

the "Reception of the Just," and the "Rejection of the Wicked," and in two others are representations of the corporal works of mercy with part of a supplicatory sentence, and the "Incredulity of St. Thomas:" the east window in this aisle, renovated about 1847, contains scenes from the life of Christ: the windows in the south aisle are occupied by figures of saints, the Blessed Virgin and Our Lord: the chancel retains a fine miserere and the east window represents the "Adoration of the Magi:" in the church and all on one slab are several brasses, including a large half-effigy of Thomas Atkinson, tanner, and sheriff of York, ob. 1642: an inscription to Thomas Clerk "clericus" and his wife, both deceased Feb. 16, 1482, and three evangelistic symbols: in the exterior south wall is a richly-groined niche, much mutilated. The register of baptisms dates from the year 1577; burials and marriages, 1578. The living is a rectory, gross yearly value £150, including 30 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and held since 1883 by the Rev. William Henry Collins, of King's College, London, and M.R.C.S.

The parish of All Saints, Pavement, with St. Peter the Little, was in August, 1885, united to that of St. Crux, and the three parishes are now consolidated as one, with the church of All Saints as the parish church, and all rights and endowments formerly belonging to St. Crux have been transferred to the united church.

The church of All Saints is an ancient building of stone, in the Perpendicular style, consisting of clerestoried nave of five bays, aisles, and an embattled western tower rising from within the nave, with a good octagonal lantern, and containing a clock and 4 bells: the chancel was destroyed in 1782 in order to enlarge the market place, and the greater part of the fabric was rebuilt in 1835 and the tower in 1837: in the exterior wall on the site of the north porch are the remains of a stoup: in the south aisle, formerly a chantry, is a large monument with effigies, of the Elizabethan period: the pulpit dates from 1634, and there is a Perpendicular lectern: the north door retains an original handle, with lion's head scutcheon, surrounded by foliage: the stained east window was erected in 1887 by public subscription, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee: in the tower lantern a beacon light was anciently maintained at night, in order to guide travellers through the forest of Galtres, which then extended nearly to the city wall on the south-east: there are memorials to Tate Wilkinson, 1803 and J. Saunders, alderman and lord mayor in 1818: he died April 22, 1824.

The church of St. Crux, a building of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, with a brick tower in the Italian style, erected in 1697, was situated at the corner of Pavement and Colliergate, but in 1888 was taken down, the tower having been removed previously: in this church was buried Thomas (Percy) seventh Earl of Northumberland, beheaded at York, 22 August, 1572, and also Sir Thomas Herbert bart. of Tintern, Monmouthshire, who was born at York in 1610, and after serving both Charles I. and Charles II. with unswerving devotion, died here 1 March, 1681-2. The registers of baptisms and burials for All Saints and St. Peter's date from 1554, and of marriages from 1555. The register of St. Crux date from the year 1540. The united living consists of the rectories of All Saints' and St. Crux and the vicarage of St. Peter, gross yearly value £298, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and held since 1868 by the Rev. James Raine D.C.L. formerly fellow of the University of Durham, prebendary of York.

The parish of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, includes the parishes of St. Maurice Monkgate and St. John Delpike, which were annexed to it in 1585: the church is an ancient edifice of stone, chiefly in the Decorated style, with some Perpendicular portions, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, a chantry chapel on the south side,

south porch and a tower of Perpendicular date at the north-west angle, with an embattled parapet and saddle-back roof, and containing 4 bells: the east window is filled with ancient stained glass of the fifteenth century and contains a representation of the Holy Trinity, and figures of Our Lord, the Holy Virgin and Child, St. John the Apostle, St. John the Baptist, and a number of later saints: the window on the north side of the altar contains similar glass; and on the south side of the chancel and in the chantry chapel are windows adorned with heraldic glass, including shields of arms of England and France ancient, quarterly, and of the Mowbray, Percy, Roos and Vere families: portions of the screen which separated the chapel from the south aisle, and was destroyed about 1842, are now incorporated in some of the pews: the chancel retains a good piscina, and in the chapel is a holy water stoup: a brass inscription is recorded here to Thomas Danby, mayor, ob. 1458, and Matilda his wife: there are 300 sittings, but divine service is now held here only on Trinity Sunday.

The ancient church of St. Maurice, Monkgate, a small building of mixed styles from Norman to Perpendicular, was removed in 1874, and a new church erected at a cost of £7,000: this is an edifice of stone in the Decorated style, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, transepts and an embattled western tower, with crocketed pinnacles: there are several stained windows, and the church affords 700 sittings. The register of baptisms for Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, dates from 1573, and of marriages and burials from 1582; the register of baptisms for St. Maurice's dates from 1647, and of marriages and burials from 1649. The living is a rectory and vicarage, joint net yearly value £300, including 7 acres of glebe with residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and held since 1888 by the Rev. Folliott George Sandford M.A. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

The church of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, anciently belonged to the Benedictine priory of Holy Trinity or Christchurch, founded here by Ralph Paynell in 1089, as a cell to the Abbey of St. Martin or Marmoutier (*majus monasterium*), at Tours in France, but it appears from Domesday book that a church of the same name existed here before the Conquest, and at the time of the survey was the property of Richard, son of Erfast: the church, which retains its original nave, is a building of stone in the Early English and Later styles, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, north porch and an embattled tower on the north-west containing 2 bells: the original chancel and aisles were destroyed, but the south aisle was rebuilt and a chancel added in 1887 at a cost of £1,800: the south side of the tower is Early English, with an arcade, and the remains of a fine arch of this period: the remaining three sides are constructed of old materials, but it is probable that there was once a central tower, the western piers of which are still extant; the arcades, in part walled up, are Norman: there are 500 sittings.

The registers date from the year 1586. The living is a rectory, net yearly value £130, with 14 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and held since 1890 by the Rev. William Henry Fraser Bateman M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The parish of St. Cuthbert, Peaseholme Green, includes the ancient parishes of St. Helen-upon-the-Walls, St. Mary, Extra Layerthorpe and All Saints', Peaseholme Green, all which were united to it in 1585: the church of St. Cuthbert is a small edifice of stone in the Late Perpendicular style, consisting of nave, south porch and an embattled western tower containing 2 bells, dated respectively 1673 and 1693: the interior has a good open timber roof 30 feet in span, coved and panelled and adorned with grotesque bosses; it is supported on corbels in the side walls, which are strengthened with good buttresses; at the east end is a crypt, and the