

HOLDERNESSE.

1. Greatest elevation generally below 100 feet. Dimlington Height is 159 feet.
2. The river Hull is the principal stream.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Keyingham, 18 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Tertiary sands at Bridlington; detrital gravel, clay, sand; lacustrine and river sediments: buried forests.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Gravel and Peat abound.
6. Dialect.—Some detached hills are called 'Barfs.' A lake is called 'Meer'; the synonym 'sea' is found in many names.

VALE OF PICKERING.

1. Greatest elevation generally below 100 feet.
2. The Derwent is the great drain of the Vale.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Scarborough, 23 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Kimmeridge Clay, covered by lacustrine and river sediments.
5. Dialect.—The low grounds are called 'Marshes,' or 'Marishes.'

The great features of the earth's surface, the ranges of mountains, the extended plains, the long promontories and retiring bays, depend mainly on the position of the subjacent mineral masses; while the minuter physiognomy of hills and valleys, the sinuosity of rivers, the character of waterfalls, and the inequality of caverns, have a further and very important dependence on the internal structure and degree of consolidation of rocks. These are fundamental propositions in physical geography, and demand our earliest attention.

The lands of Yorkshire rise in masses toward the west. This is true whether we regard the area as a whole, or consider the features of its several districts. Thus, from Burton Head in the north-east to Mickle Fell in the north-west, the rise is 1115 feet; and from Wilton Beacon in the south-east to Holme Moss in the south-west, 1054 feet. As a whole, the country rises also from the south to the north; from the hills which border the valley of the Dun, to the 'fells' which give birth to the Tees; from the chalk wolds over Humber to the oolitic moors above the Esk. From Holme Moss, in the south-