

Penda (A.D. 642), and is the saint of the church. Pontefract Castle, of gloomy memories, is well worth a morning's visit. At Castleford, Calder joins the Aire.

#### THE CALDER.

Calder, a common name of northern rivers, seems to have Celtic roots, and to signify 'woodland water.' The Yorkshire river is composed of many branching streams, which originate in the rough gritstone hills on the south-western side of the county. These branches frequently descend through rude and craggy fissures, to which the name of 'Clough,' replacing 'Dale,' is applied. Flat marshy parts traversed by rivulets are called 'slacks.' The prominent hills are called 'edges' ('pikes' were surmounted by obelisks or heaps of stones), 'stones,' 'craggs,' and 'mosses,' according to their individual characters.

The main stream of Calder rises in a narrow dell between Rochdale and Todmorden, in close proximity to one of the sources of the Roch. This summit of drainage afforded the easiest passage from Yorkshire to Lancashire for the Rochdale Canal. At a later time it has been traversed by the Leeds and Manchester Railway.

From this point the stream descends amid scenery characterized by rocks of millstone grit, to Todmorden, receiving there a branch rivulet from Maiden Cross and Stiperden, in the direction of Burnley; then running almost under Studley Pike to Hebden Bridge, it is augmented by the water from the rough and wild slopes of Heptenstall. At Mytholm a small stream, and at Sowerby Bridge a larger feeder, enter Calder from Blackstone Edge. Halifax sends an auxiliary from the north, and at Cooper Bridge the Colne arrives from Huddersfield, bringing water from Marsden, Pule Hill, and Stanedge, and from Holmfirth and the elevated ground about Holme Moss, 1859 feet high. Under Pule Hill the long tunnels of the Huddersfield Canal and Railway pass ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles).