hall strangely conveyed." He saw at Bolton "a very fair clock *cum motu solis et lunæ*, and other conclusions."

Wensley.—This beautiful village is, like Aysgarth, a large parish, including the whole of the northern side of the dale from Bolton to Leyburn. It may be regarded as a place of importance in early times, since it gives its name to the dale.

Leyburn, situated on an elevated plateau of limestone, commands very fine prospects of Wensleydale and Coverdale. Penhill is a conspicuous feature to the S.W., and Great and Little Whernside appear high on the south. The walk on the cliff called Leyburn 'Shawl' is much admired.

Middleham Castle,—one of the strongholds of the 'Kingmaker,'—the place where he failed to secure Edward IV., is now a huge mass of mostly ruinous walls, in which little of architectural beauty remains, but not unsuited to artistic effect. Middleham,—the middle dwelling between Masham and Aysgarth?—may be regarded as of Saxon origin. A little below Middleham the Ure receives a tributary from the south, called the Cover, on whose banks are some remains of Coverham Abbey, or rather Priory, a house of White Canons, or Præmonstratenses. The dale is called Coverdale—the birth-place of the learned Bishop Miles Coverdale, to whom we owe a translation of the Bible.

The road up Coverdale is of no great interest till we reach the narrow summit of limestone under Great Whernside, from which the descent to Kettlewell begins. The view of Wharfedale from this road is admirable.

Passing East Witton, with its modern church (the whole village was reconstructed by the Marquis of Aylesbury), we reach Jervaux Abbey, a Cistercian foundation (1156), beautiful in ruin, whose name (Ger-, Jer-, Yor-, or Ur-vaulx) is derived from the river flowing beneath its walls.

Here Wensleydale ends; the hills subside into easy slopes; the valley opens into a wider area, and on one side loses itself in the Vale of York. Much of the beauty of Wensleydale is continued along the river and its banks to Masham and Swinton.