

the nave and the choir. The transepts are in length twice the width of the nave, and the whole length of the church is four times the width of the nave. The transepts have both eastern and western aisles. The simplicity of this plan is very little disturbed by external chapels or buildings, with the exception of the chapter house and of a few chapels on the south side of the choir, to which there were formerly corresponding chapels on the north. A tower, 213 feet in height, rises in the centre, and in the centre of each side of the eastern limb of the cross one compartment of the aisles is carried up to the roof, so as to form a kind of eastern transept. There are also two western towers, each 196 feet in height; the south-west tower contains 12 bells, hung in 1843, and in the north-west tower is "Great Peter," cast by Mears, of London, at a cost of £2,000, and hung in 1845: it weighs 12 tons, 14 cwt. The external length from east to west is 524 feet, the internal length 486 feet, the length of the transept from north to south, 250 feet; the choir, presbytery, and Lady chapel are 222 feet in length and 120 feet high, and the nave and aisles are 264 feet in length, 109 wide, and 99 feet high. Architecturally the church exhibits various styles, having Early English transepts; a Decorated nave, and a choir in two portions, the eastern division being very Early Perpendicular, and the western Late Perpendicular. The central tower and the western towers are almost wholly of the Perpendicular period. The crypt, built by Archbishop Roger (1154-81) is Norman, but some portions are possibly of Saxon date. The west front is said to be "more architecturally perfect than that of any other English cathedral;" it consists of a centre and two side divisions, corresponding with the nave and aisles, and separated by buttresses, which diminish by four divisions as they ascend, and are doubled at the outer angles of the western towers. In the centre is the great western entrance, consisting of an outer arch deeply recessed, the mouldings of which contain details of exquisite delicacy, and figures representing the history of Adam and Eve, and an inner arch is sub-divided by two doorways supporting a circle filled with tracery. In a niche formed by a pediment which projects above the sill of the west window, is the figure of an archbishop holding a model of the church and said to represent Archbishop Melton (1317-1340) who completed the west front; on the other side are statues of a Percy on the north and a Vavasour on the south, holding pieces of stone or timber in commemoration of their benefactions of these articles to the Minster; near the figures are their respective shields of arms.

Among the tombs and monuments here to archbishops and nobles may be mentioned the tomb of Archbishop Walter de Grey (1216-55) at the east end of the south transept, one of the earliest examples of canopied tombs.

The monument of Archbishop Ludeham (1258-65), now removed from the Lady Chapel and placed directly over his grave in the eastern aisle of the south transept, between the monument of Archbishop de Grey and the memorial of the late Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe D.D. dean of York, who died Jan. 26, 1880; this is an altar tomb supporting a recumbent effigy in marble under a canopy or Caen stone; designed by the late George Edmund Street esq. R.A. and executed by the late Sir J. E. Boehm bart. R.A. At the east end of the north aisle is a canopied tomb to Archbishop de Greenfield, ob. 1315, and an altar tomb with a recumbent effigy in marble to Dr. Beckwith, a generous benefactor to the city, who died in 1847, and in the western aisle of the north transept is an altar tomb with a recumbent figure, by Noble, to Archbishop Vernon-Harcourt, who died in 1847. A very handsome monument has been placed in the south aisle of the choir, in memory of Frederick Grantham Vyner esq. of Newby Hall, Ripon, who was taken prisoner by Greek brigands in the neighbourhood of Athens on the

11th of April, 1870, and murdered by them on the 21st of the same month, aged 23. All the windows are filled with stained glass of a most magnificent description: the west window, 75 feet 6 by 32 feet, is considered one of the finest in the country, both for its great size, exquisite tracery and splendid stained glass, given in 1388 by Archbishop Melton, at a cost of 100 marks (£56 13s. 4d.), but many of the heads of the figures were restored by Peckitt, about 1747. The great east window, 77 feet high and 32 wide, also contains very fine tracery, below which, in 117 compartments, are depicted scenes and incidents ranging over the whole of Biblical history; in the western aisle of the north transept are four stained windows erected as memorials to officers and men of the 51st (King's Own South Yorkshire Light Infantry) regiment and the 88th (Connaught Rangers). The Chapter house, to the north-east of the north transept, with which it is connected by a vestibule, is octagonal, each side flanked by buttresses, and containing a noble Decorated window; the present building has been erected at different periods upon the ruins of a former one destroyed by fire.

The Archbishop's Palace, situated at Bishopsthorpe, 3 miles from York and on the river Ouse, was purchased and attached to the see by Archbishop de Grey (1216-55), but the only existing portions of the early structure are the vaulted basement, built in the early part of the thirteenth century, and of Early English character, and the attached chapel, the windows of which are filled with modern glass by Peckitt: the palace has been enlarged and altered at various periods, the principal front and gate house were built by Archbishop Drummond (1761-76): the dining-room, added about 1660 by Archbishop Frewen, contains a series of portraits of Archbishops of York, and has a plaster ceiling; the chapel was thoroughly restored in 1892 by Archbishop Maclagan and there are fine and extensive gardens. Visitors are allowed access on certain days on application to the housekeeper.

The Deanery, Minster Library, and Residentiary are situated in the Close or Gardens on the north side of the Minster. The Deanery is a spacious mansion in the Tudor style, erected in 1827. The Library, originally a chapel of the Episcopal Palace, is an interesting edifice of the Early English period, with five stained lancets at the west end, and was repaired and adapted to its present use in 1808; it originated in the 17th century, by the gift of 3,000 volumes from the widow of Archbishop Matthews, subsequently added to by Lord Fairfax, and by the library of Dr. Marmaduke Fothergill, of Skipwith; it now contains about 20,000 volumes and MSS., the latter including two York breviaries, some early Bibles and MS. of Cicero. The residence of the canons residentiary is a large plain building, erected in 1825.

Besides the cathedral there are twenty-nine churches, and a number of chapels belonging to different denominations of Dissenters.

All Saints' Church, North street, is an ancient edifice of stone in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles, consisting of chancel with aisles, nave, aisles, north porch and an octagonal western tower of Perpendicular date, on a square base, with four buttresses on alternate sides, and a lofty spire 120 feet in height, restored in 1888 at a cost of £800: in the tower are 3 bells: the arcades are Early English, and the chancel partakes of this style: both the chancel and nave have good Perpendicular roofs, and the latter exhibits some curious carvings: the church contains a good deal of fine stained glass of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: one window of the north aisle includes kneeling figures of Nicholas Blackburn, sen. lord Mayor of York and Nicholas Blackburn, jun. lord mayor in 1429, and his wife: another window in this aisle displays in fifteen compartments the supposed events of the last fifteen days of the world, and the glass within the tracery depicts