

St. Saviourgate, erected in 1839-40 to commemorate the Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism, is a building in the Classic style, with four columns of the Doric order; it will seat 1,500 persons. The Wesleyan chapel, Bishopthorpe road, erected in 1887 at a cost of £4,500, is an edifice of white brick with red brick dressings, and will seat 700 persons. The Wesleyan chapel in Heworth is a small building, erected in 1826. The Wesleyan chapel, in Priory street, erected in 1856, is a substantial building of red brick, and will seat 1,400 persons. Groves Wesleyan chapel, Clarence street, opened in 1884, has 800 sittings, and there is also a chapel in Melbourne street, opened in 1877, in the Italian style, with a tower containing a clock: the chapel will seat 1,200 persons. The Wesleyan chapel, in Avenue terrace, Clifton, will seat about 350.

The Free Methodist chapel, in Goodramgate, near Monk bar, erected in 1858-9, is an edifice of brick with stone dressings, and will seat 700.

The Primitive Methodist chapel, Little Stonegate, was erected in 1851, and affords 600 sittings: there is another Primitive Methodist chapel in Victor street, erected in 1879, with 930 sittings, and one in Apollo street, built in 1869, with sittings for 250 persons.

The Brethren have a meeting room in St. Saviourgate.

There are Salvation Army "barracks" in Gillygate, erected in 1882, and holding 2,500 persons, and others in Fishergate.

The Cemetery, opened in 1837, is on the north-east side of the Fulford road, half a mile east of the city; it is 18 acres in extent, and has a double mortuary chapel, one portion of which serves for the Established Church, and the other for Catholics and Dissenters; it has one bell; the chaplain has a stipend of £100: the cemetery is the property of a company.

The Friends' burial ground on Bishop hill, one acre in extent, is now closed, but another of two acres, in Heslington road, was opened in 1855: in the former lies buried Lindley Murray, the grammarian, who died Feb. 16, 1826; between the railway stations is a burial ground, used during the visitation of the cholera in 1832.

The Mansion House, in Coney street, erected in 1725, and, together with its furniture, the property of the Corporation, is the official residence of the Lord Mayor of York during his mayoralty; the front has a rusticated basement, and is relieved by four pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment adorned with the city arms. The state room, which occupies the entire breadth of the front, has the royal arms and those of the city above the fireplaces, and there is a full-length portrait of William III. originally presented in 1757 by Charles 2nd Marquess of Rockingham K.G. to the Rockingham Club in York and placed here 3 Feb. 1783: there are other portraits of George II. also presented by Lord Rockingham; George IV. presented by him when Prince Regent, June 4, 1811; the Marquess of Rockingham K.G. presented by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1783; James (Stuart) Duke of Richmond K.G.; Lawrence, 2nd Baron Dundas, painted in 1822 by J. Jackson R.A.; Robert (Benson) Baron Bingley, sometime M.P. for York, and Lord Mayor in 1707; Sir John Lister Kay bart. M.P. for York in 1734, and Lord Mayor in 1737, and Sir W. Mordaunt Milner bart. by Hoppner.

The Corporation insignia include a great mace of silver-gilt, 4 feet 8 inches in length, with symbolical representations of the Virtues in the panels of the head, and knops of projecting leaf-work on the shaft; it dates from 1647, but has had some alterations made about 1660. There are also two state swords, the earliest and by far

most interesting originally belonged to Sigismund, Emperor of Germany and King of the Romans (1411-37), was brought to England by him on his visit in 1416, and on his being installed as a Knight of the Garter at Windsor, was left in St. George's chapel according to

custom; after his death it became the property of the Dean and Chapter, and eventually passed into the hands of Henry Hanslap, one of the canons, who in 1439 presented it to his native city of York; the scabbard, of deep crimson velvet, retains the original and beautifully executed mountings of silver-gilt, including on one side six heraldic wyverns, gradually diminishing in size towards the top. The other sword dates from the early part of the sixteenth century, and was presented, as appears from an inscription on the blade, by Sir Martin Bowes kt. a native of York, and Lord Mayor of London in 1545; the pommel is of crystal, mounted in silver-gilt, the quillons jewelled, and the sides of the hilt are ornamented with varying designs; the scabbard is covered with velvet, silver-mounted, and has five diamonds or crystals set in each of the two escutcheons on either side; the Corporation also possesses a cap of maintenance.

The Guildhall, a building in the Perpendicular style, stands behind the Mansion House, and is approached through a gateway, which forms part of the front of that building: it was erected by the mayor and commonalty, in concert with the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher in 1446; at the Reformation this society was dissolved, and its property, including the Guildhall, granted to the mayor and commonalty of the city; the hall is 96 feet in length by 43 wide, and is divided into a nave and aisles by arcades of octagonal oak columns, supporting an open timber roof; over the entrance was a large painting of Paul pleading before King Agrippa, painted by Richard Marsden, and presented to the corporation by the Rev. Thomas Henry Lane-Fox, son of James Lane-Fox esq. of Bramham Park, in this county, in 1852, in memory of the former connection of his family with this city, but this is now deposited in the Exhibition building; at one end of the hall is a memorial window presented by Mr. Alderman Leeman in commemoration of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince Consort to the City in the year 1851, and unveiled by the Prince of Wales 10 Aug. 1866; nine other stained windows have since been inserted, two of which were erected by public subscription to Alderman Meek and Alderman Clark respectively, the others were given by Alderman Sir James Meek kt. R. Farrar esq. Thomas Cabry esq. and R. A. Clark esq.; the subjects depicted are historical events connected with the city. The hall also contains a massive silver bell, taken from the Great Padoga at Rangoon, at the storming of that city in April, 1852, and presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, or South Yorkshire Regiment; it was placed in the hall in July, 1855. The walls are ornamented with a collection of old muskets, bayonets and other arms. The Assizes, Quarter Sessions and Court of Record for the city are held here as is also the County Court. At the further extremity of the hall is the Petty Sessions room, where the magistrates hear minor cases.

The New Council Chamber and Municipal Offices adjoin the Guildhall, and were built in 1891 from designs by Mr. E. G. Mawbey and his successor, Mr. Alfred Creer: the style is in keeping with the Guildhall and similar stone has been used in its construction: the Council Chamber is 50 feet by 33 feet and 20 feet high; a traceried and carved oak-panelled dado is carried round the room, and a stone balcony runs along the whole length of the river frontage: all the officers of the Corporation have their offices in the building, and in the basement are strong rooms for keeping the ancient records and important documents of the City. The cost, including the site and furniture, was £16,000.

The Courts of Justice, in Clifford street, opened in 1892, were erected at a cost of about £25,000 from the designs of Mr. Huon A. Matear, architect, of Liverpool, the foundation stone having been laid by H.R.H. the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale on the 16th of July.