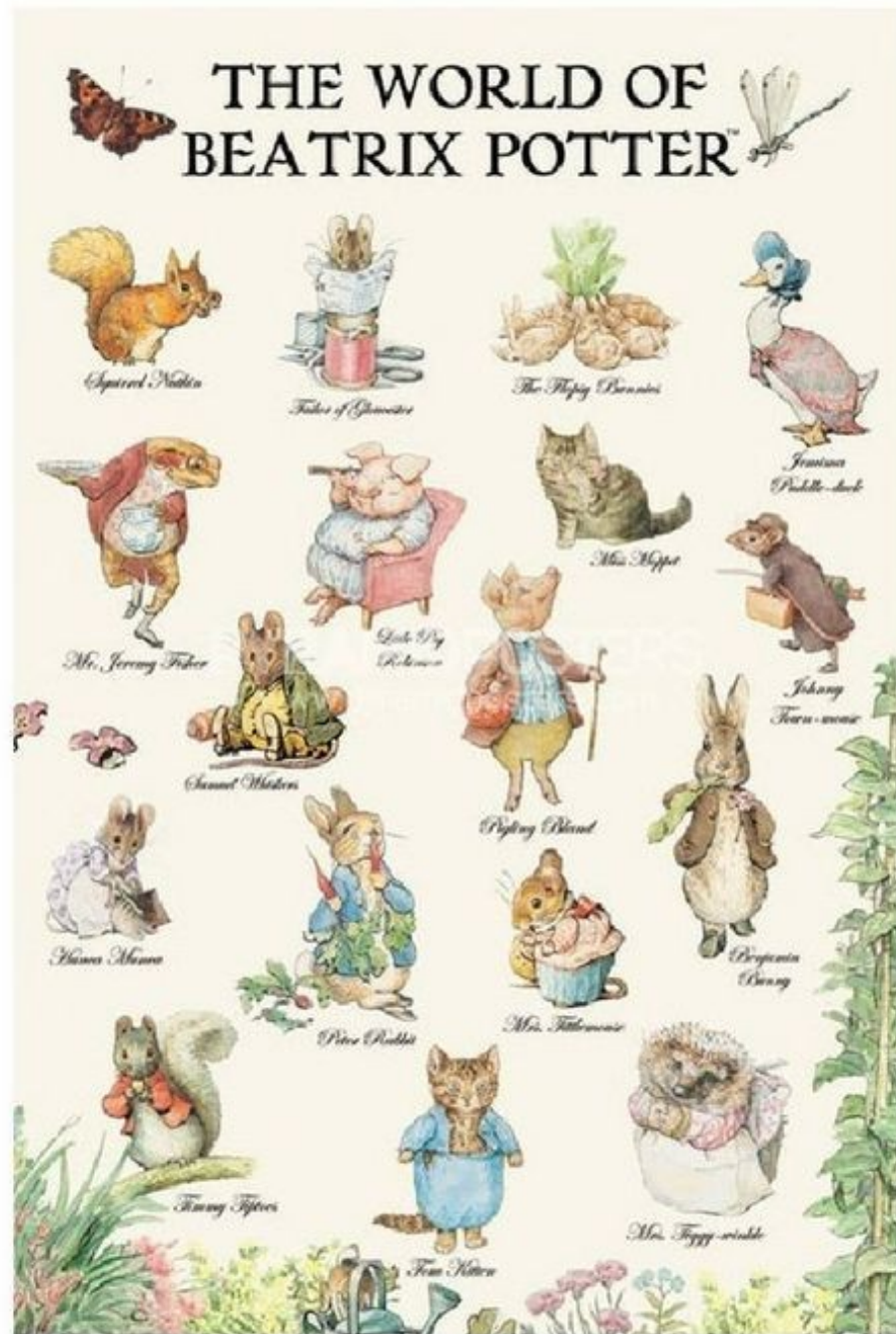
The Dawn of Conservation

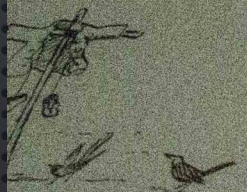
When Victorian tourists started chipping flakes from the stones as souvenirs, people realized that Castlerigg was under threat. This led early conservationists to campaign for its protection, resulting in it becoming one of the earliest scheduled ancient monuments in 1882. In 1913 it became one of the first archaeological sites to be protected for the nation by The National Trust.







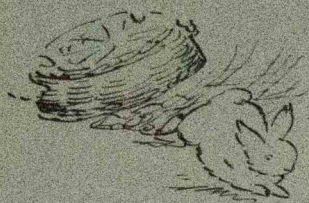




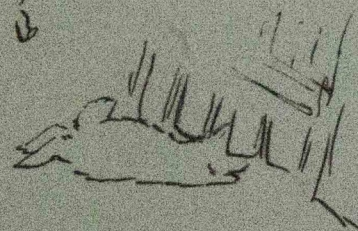
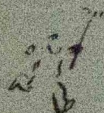
little jacket +
frighten the



sequence
to
tea.



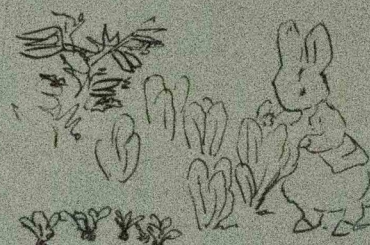
Mr McGregor came up with a basket which
he intended to pop on the top of Peter,
but Peter wriggled out just in time,
leaving his jacket behind,



and this time he found the gate,
slipped underneath and ran home
safely.



ran straight away to Mr McGregor's garden
and squeezed underneath the gate.



First he ate some lettuce,
and some broad beans,
then some radishes, and
then, feeling rather rich,
he went to look for
some parsley; but
round the end of a
cucumber frame
whom should he meet but Mr McGregor!



Potter was a Lancastrian,
and soul. She was brought up
in an extended family all of
were part of the story of
ire cotton.

ends, John Bright and William Gaskell were
astrian figures, and Uncle Harry Roscoe was a
ver of Parliament for Manchester. Whilst the Potters
fit into London society, in Manchester they were
he set great store by her North Country heritage
3, spent the rest of her days living that life.

on of independence came in 1905 when she used
to buy a home in the place of her choosing. The
tled upon was that part of the Lake District within
f Lancashire.

Hill Top Farm in Near Sawrey shortly after the death
Norman Warne. She was familiar with the area
days at Wray and Sawrey, and even knew the farm
coachman used to lodge there

© Courtesy of the National Trust



Tom Storey, Beatrix Potter and their prize winning Herdwick sheep

judged the Herdwicks at Lowick, and was elected President of
the Herdwick Sheep Association for 1944. Unfortunately she died
before she could take up the honour. Whilst shunning celebrity,
she delighted in the company of the farmers.

By 1930 Beatrix believed that her beloved Lakes were under
grave threat from development. Canon Rawnsley believed that
the only way to conserve heritage was to buy the land. Beatrix



































Beatrix and the Fungi



Lepiota friesii by Beatrix Potter, September 1895. Collected at Wray Castle, near Ambleside

In order to make sense of Beatrix Potter's foray into the world of fungi it is necessary to know a little about this mysterious group of organisms. This is a very simple explanation intended only as background to her story.

The principle difference between fungi and plants is that fungi cannot use the energy of sunlight to create the chemical energy to meet their needs for growth (photosynthesis). Instead they feed directly from plant and animal matter by using enzymes to break complex compounds into simpler forms and absorb the resultant liquid directly into their cells.

The exception to this is the group of organisms called lichens, which are formed by a relationship between a fungus and an alga. The alga can synthesise light and the dual organism

