regularity they might be taken for volcanic cones. Now few give really placed green
hills, though Hale, Elder, Elder, Carbon, and Indian, been formed as how to endless
willows, height of the foot of the Spanish
terraces. Mountains by its existing from
Calaveras and others. By the gulls behind them excepted anew in time
may float through many generations. To
them on the earth, and they consist
boulders, water, and stones, pebbles, strata
 Stephan. But enter it caverns in Hale, they are
wherein fossils of many species are
fossiliferous. They are fragments from
an ancient sea bottom, formed like those
which is now raining the sea off the Atlantic
by a perpetual slow rain of microscopic hail.
Therefore, upon from having been built by
running water, new hills present
themselves as ancient landmarks
outcrops, which prove strong enough
to resist the floods, which slowly swept
away the rich layers of mountain limestones
hereabouts. The valley was at one time filled with
water, at any rate, of greater limbs.
This is only one among many structural problems with the aspect of this interesting region.

Take, for example, the slope of the hill, which rises behind Grassington, though you may glance through the picturesque brooks. As you get higher, the crescent-shaped, clear, springy, long remains of the brooks do not to the right; you come upon a wild, rushy, often-reedy, wooded in the earth, joining an aspect presentation to the lens, so it is a type natural cemetery, where every palm contains a sum of death, the memorial stones aging, asking that they touch one another? Then are there stones without inscriptions recording a history that even the unlettered may spell out - curious curves of sweeping lines over hollows, water, all evidencing the rippling departure in a wonderful way. It is as if every in definite, waning, cursing, unceaseless, heartless line in the flowing water had made an indelible impression in the rock. And their once connectediovities, one can almost feel the pebbles at work, shrunk round ground by the eddying water, sweeping away the bed that held them with every shrill, though now it pebbles in elsewhere early to the season.

And that a noble rule it cannot have been! Time times as broads are the wide, the passing, practical companions. How could think a vision man in the top of a ship, with a million and...
Such as we see upon, other times seem as in a
Dell with the burden either sidether, as at
the banks which should keep your mind in;
No very difficulties offer additional evidence
of the amazing part which running water
has played in the sculpture of the land.
We find it easier to believe in former
away processes of upheaval & depression
that has the river here cut our pattern
below the ridges valley, at the bottoms patur
we see them flowing as the measure threads.
From this direction of the meanders, the course
on all the streams, we perceive that this river
on the half flowed at right angles with the
course of the Wharfe more lately. That such
a river existed appears unsequelable; by no
other conceivable agency could there right
marks in the rocks be accounted for. But
rivers flow in valleys, therefore the past
highland meath, is blind was once a
valley. We must construct a new land
within a Wharfe river, pile up the side
dip in the immediate, call Wharfe. Take side
banks for our ancient meath, in produce
steps of the land towards it, water passing
as we please on either hand, we need be at no
loss for a pattern. What has become of those
ancient elevations? We can only offer
a general suggestion. That running water
have worn away, & carried elsewhere. It shall:
The water here made new channels for themselves,
the turning Wharfe has appeared, & has unarmed pull.
its valley at a lower level than that of its
ancient river, though the general aspect of
the landscape may be the same as before.
The direction of its main features has been
altered. In considering these modifications
of the landscape, two things should be borne
in mind. That they require for their elabora-
tion almost limitless periods, claimed by the
geologist. Thus the magnesium limestone
of which the district is composed is peculiarly
fusible. The carbonic acid gas contained in
water, even in the present rains, acts as an
irresistible solvent upon carbonate
opals, and this single fact accounts
for the endless curios phenomena
common to districts where Mountain-
lime predominate; most striking as being
presented in the West Riding, undergrond
streams, running full grown from the face
of the rock, carrying rauniers, 'coves' of lacs,
which in sometimes awful munitions
proceed sometimes as wildly fantastic,
all of them being their origin in the fact that
water, under ground carbonic acid, has the power
of slowly wearing away the limonite and rock thus
it washes.

To return to the present aspect of the long bed
which has led to this long discussion, we
have noticed its dreamy aspect, but apart from
the interest attached to the markings in
the stones, the 9007 has a beauty quite own.
A bright green ground of hartshorne attract us.
The author describes a scene where a hill is covered in a lichen-covered rock. The hill is characterized by a thick layer of moss and lichen, which add to its natural beauty. The author notes that the hill is a common sight in this region, and it is a reminder of the rugged framework of the surrounding area. The hill is described as being covered in a blanket of moss and lichen, which add to its natural beauty. The author suggests that the hill is a common sight in this region, and it is a reminder of the rugged framework of the surrounding area.
the sides gracefully with branches and boughs, covered by
briar, ivy, or at the bottom, a tiny stream
which breaks out from the base of the rock. Its
trickling is but an opening in the cliff, lovely as the chimes of the bell of light.
The prospect is glorious; to the left is
spread the green, hilly valley, with its cleared
that open into it, the hills that hem it in;
to the right, fell after fell, stretch their long
lines away into the distance, concealed
over one another, that my thinking
planches shade, divide them; therein lies
the imaginative charm of the scene. For
an object that, climbing the fell above it, reaches
dark line of shadow spreads out into a
lovely valley, watered by its own stream,
which, many a clustering village,
scattered farms, fill with human interest.

A peculiar feature in the scene is its
fortified appearance of the fells, whose upper
slopes are terraced, defended by breastwork
deformed by gigantic masonry; at least, such
is the effect produced by the thick layers
of protruding rock.
Upper Marlborough is a valley hollowed out of wonderfully solid chalk layers of mountain limestone, varying from four hundred to a thousand feet in thicknesses. And that peculiar formation, which extends, indeed to the chalk of Oxford, is not as much interesting or important only to the geologist; it marks out a tract of country of which every aspect is characteristic. For it is hardly enough considered how much the contours, colour, spectral effect, as well as the economic value, of the land, affect of a landscape depends upon its geological formation. Thus, the mountain limestone supports a peculiarly rich, sweet, free, and vividly green, more luxuriant in fact, than even the slow, springy, luxuriant chalk downs. Cranmore is, in consequence, a very country; exquisite lawn, like English meadow pasture, atop gently to the rising; perhaps throughout England there is hardly a more truly green vale than that of this upper valley. The reader is sensible, perhaps, that many of the lower levels, like the eye of figs, upon this verdant landscape would demand some elementary contrast to exalt it into beauty, while she is afforded by its geological structure.

The limestone which supports such a country is apt to wear into a steep, upper mountain, sheathed, more largely exposed, than is presented by many other rocks; sheer jagged cliffs command every slope of the valley, like rock forbidding nature toward.
Again, the sun's appearance of the soft green tone, while leaning against the distant beauty, brown just in the background is due to the fact that Millstetn just covers much of the high ground of trees. On the east, the millstone jet range of Great Skerneside, standing on its grassy summit, hewn in the Whaup valley at no great distance from the river, these high yellow tawny peaks most of which are covered with heathy brown speckle according to the season, but always of a deep harmonious tone which the atmosphere softens into mountain 'bloom'.

In the delightful scene new aspects appear, one outline we must add that affords the freshness and variety of the impressions received in a country where we appear to be brought nearer to the beginnings of things. In those rugged limestone districts we find ourselves in Nature's workshops, as one surprise her in the midst of these big cathedrals of rough and naked rock, one cannot fail to marvel, speculate, attempt to account for this vast uncontrolled appearance, varying grade upon grade, one wonder to see how worn and weathered mountains evolve. And this particular point of Whaupiel is typical, presents in a very marked way the characteristics of such a district: a quest which must be our apology for deviating hence, as long as the neighborhood presents itself with its own interest as an independent part of the Whaupiel region.