

sign used only by the Anglo-Saxons: each sign is accompanied by a hieroglyphical representation of the corresponding month; beneath the zodiacal signs is a carved flower moulding: the second arch comprises twenty-two grotesque masks; the third, eighteen hieroglyphical figures; and the fourth fifteen similar figures; the outer arch is supported by carved pillars, and the three inner ones rest upon round columns: over the door of the church is a sculptured circle, also resting upon round pedestals: this porch is altogether an exquisite work, executed probably in the 11th or 12th century, and is believed to have been brought from the Hospital of St. Nicholas, which stood without the city: there is a memorial in the chancel to S. Wormald esq. lord mayor in 1809, who died 15th Dec. 1814: the church will seat 300 persons. The registers date from the year 1558. The living is a rectory, gross yearly value £227, including 13 acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and held since 1884 by the Rev. William Robinson, of St. Aidans.

The parish of St. Martin-le-Grand is of very ancient date, as appears from the Domesday Survey, where it is noticed as follows:—"Gospatric habet ecclesiam Sancti Martini in Conyng streete." The present church, in the same thoroughfare, now called "Coney" street, is a good example of the Late Perpendicular style, consisting of continuous chancel and nave of six bays with clerestory, aisles, south porch and an embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles, at the west end of the south aisle, containing a clock and a fine peal of 8 bells: all the roofs have flat ceilings, divided into panels by moulded ribs, with carved bosses of pomegranates, angels, and grotesque heads, enriched with foliage: the windows contain some good stained glass, chiefly dating from about 1450; the large west window illustrates the life of St. Martin, and includes a figure of the saint in archiepiscopal robes; it appears from a mutilated inscription at the foot to have been erected in 1447 by Robert Semer, then vicar, whose kneeling figure is represented in one compartment; in the remaining windows, which are all on the south side, are figures of the Blessed Virgin and various saints, the four greater prophets, suffering persecutions, the evangelists, the four doctors of the church—Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome and Gregory, and shields of arms of St. Edward, St. Oswald, St. Peter, St. William, Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Lichfield, and Bath and Wells (ob. 1405), and the arms of England, London and York; there are also imperfect inscriptions at the bottom of the clerestory windows: the stained glass of the east window was removed to the minster in 1772: in the church is a brass, with half-effigy, to Christopher Harington, goldsmith, ob. 1614, and one with inscription to Thomas Colthurst, gent. ob. 1588, and Katherine (Ainslie), his wife: there is also a handsome monument, with busts and a shield of arms to Sir William Sheffield kt. ob. 31st July 1633, and Elizabeth (Darley), his wife, with other memorials: the interior and parts of the exterior of the church were repaired about 1855, at a cost of £400: there are 400 sittings. The register dates from the year 1557. The living is a vicarage, net yearly value £158, including 36½ acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of York, and held since 1891 by the Rev. Richard Beverley Machell M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and prebendary of York.

St. Martin-cum-Gregory, Micklegate, is an ancient building of brick and stone, in mixed styles, consisting of chancel with aisles, clerestoried nave, aisles, south porch and an embattled western brick tower, containing an illuminated clock and 2 bells: the chancel is Perpendicular and the clerestory and nave roof are of the same period, but two arches of the arcades on either side are Early English: the windows, Decorated and Perpen-

dicular, contain remains of very fine Decorated glass, but much mutilated, with representations of St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar, the Incredulity of St. Thomas, the Resurrection and Our Lord with Mary Magdalene, besides several saints; there is also some very inferior modern glass to W. Peckitt, glass stainer of this city, who died 14th Oct. 1795, and Anne, his wife: the monuments include one to T. Carter, alderman and lord mayor, who died 28th Nov. 1686: in the exterior north wall is a child's gravestone of the 14th century, incised with a cross, and in the west wall a rudely carved stone with figures of a man, woman and child, assumed to be Roman work: the church was partly rebuilt in 1677 and the upper part of the tower in 1845; the fabric was partially restored in 1875, at a cost of about £1,000, and an organ was erected in 1891 at a cost of £325, and there are 306 sittings. The register dates from the year 1539. The livings were united in 1585 and constitute a rectory, gross yearly value £210, including 243 acres of glebe, in the gift of trustees, and held since 1883 by the Rev. Edward Bulmer M.A. of the University of Durham.

St. Mary Bishophill, senior, with St. Clement (united to it in 1588) and St. Mary Bishophill, junior, form two separate parishes; the former, a rectory, was anciently held by the Canons of the Abbey of Helagh and the families of Percy, Vavasour and Scrope; the latter is a vicarage. By an Order in Council, dated 28th Aug. 1885, a detached part of St. Mary Bishophill, junior, was ecclesiastically annexed to St. Mary Bishophill, senior, and subsequently, a portion of the latter parish, together with the church, was annexed to St. Mary Bishophill, junior, the revenues of St. Mary Bishophill, senior, being transferred to the modern parish of St. Clement, at The Mount.

The church of St. Mary Bishophill, junior, now the parish church of the united parishes, is an ancient edifice of stone, consisting of chancel with north aisle, nave of two bays, south porch and an embattled western tower, with pinnacles, containing 2 bells: the tower is probably the earliest piece of church architecture now existing in York; the lower portion, which exhibits herring-bone masonry, is assumed to be Saxon, but on careful examination, there appears reason to think that it was rebuilt of old materials subsequent to the 12th century: the work incorporates bricks or tiles of Roman form, and sculptured stones of Norman date are built in on the inside, while the exterior contains bricks of a Flemish shape, not used before the thirteenth century; the corbels in the tower appear to be of the fifteenth century; the belfry windows are rude openings of two arches; the north arcade is Norman, but the south arcade has Decorated arches, carried on a central Norman pillar: the church retains some richly incised monumental slabs and fragments of stained glass of Perpendicular character, and in the chancel is a memorial to the Rev. R. Stockdale M.A. vicar, who died Jan. 1780: there were formerly some brasses, but only the matrices now exist: the church affords 310 sittings.

The church of St. Mary Bishophill, senior, formerly the parish church, but now a chapel of ease to St. Mary Bishophill, junior, is an edifice of brick and stone in the Early English and Decorated styles, consisting of nave of four bays, north aisle, south porch, and an embattled western tower, erected in 1659, upon the old walls at the end of the north aisle and containing 6 bells: the south doorway is good Transition Norman, and the walls chiefly Early English: in the south wall is an early gravestone, carved with reticulated ornament in the Runic style; the ancient altar slab has been converted into a gravestone, and bears the date 1699, but the consecration crosses remain: the windows retain some fragments of ancient glass of Early English character, and there are