

city in 1385 ad 1389, and on the later occasion presented his own sword to the mayor, to be borne in all public processions, and conferred the title of "Lord Mayor," which honor is possessed by only three other cities—London and Dublin and also Belfast—the last raised to that dignity in 1892. During the wars of York and Lancaster several battles took place in the neighbourhood, and at the battle of Towton (1461) Henry VI. and Margaret remained in the city until the defeat of their army, and Edward IV. on landing in England (1471) garrisoned York previous to the battle of Barnet; Richard III. was crowned in this city (1483). In the time of Henry VIII. during the insurrection roused by the suppression of monasteries and called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," the city was occupied by the insurgents, who were dispersed and Aske, the leader, executed, and here, after this rebellion was quelled in 1537, was established the Council of the North, presided over by a lord president; James I. resided at the Manor Palace, and in 1639 Charles I. held a council at the palace, and subsequently, in 1641, made the city his headquarters during the struggle with the Parliament; after the battle of Marston Moor the parliamentary forces besieged the city for four months, and it at length surrendered July 4, 1644; on Jan. 30, 1646, a sum of £400,000 was paid here to the Scots for the surrender of Charles I. to the English, and at the Restoration Charles II. was proclaimed here; during the Revolution of 1688 the mob destroyed the houses of the principal Catholics and their chapels, and on Dec. 14 in that year an address was voted by the "Lord Mayor and Corporation" to the Prince of Orange.

The exact date of the erection of the present city walls is unknown, but only the inner structure of the bars and a portion of the wall above the Layerthorpe postern present any distinct Norman features, and these of rather late date; the walls everywhere follow the line of the embankment and are built upon it, but have been so patched by repairs that very little ancient work can be made out, but the portion near to Foss island appears to be of Edwardian date, and there are perhaps some remains of the reign of Henry III. but much of the superstructure is far later, and where the wall is of decidedly late construction, as near Lendal, it is considerably thicker and includes a rampart walk. During the siege of York, in 1644, the walls were greatly damaged, and three years had to be spent in repairing them; further restorations were undertaken in 1666, 1669 and 1673, and in 1833, being then in a dilapidated state, they were completely renewed at a cost of £3,000, raised by public subscription, and now form, for a part of their extent, a pleasant promenade. The wall incloses all that part of the city proper which lies south of the Ouse, and at its western termination, near Lendal bridge, is a picturesque old tower from which, as Leland (d. 1552) relates, a chain was stretched across the river to Lendal tower on the north side; the wall is next traced in the Museum gardens, connecting itself with the Multangular tower and passing the King's manor or palace; at Bootham bar it recommences and extends uninterruptedly to Layerthorpe on the east, where the Foss stream and the adjoining marshes rendered fortifications unnecessary; at the Red Tower, a little distance to the south, the wall resumes its course and terminates at Fishergate postern, a square structure with tiled roof, erected by the corporation in the sixteenth century.

The gates or "bars," which occur at intervals in the walls, are features of a very remarkable and interesting character, chiefly belonging to the fourteenth century, though the lower arches of some are earlier.

Micklegate bar, at the south-west entrance of the city, a work chiefly of the Decorated period, was in 1826

reduced to its present condition by the removal of the barbican, and other alterations: it now consists of a square tower pierced by an archway, and having circular embattled projecting turrets at the angles, each of which is surmounted by the figure of a man-at-arms. In the middle of the last century the outer gate was guarded by a massive iron chain across it, and the main gateway had a portcullis and a very strong double wooden gate, which was closed every night at ten o'clock.

The gateway for foot-passengers, on the west side of the bar, was made in 1754; that on the east in 1826; on the upper part of the front of the bar are the arms of England and France, and those of the city, under canopies, and over the gateway those of Sir John Lister Kaye bart. Lord Mayor in 1737, when the bar was renovated: it was again completely repaired in 1826: upon this bar it was formerly the custom to place the heads of traitors after their execution; the last case of this kind took place after the rebellion of 1745.

Bootham Bar, the entrance from the north-west, crosses the road to Thirsk, and occupies the site of one of the gates of the Roman city; it appears to have been erected at various dates, some portion being Norman and the rest dating from the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries: the front towards the city was rebuilt in 1719, and again in 1831, when the whole bar was repaired and materially altered, at a cost of £300, the street being repaired at the same time: the turrets bear figures similar to those at Micklegate bar, and the portcullis groove is still visible over the outer arch.

Monk bar, on the north-east side of the city, is the most lofty of the five ancient gateways, and prior to the removal of its barbican was a fine specimen of castellated architecture of the Decorated period: on the battlements outside are the arms of France quartered with those of England: the portcullis still remains; the barbican was removed and the foot-roads on either side of the bar reformed and enlarged a few years ago.

Walmgate bar, the entrance from Hull, still retains its barbican and portcullis, as well as a portion of the strong oak door of the inner gateway; the main building is of the time of Edward I. and the barbican of Edward III.; over the outer gateway are the arms of Henry V. and over the barbican the city arms, with the date of its repair after the last siege in 1648: the bar was repaired by the Corporation about 1840, at a cost of £500.

Fishergate bar, near the new cattle market, was burnt during an insurrection in the time of Henry VII. when it was walled up, but was reopened in 1827; it is probable that the present archway is only a fragment of the bar as it existed anciently; the city arms and an illegible inscription appear over the entrance.

Victoria bar, leading from Bishopshill to Clementhorpe, and erected by subscription in 1838, is a plain structure occupying the site of a small gateway which anciently existed at this spot.

North Street postern, close to Lendal bridge and erected in 1840 by the North Eastern Railway Company, with permission of the Corporation, is a massive gateway, with central and side arches.

The posterns formerly existing at Castlegate, Layerthorpe and Skeldergate have been removed.

York Castle is situated at the east end of Castlegate, and although a fortress of importance in the Norman period, retains no portions of that date: the wall in the lower ward, upon the Foss, is perhaps in part of the early twelfth century, but the round towers are not earlier than Henry III. Clifford's Tower, so called from a member of that family being the first governor of the castle, stands on a lofty mound of earth in the castle yard, and is in plan a quatrefoil 80ft. in diameter, with walls 9ft. thick and 40ft. high; three of the angles above the