

PRINCIPAL FEATURES

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1. Greatest elevation.—805 feet in Wilton Beacon.
2. Principal Rivers.—Branches of Derwent and Hull.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Huggate, 30 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Chalk with a red base, resting on Speeton clay, and various members of the Oolitic and Lias series.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Flints, traces of Phosphate of Lime.
6. Dialect.—The hills are 'Wolds'; the valleys are 'Dales'; rivulets (very rare) are sometimes called 'Gypseys' (the G hard).

RIBBLESDALE DISTRICT.

1. Greatest elevation—generally below 600 feet: Ryeloaf on the northern border (a detached hill of the north-western district) is 1796 feet high.
2. Principal Rivers.—Branches of Ribble and the Lancashire Calder.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Bolton by Bolland, 47 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Yoredale rocks, with Scar limestone rising through them, and detached caps of Millstone grit on the borders.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Limestone.

CLEVELAND.

1. Greatest elevation—generally below 300 feet: Rosebury Topping, a detached hill of the north-eastern district, is 1022 feet or more.
2. The principal streams are branches of the Leven.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Upleatham, 22 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Lias and New Red formations much over-spread by 'northern drift.'
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Alum shale, Ironstone, Whinstone, Gravel.

VALE OF YORK.

1. Greatest elevation—generally below 200 feet: Craike Hill, detached from the north-eastern district, is 400 feet.
2. The Vale of York is traversed by most of the great rivers of Yorkshire.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at York—24 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Lias, New Red, Magnesian Limestone, much covered by 'northern drift,' marsh, and 'warp' land.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Limestone, Gypsum, Gravel, Peat.
6. Dialect.—One detached hill is called 'Barf,' another 'Haugh.' Low marshy grounds are called 'cars' and 'moors'; river sediment is called 'warp.'