A set of well-filled bookshelves inside the room. The Yorkshire daubing shows that the family will not claim for a short time at any rate. It often happens that the garter pays into a building society until it has been paid off. Becque had, in 1849, a very interesting history. During the Civil War (1642-1649), Bradford was in the side of the Parliament. The Parliament gave orders to "Early" Newcastle to attack the town, when the parish church was used as an hospital for the wounded. The common soldiers in the regiment of marching with great speed forced the town to receive the last of the enemy. Yorkshire was, for the most part, on the King's side, but the two armies, led by Fairfax and Sir, left Thomas, who belonged to an ancient Yorkshire family, joined valiantly against the royal forces and was commanded by the Earl of Newcastle. Sir Thomas, Fairfax, had left an account of the actions in which he was present, very engaged, containing interesting particulars with regard to the town of Leeds. Bradford, him, in instances, "the Earl of Newcastle needed not to raise batteries (as at Bradford), pr to kill command of all the town," how amongst the prisoners, one "amongst the prisoners, was "angry" as the Prince behind them the note being taken, how, "my daughter, not being above five years old, being carried before his maid, entreated all his attend in horseback." (Whom to tell you, in truth, our...)

It is close to Bradford as almost opposed part of town as the Johnson Showers, knowledge over the world in the near distance. The famous, produced in them, iron plate bars, required for railway lines, no decision to want, which are sent to America, Egypt, India, Russia,
Russia; whereas the stamped iron goods are wanted to Lawson brand is known. By night the foundry is lit up from afar by the light of the huge blast furnaces glowing with the small coke ovens. 

Reach the town, you cross a wilderness. There, Circular Village', to replace the furnaces which, for nearly a century, has been collecting in hillydoo over the place. These past-iron works, which employed some 4,000 men, rest upon the north, west corner of the coalfield. Here there is some vision laying in debris, sometimes away in the bushes, sometimes several feet. 

In interesting little homesteads of relatives lies with the mill of Bradford. Everyone knows its history, the tale, related by Dickens. There a certain Yorkshire manufacturer, with little money in hand, sent his son to Liverpool to buy cloth, now, at the time. 

His lay in the yard of a Liverpool merchant, many odd little bundles of 'green, looking stuff', which were something. People came attended it over slept it when it was, the merchant did not know what sorts with its 'ready stuff', which had been sent to him from South America. Now, by a happy chance, the young businessman turned into his merchant's yard, pulled out a handful from the open carraige of a kale, 'felt at it, smell at it, and everything like that at it', and carried away a sample in his pocket to show very soon rising up every tale of this ready stuff. Duly, people heard of a new material called alpaca, a thin, silky, cool stuff, most pleasant in summer heat. This was that Dr. Giss 

fall had made you old clothing dirty worn he had picked up in that Liverpool yard. It was to soft and silky, with brown white or black. The alpaca, a beauty.
At Wells we almost institute species. In few miles pebbles cover a pretty worn by action
of river with clay. Hence the river's course
and the streams up the wells are part by intermittent
springs, like the leverets (Leavers?) of the heart.
Dans les, thus we called "jiggers" (ducky). That
pebbles, itself on the minerals proper to the chalk.
Wellness along lies without to chalk remains
of the town of, platting from Harston, lead
nearly from Berwyn to Hill, etc. Also an
interesting geological history. It is called
with boulder clay (lithosols), full of fossils
which in

another formation in wells in Dorset or
northern England. Geologists are said to see
boulder clay marks that is called to glacial
features, that the irregularities in the boulder clay
are due to the fact that northern England in
its different periods, as completely under
an ice covering as is Greenland at the present
in many places.
Now the boulder clay is overlain by
alluvial deposits—peat—sand, or, when on the
not—merely the deposits, but to the
setting up of a range of morass which originally
bordered the coast. There, surrounded near to
only in distinction or existence as a shallow lake. Though
it is low, holdnesses is not a level country, except
in the life where now is a great deal of water, land
reclaimed from the swamps. The structural
history of this district is not confined to pebbles.
from Harston to Harrow, the land is
reclaiming to use to the new open land.
Relatively deep to use it. The past year,
so that in a strip some six fathoms is
leased away from the county annually from
villages. Chimney grounds, have been carried one
bit-by-bit, when necessary, since perhaps a considerable
part of the river mudflats landed has been
too badly, leaving no trace of shelterless
beyond a surmise that it has been
merly Spun Point. Spun Point itself, of
its Banks, at the ridge is called which connects
it with the mainland, is narrower than a sandbar
but within the Presents new land is being
laid down forced on the material drift on
the sea must stripped from the coastal bluffs
with its mud brought down by the river and
where must. Also, more laid down or perhaps
interested as evening start. Embryo in the many
brown gravel.
up under prevail influences, others, great changes,
acting on the easy part of the rock in its exposed
features. More centuries ago, a discovery was made
in Bedale which drew people in great numbers.
It was then a black common, worm-buried
springs, at the oldest, still the most fashionable
inland watering place of the north. In 1546, the place
Bedale was discovered by Sir William Stanley, who
had travelled much in Germany, was familiar
with the various famous continental spas. Near
many twenty such springs as now known, all were or
were connected with veins of sulphur, the valley
of the Chalybeate springs on bracing. The rich
sulphur springs are valuable in numerous disorder
in cases of indigestion. Burying to her its purity
bath, promenades, gardens, &c., its usual attractions
as watering place, but its greatest attraction is the
pure mountain air it enjoys.
On the opposite bank, up the Valley, there is a
broad still river, here are numerous towers of
Knaresborough Castle, standing on a high site
longing the river, overtopping the town of
Knaresborough, which is more beautifully placed
than any town of Yorkshire excepting Richmond.
Upon this island, the murderers of Becket remained
in hiding for a year after the commission of their crime:
in St. King's Chamber, Richard
was confounded before he was taken up, is 
recorded.

Knaresborough was the Castle and governed
a service from the Parliamentarian forces under William
Knaresborough had in the west important com-
munities in the county, the Chas. C. Giles in 15
Bank of the Guild, and had a wrought iron works.
As the dwelling of the Highflatts, most commodious

New York was constrained to the heroic, as cool

a slow pleasant ramble as a scene after murder

committed by fugitive slaves.

**Harfordby.**

Of the two main ledges turrets which form the learning

of Heaven - the upper valleys of the and the valley

Harfordby is by far the most beautiful; it is in

most secluded, but: for the railway and the banks

shy maywalk the highways for half a day in the

upper valley without meeting a second passenger.

Angles, indeed, join their way up, steep at the valley

rims, for the road is famous for its extent. This

great credit of Harfordby depends from the unspaced

that it contains seldom woods so lovely a spot as

there is in the country; but the shall upper valley

is part like; everywhere is a broad bottom plain

like pasture slightly sprinkled with trees - and

not the barren, for the most part - though, from

the banks where between wooded banks, to here or

there, the gales draw up to the river's brink, now

in this side, now in that. Broken forest patches

bleach all along these gales excepting now they

into the valley, the remnants of ancient trees

once covered the whole upper valley. For the

clearing, no green stretches of high pastures;

while, above, the lower gales, from the glimmer

above the gales moves. Below Ellesbury, you come

upon the meadows and charms of the lower

leves, but above the charms watering place.
a complete river system, a main channel with many affluents, discharging almost to the shores of the

county into a single noble estuary. All this, with

its kindred of similar conformation. It would be easy to

show that this development has followed the courses of

the rivers, that in their valleys, our planted the

churches, our castles, our religious houses, our towns of

commerce, our industrial centres of population. For this all, it is not too much to

say that the rivers have made Yorkshire, that they

have rooted out the habitable places of the earth,

then have spread them with alluvial soil, able to

bear grass for man's delight. This is true at least

of the free and open valley. The soil of the

river's bottom is first and secondly a bed of
correspondent occurrence: everything here

mounts aloft on a smiling valley. To estuaries

the river is leavened off by a succession of

shingles in a gradual slope. It is a case of

what's there in the

lower main out in to parts to character of the

landscape depends upon the nature of the

canvas rock; its variety of the landscape, upon the

fact that many various types come to character. The

Lancashire

Pennines

shales

sandstones
it is impossible to get a lucid idea of the geography of Yorkshire without some knowledge of its geology. Familiar as we know something of the structure of several rocks, their behavior under atmospheric influences, yet we have any explanation of why the distinctive features of Yorkshire—such as its caverns, caves of scar. Paper, minerals in the world is the geological history of the region more clearly marked than in Yorkshire.

With the help of time, shifted in elevation, we have the Western Moors, the Pennine Chain of the geologist's map, and a less mountainous belt some ninety miles in length, with an average breadth of thirty miles, here appears the patriarchs of Yorkshire rocks, the Silurian and Carboniferous Cliffs.

Then, stretching towards nearly the last length of the county, but with a breadth growing from four to five miles, we have a land of Permian rocks.

Red镶red the broad Vale of York, scene to original rocks (of the Hurricant) as ever varied with the deposits of the mudstone, sandstone, calcareous conglomerate, and coal. It is now much fine character to the landscape, the whole plain is an alluvial valley.

Where the lands of Carboniferous Cliffs have receded, the most length of the county from north to south, but eastern Yorkshire did not appear all at once hands, to be united so by a very deep, narrow, from regions, with widely different landscapes, marking widely different geological conditions here. Following still no order of time, beginning at the north, we have first the North Eastern Moors, with vegetation not unlike that of the eastern moors, though supported on rocks upon more recent origin. Going south, we cross the Vale of Pickering, extending further, to Yorkshire itself, continuing its own variety of scenery. Here succeeds the chalk of the Howgills, forming the Holderness consisting present deposits, to which we come of the county.
Continuity as the landscape changes, the geologically
manufacturing industries of a district connected
with its geological formation, that rock series may be
similarly paralleled out into some six or seven series
of landscapes corresponding with its geological division
we have indicated.

The limestone rocks, infinitely the oldest series which
ophiolite exhibits, appear in one or two places only. On
as we approached some upper quarries of bluish green
clast in the neighborhood of Kington on the
north of the ridge, the same hardrock appears.

The Mountain a Carboniferous. Limestone presents a distinct
peculiarity beauty especiably characters in the most un
part of the valley. The levels are, large, are. Kington
all cut much of their upper valley, out of the wild
limestone. Their upper courses gave opportunity only
its characteristics on limestone country. Upper
Wembridge, from below it, perhaps, is most beautify
most characteristic of these valleys. Like to see

The Wreke is

"Condemned to manage a channel of clay
through solid sheets of marble prey;
with clear, clear veins, (brown from the red maron
and gray) course through an open swept channel
paved with prey clear. Everything about, bedders past
its current causing the water into play, there. The pal
like the rock is cut up by dark valleys of red maron
After harmonies the streams: a little width at each
mouth with broad branches, it in the country starting
the limestone hills above the cold gray green of the
rock in the prevailing wind. A special feature of the
limestone country is the lovely lawn the meadows
spotted with which fill the lower valleys. So it is the
property of the limestone to bear a close stand. meadows
green are deep green, the flowers are very abundant deeply.
the limestone people and yellow, meadow sage
rock cresses, several species of meadow yellow grass
amongst. The beauty peculiar of the meadows, other
species. is another feature of the limestone country,
ruined and in natural features between the limestone
cliffs.
climb on many a hill-top. The limestone ringlets the
fresh splashment, the black mantle fair splashment
the seal from, the common heat's linger, in fact, at
the forms proper, the limestone, very abundant a
beautiful, every plant perfect edifice in its
way worn under, places.

The great thickness of limestone which covers this part

of Yorkshire is not to be bought of a covey extant rock.

on the contrary, it consists of an indefinite number of

layers of varying hardness, her, a rock close tied

to marble, varying and this of low curve texture.

Now, rain in dew, snow trail, atmospheric erosion,

in shelter, rain, is eaten with carbonate acid,

derived from the air itself, is from decaying vegetable

and smaller: a water containing carbonate acid so solution

has the property of actually dissolving the limestone

and merely wearing it away. How this carbonate acid

acts is often to discussion, but the fact remains

of great weeks to account for the scars, the caves, the

Potholes, the underground streams. The fantastic

rock forms of this district. Add to this, the common

effect of weathering upon rocks of many hard lime-

stone, how the water percolates, the slowly, slowly,

rises, peters, drags, its bed, water that holds it as it might treat of a fabric, leaves a form

exposed to the further action of the atmosphere, this

is for ever wearing away, as well as dissolving in

yielding limestone, most of

This is the making of the fine scars which stand as

many castles up around the Wharfe valley, breaking

water had found its way. Through the loose points

Carbonic acid in solution has eaten into a way

through these layers, these, broken off by the

in came in to the river, has fallen, to form a view of

cliff, until now it clinks, a rounded bare face of

limestone, with harder layers standing out like

courses of heavy masonry, keep as the walls of a
castle...