

the substance of Ingleborough, and on every side large cavities swallow up the moisture collected about the summit. Purified by trickling through the subterranean clefts of rocks, the water issues from the clearest of fountains with a constant temperature, often depositing on the surface the calcareous earth which it had dissolved in its passage, and had refused to give up to the stalactites which are always growing in the caverns.

The easiest access to Ingleborough—that most requiring to be guarded by defenders of the summit—is on the south side by Crina Bottom. On this line, about a quarter of a mile west-south-west of a farm called Yarlshber, on an open limestone surface, is a small Camp of no great strength, perhaps held as an outpost. In figure it is an irregular polygon, with a peculiarity about the banks which deserves notice. The fossa is irregular, but continuously traceable; the bank interrupted at two points in such a manner as to make two awkwardly covered entrances not quite opposite. There is a natural mound of limestone very near it on the west, round which marks of trenches appear. The vallum is nowhere more than four feet above the level of the fossa. There is no internal peculiarity, nor are any tumuli seen near to it. The average diameter is about 300 feet; the top of Ingleborough is visible from it.

Ingleborough, on all sides girt with a rocky edge, is most abrupt to the north and the west; drier on the summit than most of the Yorkshire fells; and exposed in a remarkable degree to violent 'north-westers.' How strange to find this commanding height encircled by a thick and strong wall, and within this wall the unmistakable foundations of ancient habitations! When resident many years since at Kirkby Lonsdale, it was for me an easy morning's walk to the summit of Ingleborough; and some traces have always been in my memory, of some kind of wall round it, mingled with incredible traditions of 'Roman camps' on the top. But in 1851 the Rev. Robert Cooke, looking on this old wall, with a knowledge of similar structures in North Wales, came to a conclusion which appears to me sound, that