

Appendix 1

A note on the Wedding Poem

Canon Rawnsley in his book, Memories of the Tennysons (published by James Maclehose and Sons 1900) pp72-75, describes how the poet gave the poem to Catherine, Rawnsley's mother, as they travelled by coach to Reading six months after the wedding, when the happy couple visited their friends at Shiplake Vicarage. He notes that there is some debate over the text as,

"Lord Tennyson, his Father's biographer, did not give two verses from the MS now in my brother's possession, thinking that, as they were not part of the wedding-day poem, they ought not to be printed with it."

Rawnsley however, thinks the verses so noble that he adds them, saying, "I have copied exactly the poem from the original in Tennyson's own handwriting, which lies before me."

He also notes two corrections in his own manuscript, i.e. in the first two lines of verse 3, and that there are variations in the second verse as it appears in the memoir. The poem is printed in full on pages 6 and 7 - E.F.R. - Canon Rawnsley - Glasgow 1923.

Appendix 2

From the Uppingham School Rolls 1853-1947, Publ.
H.F.W. Deane & Sons Ltd, London 1948

Willingham P. Rawnsley entered the school in 1855 leaving in 1864 to go to Corpus Christi College, Oxford gaining an MA degree. He then became an assistant Master at Uppingham 1871-1878, and Housemaster of Fircroft. Later he founded a prep school in Hampshire. He died in February 1927.

In addition to the entry for Hardwicke, two more Rawnsleys are listed:

Alfred Edward Rawnsley, son of the Rev. D.
Rawnsley - 1852-1860.
Entered the Royal Navy and died in 1922.

Arthur Eden Rawnsley, son of the Rev. R.D.B.
Rawnsley, vicar of Halton Holgate.
Entered the school 1875-1878 at Fircroft - then to
Oxford, dying in 1880.

Thring and Cricket at Uppingham¹

The three headmasters before Thring do not appear to have been very interested in cricket or in improving the performance of the game at Uppingham. When Thring became Headmaster in 1853, because of the small number of pupils at the school it was usual for masters to take part in teams. Rev. William James Earle had been appointed usher and sub-warden at the school in 1850. He was keenly interested in cricket and was a source of inspiration to the boys during his thirty one years there. With the advent of Thring and the growth of numbers at the school, the game of cricket made progress.

Although Thring did not wish to glorify cricket or make it the "be all and end all" of school activities, he always encouraged physical activities and the enthusiastic playing of games. Indeed, the beginning of his headmastership was celebrated by a day's holiday and a cricket match in which he scored fifteen runs. His last match was in 1871 when he was allowed a runner. When playing in the school team he always wore an old pair of wash leather gloves, his usual black trousers with braces and a grey flannel shirt. The boys wore dark blue caps and belts. One of his school songs began, "Blue caps, where are my blue caps?"

As the numbers grew, this was changed to a white cap with various ribbons for the Upper Ground, while the dark blue went to the First Eleven at Van Dieman's Land, the players being known as the "Lower Club". The white jacket with ribbon border was introduced in 1861, while the sashes replaced the belt later. There were not many pads and gloves, perhaps three or four pairs shared by all. Bats were

¹ Patterson, William Seeds, *Sixty Years of Uppingham Cricket*, Longmans, Green & Co., London 1909

about one third to one half of the thickness of modern bats. Thring worked towards the improvement of the cricket ground and pavilion. The biggest step forward in the improvement of the game came with the change in the coaching system. Most good schools had a permanent professional with a young bowler to assist him. At Uppingham, until 1868 they only had an imported coach every second year for about three weeks, until the middle of May, when professional players returned to their Counties or All England cricket. C. E. Green, a pupil and a notable cricketer persuaded Thring to have a permanent professional, who would not only have a good understanding of the game, but also be a good bowler. He had to be a man capable of inspiring enthusiasm and of exceedingly good character, since he was going to be living and working among the boys. The man chosen by C. E. Green and agreed by Thring was Heathfield Harmon Stephenson, who had played for Surrey for twelve to fifteen years, when they were strong enough to challenge the Rest of England. In 1859 he had been chosen by promoters and players as Captain of the First team which visited Australia. He was thirty eight and desirous of a more settled way of life after touring. His father was a doctor who had brought up his son to have a high sense of honour and a generous heart. He was in every way a good influence at Uppingham, as well as effecting a tremendous improvement in the game of cricket.

Thring wrote of his cricket team,

"Cricketers all
 If wickets fall,
 As fall full well they may,
 Give honour due,
 Good hearts and true
 To those who win the day"

Rawnsley and his brother Willingham are both recorded as playing in the School Elevens and for the Old Boys at Uppingham.

In 1864, Willingham played for the school against the Old Boys. On that occasion in the -

1st Innings: W. F. Rawnsley, b. Roupell - 0
2nd Innings: " c. Bell, b. Tomlin

By 1867 Willingham played in the Old Boys' Team and his brother in the School Team. They are recorded as follows:

1st Innings: C. French, c. Rawnsley, b. Riddell - 7
2nd Innings: B. Briggs, c. " b. Perkins - 0
1st Innings: W. F. Rawnsley, b. Kidd - 2

Hardwicke played for the school in 1870 against the Old Boys

1st Innings: H. D. Rawnsley, b. Kidd - 7
2nd Innings: " b. c. e. Green - 4

At the match played at Borth in 1876 both brothers played for the Old Boys.

1st Innings: H. D. Rawnsley, St. Paton, b. S. Maul - 23
W. F. Rawnsley, b. Ridley - 3
2nd Innings: " not out - 14¹

¹Patterson, W. S., Sixty Years of Uppingham Cricket, Longmans, Green & Co., London 1909

Cumberland and Westmorland Herald 1924

In his Lakeland notes, Wansfell reviews the book Canon Rawnsley - an account of his life - by his second wife, Eleanor F. Rawnsley.¹ After praising Mrs. Rawnsley for having undertaken this work, which would give much pleasure to his many friends and admirers and noting her ability, tact and delicacy of feeling, Wansfell finds that the most interesting feature of the book is the information given about the early influences,

"which helped to make her husband so loveable, so wide in his interests and sympathies, so eager to be helpful, and so undaunted in pursuit of what he deemed to be the best things."

The strongest of these was Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham School. From him, Rawnsley,²

"... Learned to place a very high value on truth in the inward parts, on the sincerity of the soul that admitted no traffic with dishonesty or slackness, and would allow no plan of worldly wisdom to hinder open and direct action in the cause of right."

Mention is made of the training he received from Thring on literary matters - prose, poetry, reading aloud and original compositions. This was very apparent in his reading of the lessons in Crosthwaite Church and in the, "virile language of his always original sermons," which were a pleasure to listen to, apart from any spiritual benefit they imparted. Thring also introduced Rawnsley to the Lake District by taking him on holiday, especially to Grasmere, where his love for the

¹ Published by Maclehose, Jackson & Co., Glasgow, 1923.

² Ibid p.16.

poet Wordsworth developed " ... and remained a joy to bring him peace and comfort through life."

Cumberland and Westmorland Herald 1924

In his Lakeland notes, Wansfell writes of Canon Rawnsley as a nature lover and refers to the passage recorded on the previous page quoted from Eleanor Rawnsley's book about her husband. Wansfell tells how, many years later, Rawnsley sent a description of the beauty of winter sunshine in the Lake country to *The Standard*. He wrote about the winter loveliness of Skiddaw and of "woods already bronze and purple with the coming spring." An unknown contemporary replied, poking fun at the Reverend H.D. Rawnsley's enthusiasm for winter, by writing that bronze and purple were the colours of autumn and not spring and suggested that,

"A district where thrushes are singing clarion clear, at the moment when London is sitting with its feet in hot water and eating basins of gruel, had obtained a special dispensation changing the courses of the seasons and spring's usual robes of greenery into more unusual tints."

Wansfell continues more kindly, by pointing out the Canon was far too busy with his pastoral, social, literary, philanthropic, educational and other spheres of activity, to have the leisure time to be a strict field naturalist, but he took a keen interest in all country matters, noting the advent of spring with its buds and blossoms, the migration of birds and loved to find nests of birds. All these events he wrote about in the Parish magazine, which he began when he came to Crosthwaite Church, Keswick.

St Werburgh's Tower¹

Built in 1385. To be pulled down in 1877²

Not for themselves they built, the men who reared,
 Bristol, thy strange magnificence of towers!
 Prophets, they saw the future's busier hours,
 When gold, not beauty, should be most revered.
 Yet none the less those merchants dared and steered,
 Because they knew High Art's magnetic powers.
 If in our streets greed cries, and havoc lowers,
 By reverence only shall the mists be cleared.
 O'ercrowded days, hot times wherein we live
 Crave that refreshment, Werburgh, thou can'st give.
 Tradition, townsman's love, a scholar's bones,³
 Plead for the peace of thine ancestral stones;
 And from the future, hark! a people's voice
 Bless thy preservers, consecrate their choice.

¹From Rawnsley, H.D., dedicated to Edward Thring with gratitude and affection of an old pupil, Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1877

²Since going to press, the Town Council, on Tuesday, Feb 13, generously reversed their decision of Dec. 5 and the Tower will probably be allowed to remain, a monument of beauty for future generations.

³At the Western end of the church are kneeling figures of Nicholas Thorn, wife and children. Nicholas and his brother Robert founded Bristol Grammar School, in Unity Street. Nicholas was buried 19 August 1546

Spring Days

From 'Sonnets at the English Lakes' by H.D.
Rawnsley - Longmans Green & Co. 1881

These are the days before the swallow dance
With twittering music skims the liquid floor,
When not as yet along the sombre shore
The daffodils an amber thousands glance,
When first the woods and uplands blush in trance,
And change comes in the mountains foreheads hoar
When life, bold life, victorious at the cove,
Stirs in each bud, and owns the Spring's advance.
Autumn, with songless days and glassy lakes,
Is here, high lifted on his ivory throne
Still winter sits - albeit his empire shakes -
And Spring doth now the royal purple don;
With Summer looks the larger morning wakes,
And all the seasons soften into one.

Wray Castle

Dr. Dawson, who was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and practised in Liverpool, retired to Keen Ground Cottage at Hawkshead in 1836. His aim was to use this as a base from which he could look for a suitable property to buy. In June of that year he bought land at Wray, including Wray Cottage, now known as The Dower House, from Andrew Thompson of Windermere.

There was a dreadful storm, worse than anyone could remember. Beatrix Potter wrote in her coded Journal, " ... Dr. Dawson used to live in the cottage, but one day a storm blew off a slate and he vowed he would build a house that could stand the weather."

Work began on the building, which was designed as a castle in the neo-Gothic style. The money came from Dr. Dawson's wife who was born in 1790 and called Margaret Preston. When she was twenty, in 1810, she married Dr. Dawson. Her family had made their fortune through selling gin.

Beatrix Potter wrote about the building that it cost £60,000 to build and that it took seven years to complete in 1840. The cost may have included the furniture. All the stone was brought across the Lake. One old horse then dragged it all up to the site on a kind of tramway. The architect died through heavy drinking before the house was finished. There seems to have been a problem concerning the architect who was considered to have been badly trained and only dabbled in architecture. If he was Lightfoot, as named by Beatrix then he was a close friend of Thomas Rickman, the well known 19th century architect. Pevsner has H.P. Horner as the architect.

The Dawson coat of arms was carved in sandstone and placed above the entrance, while another carving shows the monogram of

James and Margaret Dawson with the date of building. The crests are described as:-

"On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a cockatrice and a dexter arm embowed in armour proper garnished or holding in the gauntlet a battle ace of the last, with the motto, "Deeds not Words".

The Dawson monogram was also placed on tiles made by Minton, which cover the main hall floor. Italian craftsmen created the intricate stardust pattern in marble, just inside the front door. To make the castle look authentic, arrow slits in the towers, castellated roofs, turrets, a portcullis and even ruins, were added.

The estate also had a large boathouse and wet dock; a gardener's cottage and stables. In addition, the beautiful small Wray Church was built and dedicated to St. Margaret of Antioch. The sundial above the church door shows the completion date and the initials of James and Margaret Dawson.

They lived at Wray Castle for fifteen years until Margaret died aged seventy two. Dr. Dawson's sister, Henrietta, died in the same fortnight. Dr. Dawson then lived alone as Beatrix Potter has recorded, "He lived here alone till his death, living in the little room Papa photographed in. He kept three servants. The rest of the Castle was shut up." He died in 1875 aged ninety six. It was thought that the good air and freshness aided his long life. Both Dr. Dawson and his wife are buried in Wray churchyard. A simple stone slab marks their grave.

Edward Preston Rawnsley inherited the castle when he was twenty four, as the Dawsons, his great aunt and uncle, had no children. In addition to the castle, he received nearly eight hundred acres of land which included a small village, a tarn several boat houses and other pieces of land. This gave him the right of advowson to St. Margaret's Church at Wray and two years after taking over the castle, when there was a vacancy, he offered it to his cousin, Hardwicke Drummond Rawnsley, who needed a post after his troubles in Bristol, when he was twenty six, in 1877.

Edward added more land but did not live there. He rented it out as a holiday home and in 1886 the Potters took it and Beatrix became a great friend of Hardwicke.

The Symbols of St. Kentigern

In lectures which Rawnsley gave on St. Kentigern of Crosthwaite he explained the symbol of the tree as follows:-

"On the banner of our church, a tree is seen growing on a hill. That hill represented the tradition, that, while living at Hoddam, or Holdem, Kentigern was preaching to a vast concourse of people, and the ground miraculously rose, till not only could the preacher's voice be heard, but his form could be seen by his hearers. The tradition is worthless except for the fact that our pulpit is a survival of the need the good Bishop felt to be seen by his hearers."¹

There is another version in the History of Glasgow

"The tree was at first only a twig or branch and is shown on the oldest seal of the burgh, an impression of which is affixed to a document granted in 1325. The device commemorated the frozen bough which Kentigern miraculously kindled to flame when the holy fire in the refectory at Culross Monastery, during his sleep, had been maliciously extinguished by his envious companions."

The Salmon - Rawnsley - Lecture III

"The legend runs, that King Rederech's Queen, Langnoreth, gave, in token of her affection the King's ring to a young soldier or courtier; that the King heard of it, but was unwilling to believe it.

At last, after a morning's hunting, the soldier knight lay down to rest beside the King on the banks of the Clyde. The King saw the ring on his subject's hand, and removing it from the knight's finger while he slept, cast it into the Clyde; then going homewards, he asked the Queen for his ring. She at once sought it from her soldier knight, and he confessed to its loss.

¹Lecture III

In her distress, Queen Langnoreth confessed all to St Kentigern and the Bishop bids her send to the river pool and cast a hook for a salmon. The first fish that is taken is opened, and lo, there is the ring safe within its belly. The Queen is forgiven, restored to favour, and the compassion and wisdom of the Bishop's counsel is never forgotten."¹

A similar account is to be found in History of Glasgow Vol I, Renwick and Lindsay.

The Bell

That the Pope gave Kentigern the bell on the occasion of his seventh visit, is not credited, nor is there any probability that Kentigern was ever in Rome. Yet the bell is known to have been in existence in Glasgow from a very early period till so late as the seventeenth century. It was triangular in shape, and similar to those made in Ireland before the ninth century.

It seems probable that the bell was given to Kentigern at the time of his ordination by the bishop who came from Ireland to perform that office. The printed records of Glasgow contain references to the ringing of St. Mungo's (Kentigern) bell through the town in services for the dead.

In another version which is similar, it is noted that it was no uncommon gift to a pilgrim to the Holy See, and that Kentigern may have introduced the calling of his monks together by the sound of a bell, after the custom of the Holy Roman church. So great was the veneration for the saint's memory that St. Mungo's bell became an institution in the City of Glasgow - H. D. Rawnsley

¹Rawnsley, H.D., Lecture III

The Bird

Jocelyn of Furness says,

"The pupils of Servanus were not slow to observe the love and esteem with which he regarded young Kentigern. They plotted against him. A little bird traditionally regarded as a Robin Redbreast, was so tame as to receive morsels of food when perched on the master's head or shoulder. In the absence of the teacher they caught the bird and, in the rough play which followed, the frail creature was killed. The blame was laid to the charge of the innocent Kentigern, much to the distress of Servanus.

There was much rejoicing that at last the master had come to turn against him: this, however, was shortlived, for, taking the bird in his hands, he signed it with the sign of the cross, and implored his divine Creator to restore it to life. Thus the bird was revived, and the bird flew to meet the holy man returning from his devotions."

In the History of Glasgow, Renwick and Lindsay¹

"The device of a bird represents a Robin Redbreast, a favourite of St. Serf, which had been accidentally killed and brought back to life by Kentigern."

¹Renwick, Robert and Lindsay, Sir John, History of Glasgow, Vol I. Vols 2 & 3 by George Eyre-Todd, Maclehose and Jackson, Wylie & Co, Glasgow

The Queen's Proclamation

"To all her beloved subjects, both boys and girls, the Queen commands that they should be kind to all animals - that they shall not hunt the wrens or stone the squirrels, or chase the cats or rob birds' nests, but shall learn by heart the notes of the birds and know when they come and when they go, and how they sing and what they say; that they shall not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing, but shall strive to save all gentle life, that they shall not root up ferns nor break down blossoming trees, but shall learn the names of the flowers and their seasons and habits, and watch the budding of the trees.

And to all coachmen, drivers, grooms and ostlers, that they shall look after their horses well, not use bearing reins nor work them too hard, nor load them too heavily, under pain of our severe displeasure.

And to all cow keepers, that they shall give their cows plenty of air and light in their byres, so that they maybe kept in health and give good milk.

And to all sportsmen and gamekeepers, that they shall not in any circumstances shoot owls, kestrels or buzzards, who are their best friends, nor set barbarous pole traps or cruel egg baits.

Also it is our will and pleasure that a copy of this our Proclamation be hung up in every house and schoolroom within

our ancient and local Parish of Crosthwaite. Given at our Court at Keswick, with the advice of our trusted and well-beloved. Signed by Hardwicke D. Rawnsley, H. Gresford Jones, W. Taylor Herd, T.B.A. Saunders, B.L. Cart."^{1 2} →

¹The two copies which I have read are dated 23 May 1885 (the first one) and 6 May 1906 (which has the date 3 May 1905, attached)

The Tercentenary of the Armada on Skiddaw Top

"At noon, with a stout pony and a trusty attendant, and much victual - for I did not intend to come down from Skiddaw till early on the following morning - I started."

Hardwicke then gives a lyrical description of the climb and the views of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite. On his way he passed the sturdy bonfire builders who were having a rest to drink the health of "... good Queen Bess, and Howard and Drake, in glasses of some new fangled non-intoxicant."

It took five hours to build the bonfire with everyone working hard. They had with them a master mason to see to the construction of the flues and chimneys.

When the crowd had gathered and darkness had fallen,

"The parson who seemed to be directing operations was now called on to give an account of that 19 July in 1588, and this he did; and as his words died away, a cheer broke the temporary silence."

Rockets were lit and then,

" ... a lady was seen to touch the summit of the pyre with a long wand of fire - a peat, saturated with paraffin, at the end of a long pole."¹

The fire burned well " ... with a roar, leapt into flame ... " Rockets were fired, "Rule Britannia" was sung and cheers given for Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins, Raleigh and Howard. "At about 10.45 silence was called for, and Macaulay's "Ballad of the Armada", was given by the schoolmaster of the neighbouring hamlet of Brigham" then

² Mr George Bott's account in the *Cumberland and Westmorland Herald*, 11/5/85 has the Proclamation signed by William Wood, Hardwicke Drummond Rawnsley and Charles Christopherson, the 22 May 1885.

¹Mrs Rawnsley

Hardwicke was carried round the bonfire by the builders with cheers and more rockets. After the National Anthem was sung, people made their way home. The fire burned for two days.¹

¹Rawnsley's own account in, Life and Nature at the English Lakes, James Maclehose & Sons, 1899, pp125-9

Aira Force - Bridges

Later, to make the viewing, especially when in full flood after storms, of this spectacular and dangerous waterfall, less hazardous, bridges of local stone were built. The upper bridge was originally dedicated to Stephen Edward Spring Rice 1856-1902. Fourteen years later when his brother Gerald was killed in the 1914-1918 war it was felt that he too should be remembered there as the family lived at Watermillock, so his name was added to the inscription, noting that he also gave his life for his country.

The lower bridge commemorates the distinguished career in the Foreign Office of Sir Cecil Spring Rice who had lived at Old Church, Watermillock. For some time he was Ambassador at Washington. He was born in London on 27 February 1859 and died on his way home from America on 14 February 1918. The words inscribed on the stone are from a speech by Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons in 1918 :-

"No ambassador has ever had to discharge duties of greater delicacy or of far more reaching importance than fell to his lot. Nor has any ambassador ever fulfilled his task with more unwearied vigilance, conspicuous ability and ultimate success."

He was also a poet and wrote the words now used as a hymn, "I vow to thee my country."

Scafell Pike

Scafell Pike at three thousand and ten feet is the highest point in England. Canon Rawnsley suggested that the forty acres above the three thousand feet mark would be a fitting memorial to the Lake District men who fell in the 1914-1918 war and being in agreement, Lord Leconfield presented the land to the National Trust in their memory. An inscribed slab of Cumberland stone weighing one hundredweight was taken from Borrowdale to the summit on 24 August 1921 and built into a cairn. The inscription is as follows:-

"The perpetual memory of the men of the Lake District who fell for God and King, for Freedom, Peace and Right in the Great War, 1914-1918, this summit of Scafell was given to the Nation, subject to any Commoners' Rights, and placed in the custody of the National Trust by Charles Henry Baron Leconfield, 1919."

Appendix 13

"Crosthwaite Vicarage
Keswick

Dec. 31
1896

My dear Sir

I can have no excuse for sending you my simple and sincere congratulations upon the beginning of another year as I do in sonnet form but the thought that in you Armenia has a true friend and the cruel and despicable and abominable Turkish misrule an implacable enemy:

. . . . and I dare out of deep gratitude to you to proffer humble felicitations upon your birthday, to wish God speed to the interesting ceremony at St Deiniols and to ask your kind acceptance of a little hymn which I at least in spirit shall sing on the day of the dedication of that window within your Chapel.¹

Yours obediently
H.D. Rawnsley²

In the hymn I have of course made historic reference which those who know of Armenian Christianity will understand. Gregory the Illuminator was in that horrible pit at Artarkat for 12 or 13³ years by command of Tindale; preserved by the

*Letter to W E Gladstone thanking him for his support over the
Armenian problem*

¹British Library No 270 44524

²Ibid No271 44524

³ Ibid No. 71 & 72 44524

Hymn by Canon Rawnsley
"Her children arise up and call her blessed." (Proverbs
31.28) Chapter 31, verse 28

Lord God, beneath whose might hand
All kings of earth must bow,
With mercy look upon our land
In queenless sorrow now.

Thou takest whom Thou gavest, Lord
Our nation's throne to bless,
Victoria - not by might of sword
But power of graciousness.

In her the princes and the poor
These sixty years have seen
A household friend at every door,
In every heart a Queen.

Her laws were just, her life was pure,
She loved the right and good,
Made strong by Duty to endure
A sovereign's loneliness.

Ah! who can grudge from care and strife
Her soul should find release,
And tend'rest mother, noblest wife,
She now may enter peace.

By all her sons, with tears and tears,
Her queenly life as blest;
Great Giver of laborious days,
Grant, Lord, eternal rest.

Appendix 15

Silver gilt standing cup

Height 22 inches, Weight 45 ounces, London 1912, maker- H. Lambert. Style of early seventeenth century Steeple Cup.

A figure of a knight replaces the Steeple.

Two handled silver cup

1909 London, maker H.SLD

Height, 4 inches, Weight 18 1/3 ounces.

A modern reproduction of a 17th century Zegadine design - none of which survives.

Decorated with the Oxford Millenary Medal designed by Cecil Thomas. He stayed for a fortnight with Peter Payne's grandfather, sketching city buildings which are engraved on the obverse of the medal. The figure on the reverse is symbolic, but is really Alderman Kinglerlee, Lord Mayor at that time.

Thomas, the designer, was a well known sculptor who designed memorials for Britain and the Commonwealth for coins and stamps.

Canon Rawnsley's Estate

Estate value

£60,511-8s-9d; with net personalty £53,472-15s-8d

Bequests

Large gilt Nuremberg cup to the Master and Fellows of Balliol College
Water colour by J.W. Turner of Queen Mary's Tower to Tullie House Museum,
Carlisle

All his books and pamphlets to Church House, Carlisle

Legacies to servants, according to length of service

£400 to his brother, Mr. Alfred Rawnsley

£100 each to Misses Catherine and Emily Sharpe,

Misses Catherine and Gertrude Simpson

Allan Bank and £1,500 a year to his wife while residing there

- reduced to £1,300 if not in residence

- or an annuity of £650 should she marry

On Mrs. Rawnsley's death, remarriage or choosing to live elsewhere

- Allan Bank, the portrait by Pickersgill of Wordsworth,

- the bronze medallion by Wolmer of Wordsworth,

- engravings of the portraits of S.T. Coleridge, Wordsworth and Dr. Arnold,

- the majolica plaque of the Annunciation by Andrea Della Robbia,

- the silver medallion of himself; the Wordsworth furniture in his bedroom
and the Wordsworth bookcase in his study; his Ruskin relics, to the

National Trust

- The silver teapot and cream jug which belonged to Ruskin,
to his son as an heirloom

- The etchings of Ruskin's home by A. Macdonald and A. Severn,

- the water colour drawing of an opal by A. Macdonald,

to the Ruskin Museum, Coniston

- J.W. Turner's picture of Skiddaw; Ruskin's picture of the old market,
Keswick;

- a portrait of Southey; his Southey MSS and relics,
to the Fitz Park Museum, Keswick

The portrait by Edridge A.R.A. of Wordsworth;

The walking stick Wordsworth gave to his wife;

His Wordsworth MSS; S.T. Coleridge MSS;

to the trustees of the Dove Cottage Trust

£1,000 to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Cathedral

for building a Vestry or for the Choir School