

by lead veins, which were worked by the Romans,—Nursa Knot, of similar structure, 1274 feet N., and High Crag, 1325 feet, a millstone grit summit, make another little group of hills, worthy of notice, from which the descent is easy to Little Almes Cliff, 837 feet N., and Great Almes Cliff, 716 feet N.; each of which, like Brimham Crag, is capped by huge rocks of millstone grit.

BOLLAND.—A small district of moorlands remains to be noticed, which lies on the west side of Ribblesdale, and includes the limestone tract of the Vale of Hodder. The highest points are on the drainage summits of Bolland Forest which form the County boundary. Wolf Crag, Cross of Greet, Bolland Knots and Burnmoor are conspicuous, but uninteresting. On the northward slope of Bolland Knots, looking toward Ingleborough, many fragments of trees appear rooted below, or lying prostrate in the peat, especially in situations where water might stagnate, at elevations and in aspects where now the utmost art and care fail to raise oaks or pines, or indeed any tall trees. This is one of many examples spread over the British Isles and Northern Europe, for which no satisfactory explanation can be given by climatal variation of merely local character. Similar phenomena have been noticed on the east slope of Ingleborough at more than 1300 feet above the sea.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.—Passing out of the north-western district we meet no more with elevations exceeding 2000 feet: we lose for the most part the name of Fell; the high lands are seldom formed into distinct and single mountains; waterfalls are rare, caves are unknown; but the dales retain many features of grandeur, and the rivers are always beautiful. Of the higher grounds we shall only name in each district a few of the more remarkable points.

Rombald's Moor between Wharfdale and Airedale, a long range of moorlands formed on millstone grit, which in some places exhibits the fantastic forms which suited the Druids, and sometimes are ascribed to their agency. The highest point