

foundries, railway carriage works, corn mills, maltings, breweries and tanneries; and at Heworth is a bed of clay from which brown pots, tiles and bricks are made. There are several joint-stock trading companies, the most important of which are the City & County Banking Company, the Union Banking Company, the Yorkshire Banking Company, the Yorkshire Insurance Company, the National Provincial Banking Company Limited, the Gas Company and the Water Works Company, and several others for minor objects; besides which there is a good general local trade.

The Gas Works, from which the city is well supplied, belong to a joint-stock company, and are at Foss bank, near Monkbridge, the offices being in Davygate.

The Water Works, the property of the York New Water Works Company, originally contained in Lendal Tower and some adjoining buildings, were removed in 1846 to a site on the Boroughbridge road, on the western side of and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city: there are three subsiding tanks and six filter-beds, from which the water is pumped to a high service reservoir at Severus' Hill, with a stand-pipe, from which the water is conveyed to all parts of the city.

York is the great railway centre and the head quarters of the North Eastern railway: the station is to the south-west of the city and outside the walls, and is used jointly by the Great Northern, North Western and Midland railways; it is a magnificent structure, 800 feet in length by 234 wide, and was erected in 1877, the whole covered by a curved iron roof in three spans—the central span being 850 feet in length by 45 feet in width. Adjoining the station at the city end is the Royal Station hotel, a fine structure of brick with stone dressings, in the Elizabethan style. The old station within the walls, erected in 1841, now serves as a dépôt. During the progress of the excavations for the present station a number of Roman coins, skeletons and coffins were found, which are now deposited in the Philosophical Museum.

The Archiepiscopal See of York was constituted by Edwin, king of Northumbria, A.D. 627, but it was after the Conquest that Thomas, chaplain to the Conqueror, being made Archbishop, established the first regular chapter; after frequent disputes for supremacy, carried on for years with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the decision was ultimately given in favour of the latter, the archbishop of that see being styled primate of all England, as superior to the Archbishop of York, who is designated primate of England. The province of York includes the counties of Chester and York and all counties to the north of these extending to the Scottish border, and comprises the sees of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Ripon, Wakefield, and Sodor and Man. The diocese of York was reduced in area by the formation of the see of Ripon in 1836 and the transfer of Nottinghamshire to Lincoln 1837, and the parishes of Crofton, Warmfield and Woolley were taken away and added to the diocese of Wakefield on its formation in 1888. York diocese now comprises the whole of the East Riding and parts of the North and West Ridings, divided into the archdeaconries of York (or West Riding) and those of Sheffield, the East Riding and Cleveland.

The Cathedral Church of St. Peter, or York Minster, may be considered the greatest ornament of this ancient city, being one of the largest and most magnificent structures of the kind in Europe: the original foundation dates from the year 626, when Edwin, the Saxon King of Northumbria, whose residence was in York, became a convert to the Christian faith under the teaching of Paulinus, but the city not furnishing a temple suitable for the ceremony of baptism, a small oratory of wood was erected for the occasion on the site of the present Minster, and was dedicated to St. Peter: in this building, the king and his two sons, Osfrid and Edfred,

with many of the nobility, were solemnly baptized on Easter-day, April 12th, 627: Paulinus was soon after consecrated Archbishop of York, and, possessing great influence over the king, he was induced to lay the foundation of a magnificent stone building; this building was finished by Oswald, but he being shortly afterwards slain in battle, the Minster became a prey to the barbarous monarch Penda, and was almost demolished: in 669 it was repaired and partially rebuilt by Wilfred, who succeeded as archbishop; in 741 it suffered severely by fire; in 767 Archbishop Albert, who had been promoted to the see of York, took the Minster, which was then partially in ruins, entirely down, and it was sumptuously rebuilt in the Saxon style: in 1069 the Northumbrians, aided by the Danes, attempted to overthrow the power of the Norman conqueror and besieged York; the garrison set fire to several houses, the flames extended to the cathedral, and it, with its valuable library, was burned to the ground; it was again rebuilt a few years afterwards by Thomas, a canon of Bayeux, in Normandy, who was made archbishop of the province, and increased in splendour and magnificence: in June, 1137, it once more fell a sacrifice to a dreadful fire, after which it laid in ruins until 1171, when Archbishop Roger commenced the work of rebuilding; Walter de Grey, who succeeded Roger, added the south part of the cross aisle or transept in 1227, and in 1260 John le Romain erected the north transept and raised the steeple in the middle; his son, in 1291, laid the foundation of the nave: in 1320, William de Melton carried forward the building commenced by his predecessor, and in 1330 completed the west end, together with the south-west tower as it appears at the present day, and also rebuilt the central tower; in 1361, Archbishop Thorsby rebuilt the choir erected by Roger, which appeared unsuitable to the magnificence of the nave; in 1370 the central tower was again taken down and in 1400 the present elegant Perpendicular lantern tower was completed; in 1430 the bells were placed in the south-west tower, the corresponding tower on the north-west not being finished till 1470: on the 3rd July, 1472, the Minster, being then complete as it now stands, was reconsecrated by Archbishop Neville, and that day was afterwards observed as the feast of dedication: the choir screen was built in the decade 1475 to 1485: the cathedral did not suffer much during the Reformation, and there is no authentic record of anything important having occurred after its completion in 1472 till the commencement of the 19th century, when on the 1st of February 1829, the choir, with a noble organ and carved work, were completely destroyed by fire; this was the work of a fanatic, named Jonathan Martin, a native of Hexham, who had concealed himself in the building during the preceding evening; the damage was estimated at £60,000: a subscription list being opened, the fund soon amounted to upwards of £50,000; the Government also made a grant of timber worth £500, and the archbishop subscribed £2,000 and restored the communion-plate; the late Hon. and Rev. Lumley Saville, Earl of Scarbrough, was at the entire cost of the new organ, built at a cost of £3,000, and improved in 1859 at a cost of £1,300; the restoration of the choir was completely effected and the Minster re-opened for public worship in May, 1832: on the evening of May 20, 1840, a fire broke out in the south tower of the western front, supposed to be to repair the clock; the roof of the nave was entirely destroyed and the beautiful peal of bells ruined: subscriptions were at once opened and the tower was very shortly repaired, and the nave supplied with a new roof: the restoration of the south transept was completed in 1880 at a cost of £33,000.

In plan the Minster is cruciform, the eastern limb being of the same length as the western, and the total length of the transepts equal to half the total length of