

medicine to the poor; it has a dispensary in Clifford street, erected in 1883.

Miss Dorothy Wilson, who died in 1717, bequeathed her residence, at Foss End, Walmgate, to be converted into a hospital for ten poor women and a school for twenty boys; besides her residence, she left two farms, one at Askham Bryan, and one at Westwick, and in addition a capital sum of £10,721 1s. 8d. invested in Consols. At present (1893) eight widows receive £20, and four £16 per annum, with a room each in the hospital: 40 poor boys are clothed and educated at the school founded under the charity, and 20 girls are also educated from this charity at St. Denis' Day Schools, Piccadilly: there are also endowments for educating 24 poor children at Nun Monckton and 14 at Skipwith, and the school buildings at both of these places belong to this charity.

Hodgson's Charity consists of £5,000 Preference Stock of the North Eastern Railway Company, left by the late John Hodgson esq. of Strensall, the income of which is to be given at the discretion of the Guardians of York Union to sick persons with small incomes.

William Haughton left, in 1770, the sum of £19,000, the interest on which is divided among the Blue Coat Boys' School, the Grey Coat Girls' School, the County Hospital, and the poor of the parishes of St. Crux and St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

The rents of two farms of 240 acres at Rufforth, in the West Riding, belonging to the trustees of Jane Wright's charity, are distributed to the poor of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate; and there are several other charities.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.—York is a military centre and the head quarters of the North-Eastern district, transferred here from Manchester in 1878. The district comprises Berwick-on-Tweed (as far as regards the Auxiliary Forces), Derbyshire, Durham, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire (East, North and West Ridings). The head quarter offices, in Fishergate, erected by the Government at a cost of about £13,000, are of brick with stone dressings in the Elizabethan style.

The Barracks, on the Fulford road, comprise the Cavalry barracks, erected in 1795-96, at a cost of £27,000, in which a cavalry regiment is generally stationed, and the Infantry barracks, built in 1878-9 and comprising a series of blocks, constructed of red brick, and covering an area of upwards of 32 acres; these serve as the dépôt of the 14th Regimental District, the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire regiment, composed of the 1st and 2nd battalions 14th Foot, together with the 2nd and 4th West Yorkshire Militia, forming the 3rd and 4th battalions; attached to this regiment are also three Volunteer Battalions, the 1st York, 2nd Bradford, and 3rd Leeds, West Yorkshire Volunteers, and of these the 1st Volunteer Battalion has head quarters in Colliergate.

The First East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers, Western Division, Royal Artillery, comprising two Batteries, and six Companies, have their head quarters in Tower street, where there is a Drill Hall, opened in 1885.

The Drill Hall of the Rifle Volunteers, opened in Nov. 1872, is in St. Andrewgate.

Races are held upon a large flat piece of pasture land,

about a mile southward but within the limits of the city, called "Knavesmire," the property of the freemen of Micklegate ward; there is a grand stand, erected in 1754 by the corporation, and the whole is fenced round with posts and rails. The races are held in the months of May and August.

The city still retains some excellent examples of the half-timbered houses of the middle ages, although these have been greatly reduced in number since the beginning of the present century, and in some instances only fragments now exist.

The Manor House, in St. Leonard's place, near Bootham bar, is the principal mansion now standing connected with the history of the city. At the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Mary, in the 31st of Henry VIII. he directed that a house, to be called "The King's Manor," should be erected out of the materials of the monastery, and used as the residence of the Lords Presidents of the Great Council of the North; by direction of King James I. during his stay at York, 16th April, 1603, it was converted into a royal palace, and was so used by him on his second visit in 1617; the celebrated Earl of Strafford, when Lord President, inhabited it for some time, and placed his arms, "sa. a chevron between 3 leopards' heads, or," over a doorway, near the main entrance, where they may still be seen; and when he was impeached by the House of Commons, it was urged against him that he had presumed to place his private shield on a royal mansion. Charles I. took up his residence here in 1641, but in 1644, during the civil war, the structure was materially damaged. Charles II. appointed the palace as the residence of the governor of York, and John, 1st Baron Frescheville of Stavely, and Sir John Reresby bart. of Thryberg, successively occupied it in this capacity: in the reign of James II. one of its large apartments was fitted up and used as a Roman Catholic chapel, but was afterwards converted into an assembly room; over the doorway on the north-east front are the royal arms and crest inclosed in a panel, and surmounted by pedimental mouldings; the caryatides forming the pilastres on either side the entrance are said to represent James I. and his queen, Anne of Denmark, and carved in the lower panels of the pilasters are the initials "J. R." (James Rex); the interior of the house retains some interesting features, the large upper apartment, called "Lord Huntingdon's Room," with its huge open fireplace and elaborate plasterwork decorations, being especially worthy of note. After the Revolution the building was leased to private persons, and is now held by the trustees of the Wilberforce School for the Blind. Here 60 blind children of both sexes are educated and taught various mechanical handicrafts; a concert is given weekly, and the workshops and sale-rooms are open during certain hours every day: Anthony Buckle B.A. superintendent.

Near the Shambles is a fourteenth-century house called "Newgate," and in the Pavement a house with a richly-carved bracket, the cusps of which terminate in angels holding shields; and in Goodramgate, Jubbergate and High Ousegate are some good doorways with canopied porches, supported by massive carved and moulded brackets; but most of these relics have been mutilated and are now inclosed in modern work.