

## CHAPTER II.

MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE—TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE LOFTIEST EUROPEAN HEIGHTS—  
MONT BLANC—HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL ASCENTS OF MONT BLANC—GENERAL  
ELEVATION OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT—THE PYRENEES—THE APENNINES—  
THE SCANDINAVIAN MOUNTAINS—MOUNTAINS OF SCOTLAND—GENERAL REMARKS.

**W**E now proceed to a general study of the mountains in the world's five great divisions, commencing with Europe.

Sir John Herschel divides the European Mountains into six groups, or principal systems :—\*

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|------------------------------|--|
| a. The <i>Scandinavian</i> ; | d. The <i>Alpine</i> ;                             |
| b. The <i>Britannic</i> ;    | e. The <i>Slavo-Hellenic</i> ;                     |
| c. The <i>Iberian</i> ;      | f. The <i>Sarmatian, or Table-land of Valдай</i> . |

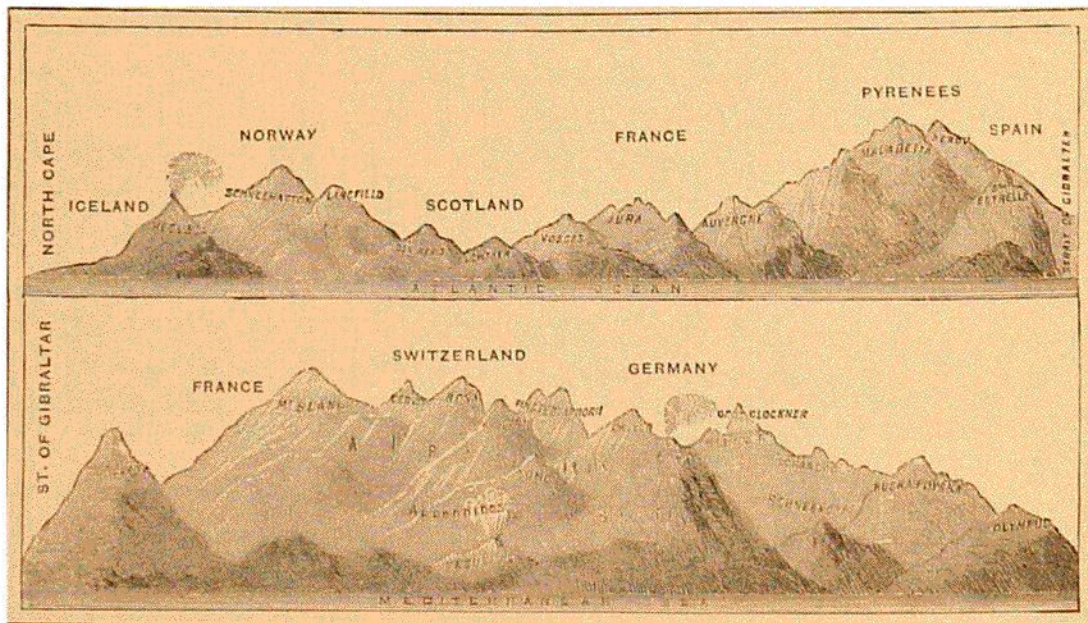


FIG. 49.—MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE.

Of the *Britannic group*, as it is not remarkable for loftiness, we do not think it necessary to offer any detailed description ; it includes the well-known peaks of Snowdon, Bow-Fell, Cross-Fell, Ben Nevis, Ben Arthur, Benvenue, and Ben Wyvis.

\* Sir J. Herschel, "Physical Geography" (ed. 1862), p. 144.