things in the geography of Yorkshire to be accounted for, the landscape of the county, for instance. Yorkshire people refer to the fact that there is no English county which presents greater variety of picturesque landscapes. What constitutes it in quality which we call picturesque? Is it not commonly, the juxtaposition of the plain with the soft idleness? Each juxtaposition is frequent in occurrence in Yorkshire, every known ten miles without a winding valley. The rhythm of the valley is broken by altitudes, higher or lower, here a forbidding hill, there a peak. Again, you have a wide stretch of pasture country, and beauty lies in its potential beauty. Here are masses of low, leaden lines of the fell, the straight aspect. Why a T profile? Here, the soft, featureless surface of the chalk hill. It is a case of what is laid in to force man to shape it to hand. The character of the landscape depends upon the nature of the surface rock. The variety of the landscape, upon the fact that sometimes very various strata come to the surface in curious and sudden alternation. It is impossible to get a lucid idea of the geography of Yorkshire without some knowledge of its geological history. To deny this making, it is only as we know something of the structure of the earth's rocks whose behavior under atmospheric influences has led to the formation of features of Yorkshire - fell or bare, cavern, cave or sea.
Perhaps nowhere in the world is the geological history of regions more distinctly marked than in Yorkshire. For on its pages, we see in the outline of its natural landscapes, what is more, the page as we are struck on its orders of time, beginning at the first of group one, as regular order, from east to west, north to south. It is the result of time, effect of geological processes.

We have the Western Moors, the Pennine Chains, the low-lying geographers, the mass of less mountainous land, some ninety miles in length, with an average breadth of thirty miles. The upper surface is a mixture of shales and sandstone, Carboniferous Limestone, and Permian rocks. From this, travelling eastward, we have come suddenly to the vegetation of the Driftless Zone. For instance, we are now in a region of grass plains, of the landscape of the appearance of the grass plains.

Next, we come to the broad vale of York. Here, the original country (the Yorkshire Dales) was converted into the deposits of the region. Here, we have soil, sand, gravel, clay, but it is the soil that gives character to the land. The soil plain is an alluvial valley.

Here, the lands of distinctive soils have occupied the whole length of the country from north to south, but eastern Yorkshire did not appear all at once, but you cannot say conditions. Here we see the very beginning of Yorkshire.


The beautiful dales of the Mid-Wold, beloved as they are, may be believed that the rivers have earned them not so lightly as that they have embellished them.

"Rivers run in valleys which the sea made for them," said Professor Phillips. With reference to the Yorkshire dales, this dictum, often alliterative, has done much for poetry, has proved exceedingly embarrassing to succeeding geographers; except that it


A. J. B. H.  

...shall allow for the effects of subsidence upheaved, after leaving out ground to hold rock scenery in one with the presence of the Craven fault, it may yet be received by the Yorkshire dales as of their own valleys.

"That," in the words of Huxley, "Now the more thought must upon the subject be given....

"That," in point of fact, the present rivers have gradually escaped out their own channels which our rivers valleys are, mainly, the result of work performed by rain, rivers, and similar agents of denudation.  

is an arriving at a few of the broad principles which determine the geography of Yorkshire. It has been that the rivers not only defined, but determined, the contours you can see; that the mountains join into hills and elevation into rivers are so placed as to service Yorkshire with a


Geological Sketch.

But as mine is for posterity, now on a permanent


F"
To mi the Western Dales, we have the great
valley of northern England, the land of
'heaven's water' drainage, which the rivers of
Yorkshire, with very trifling exceptions, join
their waters, here we have a complete river
system, a main stream with many
affluents discharging almost the whole
drainage of the country into a single
forth estuary. But this, within the limits
of Yorkshire itself. In the past geography
could not conscientiously have a better
illustration of rivers basis, an idea their
influence upon our lives, the spread
of civilization, progress. has followed the
courses of the rivers. But in this valley
were planted the first religious houses, the
centres of medieval civilization, and in this
valley are the first industrial centres of
today. But even so, we have not
handled the meaning of those winding
courses, lines upon the map all converging towards
the central streams. It is not necessary to
say that its rivers have made Yorkshire,
that they have literally spread out the
habitable places of this earth, when have
spread them into the alluvial soil which
should enable them obstruct free
spread over more or less. This is true with
limitations of the great central valley.
We doubt there was low land there to begin
with, a wide plain, just a valley. Isn't it?
More can be learned easily on the map of Yorkshire without being obliged by its almost-invisible coastline and self-dependence. Its singular variety of its features. Yorkshire has no considerable lake, but with this exception, there is hardly a feature.

Plant composition probably it does not affect illustrations. Here is a great mountain region stretching up the coast, occupying a third of the country, then succeeds a great alluvial plain. The valley of the River York, still to the east, into districts of hill countries of different characters, then to the north-east, the River Humber, then to the north-west, and lastly, beyond the coast, rolling hills, in a low maritime plain. This valley interests the hills of the mountain ranges, as the Vale of Pickering, climbing to eastern moorlands from the chalk woods, and dividing the mountain mass of the coast into two distinct regions, northeastern and southwestern. Besides this wide valley, numerous alleys of the coast intersect the western of the northern highlands, forming the distinctive beauty of East Yorkshire.

Then, upon the coast, it is not only that its long seaboard in the North Sea enables York to command the trade of the Baltic, the fishing of the northern seas that it has to
Perivale, whose seat was the seat of the Truro,
It being a spring of the time, and all the wheat
clad in English, or not, were in Harvesters.
While the height speedily afforded pastures, no
valleys of the Wharf where Feeders must have been.
A view of endless
the manor of Cobham. Flongfield, some
land. An entry in the comptes of the Manor as
quoted by Dr. Whitaker.
reasons for getting in to cover - 8. unmarried
while at work.
afte the time of 8. days. Its
the manner of this entry. Dr. Whitaker
about this harvest to have been gathered

a single day, 200 men being burned into
the fells, but, as the time, it would that

easy scattered and a body in the studded
village of the dales, the harvest is equally

acquainted with the 200 men captives in
fif days, of abandonment. In the
The Courtenay's tenant was not a learned patience
During forty years, as purchasing weekly in both
Reyes Lombards. 24th of October, is interlined
in their accounts, but did they spend much on
materials for illuminating. Their library
Mr. James was in town or that Mils. presented the
Abbot. A treatise on the virtues of Mercury in
burning to be melted into gold; another on the
stars, written in Latin, containing more pathology
than any lawful science; sagitts marvelous
dissertations upon the substances whereof the human
body consists: it is probable that their intellectual
efforts belong to this period of their intercourse, Mr.
the chief lord at Nipton, &c.

The history of the Manor is an uneventful one.
Country was thinly overlaid with millstone. pit
of this millstone pit, the limestone below it
at a great depth, has been removed by denudation,
now away entirely by the rivers in their
streaming out of their valleys. The limestone
has, in fact, been uncovered by the river
eroded by atmospheric denudation, to
deptps beneath the limestone itself
has been removed many the process of
given the height of the limestone cliff
left standing on the margins of the valley.
be no time, it is not wise to ask about the
limestone country as a result of denudation. The brent at
breach the limestone into the open future
now is no trace of water, brent brents again
begin to come up its most magnificent rock
scenery - Greatal Scar, Malham Cove, the Wet
Finglewick.

But to return to the millstone pit, out
whole of the Carboniferous series beneath it
belongs, under that Joetic conditions
were the rocks laid down, covering over
the whole area, with strata dipping regularly
throughout the whole length of the country from west
to east, and occupying a vast space with a
this earth, a perhaps a foot, a foot, the north?
then the millstone pit with real scenery
are fresh water deposits not in plains of
land, plants and fresh water shells.

It is not wise to ask after the country occupied
by a shallow sea or lake in inland sea ancient
many streams. Each stream brought them in, came laid them in its mouth, much sediment, sometimes mud, sometimes sand, sometimes stone, deposed at the mouth, the river, again, new sand, and mud, for all with its life. All we can toml the natural division. Chets, sometimes, makes records just, east, becoming dry land, in consequence, an exceedingly rapid elevation, or, by gradual subsidence, becoming again the sub, an inland sea, to receive new deposit, which should, in this way, become dry land.

The millstone grits, which cover a larger area of Yorkshire than any other rock, are the elevated sand banks, of the courses sand. First we have been deposed into that inland lake. So, to this western Yorkshire, with the exception of the Craven district, we get the scenery proper to the pit: bold escarpments, bold masses, as at Otley Chevin. The Craven district has, deep, open, wooded, wide, open beech woods, with woody sides. The timber thick, stunted, but vigorous, oak exists here, perhaps the most common, wide, flat, covered with moss, heaths, sometimes, large, open, with huge boulders scattered over them, sometimes weathered, worn into extraordinary shapes. The limestone uplands, yielding not, to the farmer, even in the lowlands—yea, cross across miserable politas, featureless, side, in December—such is the man feature of the pit country, which is yet, but without beauty, gin lands, a delightful scene peep on the uplands.
abbot, nor of the two religious abbeys of the near
S. Mary's at York being the more, was the cause of its
ancient celebrity of the town. It appears that on
Remembrance, a monk, Peter, was lost history
abstaining from St. Cuthbert's in a vision; he set
up to a cause by the nature of a hill for himself and
a great rock of in very became known for hisancy
for the graces of St. Cuthbert's which he carried with
him. Later, the burgesses granted within the royal
manor in which he had settled, over months, wanted
about him, so high, the sprang up a colony of
wooden huts. After conventional building, which
became their home as but few remains, but the
beautiful Abbey Church, still the parish church,
Cleveland, is, as we have seen, a region of
mountains, intersected by the winding green
Wales. Perhaps one of the more-picturesque
views is on the valley of the dried stri-atining
L Horton Bridge. Fleetdale, Grassland Dale, towards
Carriford, Sarsdale, in the valley of the Dender
on the other side of Leyton's high green pastured
pasture. We have already described the landscape
equid beautifig region, it remains another
in mists of the towns. Middlesbrough, at the
mouth of the Tees, is like one of the mushroom
cities upon Western states; half a century ago, it
was not 5 days; it is a town grown to 15,300
inhabitants. It, was, as we speak, made by half gdy
cedar plantations, "The Gardens" upon the Peck of
Darlington was one. In the year 1759, the company
to strip land on the right bank of the Tees on which 4
towns now stand: they built, made the streets of the