

size to flow between them to a general receiving drain, running to the west: thus the Lune is collected. At Tebay it receives a considerable addition from Shap Fells on the N.W., and then turns south through the chain of Silurian rocks which connect Hougill Fells with the hills above Ambleside. Its course through these rocks, by Borrobridge and Crooks of Lune, is rather tortuous and difficult, and productive of many beautiful variations.

In the vicinity of Sedbergh it receives the Rother, after that stream has gathered to itself the waters of Garsdale and Dentdale. The Rother collects its first water from the slopes of Swarth Fell and Wild Boar Bell; from Hougill Fell it receives the produce of the Cautley Spout, a lofty waterfall on a lofty hillside; and passes by Blue Caster,—a tempting name for the follower of Roman roads. Garsdale is a deep but not very interesting glen, yielding excellent grey marble. Dentdale is more romantic, and has a wild aspect in the upper part, which is under the steep of Whernside: black marble is obtained in this dale.

The Lune now runs southward in a rich and pleasing vale, frequently contracted by *terraces*, which mark ancient and higher levels of water, when Lunedale was an arm of the sea (a circumstance common on our rivers from the Tees to the Dun). Rigmaiden Hall, the waterfalls on Barbon Beck, and the Roman camp at Casterton, conduct us to Kirkby Lonsdale, the very modest capital of Lunedale. Here the river winds amidst beautiful woodland scenes, with fine mountains on the east and north, and above the old bridge is a series of picturesque rapids over the limestone, here thrown down 1000 feet below its usual level. The views from Kirkby Lonsdale churchyard and the grounds above the town are much admired.

The Roman road from Manchester, by Ribchester and Overburrow, was continued by Casterton, Barbon, and the small camp at High Borrobridge, toward the greater road by Brough, but its exact course beyond Borrobridge has not been certainly demonstrated.