



# ON THE WALLS – A GUIDE TO YORK'S CITY WALLS TRAIL

By Simon Mattam for The Friends of York Walls

**UPDATED TO 24<sup>th</sup> April 2014**



## **News Update by The Friends of York Walls**

Simon has spent a lot of time on this project and what follows is the latest version of his text for inclusion in a number of possible publications.

**An A5 sized “pocket guide” book in b&w is now being produced and will be available very soon. Watch for availability announcements on the FoYW website at :-<http://yorkwalls.org.uk/>**

**Follow the Friends of York Walls - on their website, on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/yorkwalls> and on Twitter at <https://twitter.com/yorkwallsfriend> where more details of this project will be posted.**

A full FoYW web version in colour with maps, drawings and lots of photographs is also being prepared; A “coffee table” book ( A4 in colour + more photographs) is being considered; An interactive CD guide (in collaboration with <http://actualeducation.co.uk/> ) is in work; and maybe an E-book and a Smart Phone app. will be considered. The guide text will always be available to download from the Friends of York Walls website in some format.

If you have any comments, corrections, or suggestions related to the text which follows please get in touch by sending an email to the email address - [walks@yorkwalls.org.uk](mailto:walks@yorkwalls.org.uk) Comments or corrections will always be considered – contrary to any other web site suggestions.

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Alan Fleming,  
For the Friends of York Walls.  
25/04/2014

**The following text is Simons document of 07.04.2014 with some minor corrections, and the addition of basic formatting, the maps and the timeline.**

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Written by Simon Mattam for Friends of York Walls



## **Preface and Acknowledgements (And access points for further information)**

Friends of York Walls is a free membership organisation. Its first chairman, Keith Myers, asked me to write a guide to the Walls, this document is part of this project and many members have helped me.

In particular Warwick Burton let me use what he had written for his professional York Walk guides and commented invaluablely on my drafts. Alan Fleming gave useful advice, set up, with Richard Stroughair this version of the guide on the website (see FoYW website: <http://yorkwalls.org.uk>) and provided several photographs (he has made a collection of his and others' photographs of the Walls publicly available on [www.flickr.com/groups/scenefromthewalls/pool/](http://www.flickr.com/groups/scenefromthewalls/pool/))

My most important written source is Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England): "An inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York. 2: The Defences" (1972. HMSO, London). More readable, with a full bibliography and many old pictures of the Walls, is Barbara Wilson and Frances Mee: "The City Walls and Castles of York –The Pictorial Evidence" (2005. York Archaeological Trust, York).

I'd also like to thank:

John Oxley, City of York Council archaeologist, who patiently answered many questions.

David Patrick, who has freely let me –and helped me – use his pictures of the Walls; his website is [www.davidpatrick-art.com](http://www.davidpatrick-art.com).

Sunderland Museum and Winter Gardens, who very efficiently provided the 'Hudson For Ever' image and allowed me to use it.

The Richard III Museum [at Monk Bar but now partly rebranded], who let me take a photograph and use it. The Gatehouse Café [at Walmgate Bar], who let me take and use several photographs.

In this version I have added references to the 6 maps. The maps relevant to each main section are named after the section heading and in "Contents"

The titled photos and pictures will be available on the website at some future point. The relevant pictures [prefixed "D"] and photographs [prefixed "P"] are named in red at the end of the most relevant sentences, with repeated references where this seems useful – except that the "basics" sections are kept free of all such references, instead just one reference is made in the heading for each "basics" section. Lists of maps, pictures and photos are at the end.

Simon Mattam

# A GUIDE TO YORK'S CITY WALLS TRAIL

## CONTENTS :-

### INTRODUCTION

Overview [see also map1]

North Corner: The Minster

East Corner: Mix and Marsh

South Corner: Castles and Crossings

West Corner: Railways and Ruins

Bootham Bar

Monk Bar

Walmgate Bar

Micklegate Bar

The Lesser Gateways: Fishergate Bar, Fishergate Postern and Victoria Bar

**Access to the wall-walk and trail [see also map1]**

**Brief History of the Walls [see also map2]**

### THE TRAIL

#### **The Trail: Introduction**

#### **The Trail: Section 1. Bootham Bar: basics [see also maps3&6]**

The Trail: Bootham Bar: details

The Trail: Bootham Bar: views

The Trail: Bootham Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Toilets

The Trail: Bootham Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Precentor's Court

The Trail: Bootham Bar: stories: 1. The Battle of Myton

The Trail: Bootham Bar: stories: 2. Two Sheriffs

#### **The Trail: Section 2. North Corner: basics [see also map3]**

The Trail: North Corner: details

The Trail: North Corner: views

The Trail: North Corner: off-trail extras: Café and garden

The Trail: North Corner: stories: Who owns the Walls?

#### **The Trail: Section 3. Monk Bar: basics [see also maps3&4]**

The Trail: Monk Bar: details

The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Museum inside

The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Front of the bar

The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 3. Back of the bar

The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 4. Pub garden

The Trail: Monk Bar: stories: Working Portcullis?

#### **The Trail: Section 4. East Corner, part1: basics [see also map4]**

The Trail: East Corner, part1: details

The Trail: East Corner, part1: views

The Trail: East Corner, part1: stories: Respect in Jewbury

**The Trail: Section 5. East Corner, part2: basics [see also map4]**

The Trail: East Corner, part2: details

The Trail: East Corner, part2: views

The Trail: East Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 1. Hidden garden

The Trail: East Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 2. Café

The Trail: East Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 3. Picnic benches

The Trail: East Corner, part2: stories: York's Rubbish

**The Trail: Section 6. East Corner, part3: basics [see also map4]**

The Trail: East Corner, part3: details

The Trail: East Corner, part3: views

The Trail: East Corner, part3: stories: Murder at the Red Tower

**The Trail: Section 7. Walmgate Bar: basics [see also maps4&5]**

The Trail: Walmgate Bar: details

The Trail: Walmgate Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Barbican

The Trail: Walmgate Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Café plus

The Trail: Walmgate Bar: stories: The Civil War

**The Trail: Section 8. South Corner, part1: basics [see also map5]**

The Trail: South Corner, part1: details

The Trail: South Corner, part1: views

The Trail: South Corner, part1: off-trail extra: Fishergate Bar

The Trail: South Corner, part1: stories: Plague

**The Trail: Section 9. South Corner, part2: basics [see also map5]**

The Trail: South Corner, part2: details

The Trail: South Corner, part2: views

The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 1. Masons' Marks

The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 2. Pub

The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 3. Clifford's Tower

The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 4. Museum plus

The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 5. Tower and toilet

The Trail: South Corner, part2: stories: 1. The Saddest Story

The Trail: South Corner, part2: stories: 2. The Stone Stealer

**The Trail: Section 10. South Corner, part3: basics [see also map5]**

The Trail: South Corner, part3: details

The Trail: South Corner, part3: views

The Trail: South Corner, part3: off-trail extras: 1. Baille Hill

The Trail: South Corner, part3: off-trail extras: 2. Victoria Bar

The Trail: South Corner, part3: stories: Money and the Hidden Gate

**The Trail: Section 11. Micklegate Bar: basics [see also maps5&6]**

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: details

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: views

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Toilets

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Front of the bar

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 3. Café plus

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 4. Museum inside

The Trail: Micklegate Bar: stories: Heads

## **The Trail: Section 12. West Corner, part1: basics [see also map6]**

The Trail: West Corner, part1: details

The Trail: West Corner, part1: views

The Trail: West Corner, part1: off-trail extras: Café

The Trail: West Corner, part1: stories: The Railway King

## **The Trail: Section 13. West Corner, part2: basics [see also map6]**

The Trail: West Corner, part2: details

The Trail: West Corner, part2: views

The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 1. St Leonard's passage

The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 2. Toilets plus

The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 3. St Mary's ruins

The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 4. Under the Walls

The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 5. Café plus

The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 6. St Mary's walls

The Trail: West Corner, part2 stories: 1. Constantine the Great

The Trail: West Corner, part2 stories: 2. A Hole in the Walls

## **APPENDIX**

Tours

Stone and Stonework

Flowers of the Walls and Ramparts

Names

Information boards & markers

Refreshments, Seats & Toilets

Time Line [see also map2]

## **Glossary**

## **List of Maps**

## **List of Pictures**

## **List of Photographs**

# GUIDE

## INTRODUCTION

### Overview [see also map1]

York still has most of the walls that surrounded the city 700 years ago. The tops of these were partly rebuilt about 150 years ago so the public could walk along most of them –and feel safer by having a tall parapet on one side of them. Most think these are the best city walls in Britain, some say they give us the best city walk in Britain. In York –and in this guide –these are usually just called “the Walls”.

This guide is to help you enjoy a circular walk that is on top of the Walls wherever possible. The route between these lengths of wall is marked on the ground with small brass pavement studs showing a tower with battlements. **P.9.1** Of course this guide can also help you select particular bits of the Walls to walk on because there are about a dozen places where you can climb up to [or down from] the Walls. In this guide descriptions go clockwise on this “City Walls Trail” but the Walls can be walked in either direction.

Information here mainly explains what you can see but there are a few stories of the sort that could begin “if you had been here in ....”. These are for those who want to know what these walls have “seen” even if these events have left no obvious physical trace for you to see as you walk the Walls today.

The information here was checked in the spring of 2013, please tell us if you discover mistakes or changes. Walking the trail around the Walls is roughly like walking the edge of a kilometre square [but more interesting than this sounds!]. Each side in this square has a grand medieval fortified gateway called a “bar”. The trail is divided by these bars into 4 unequal corners.

### **North Corner: The Minster**

The corner that points north is the smallest and neatest corner, the only corner where the trail is always on the Walls. It is dominated by views of York’s large and beautiful Cathedral church, views often glimpsed through mature trees. It is the most walked corner, the wall-walk here has railings or wall on both sides and several of the towers [low, open topped and open backed –like all interval and corner towers] have benches.

### **East Corner: Mix and Marsh**

One part of this corner’s Walls is like a continuation of the wall in the north but there is also a twisting part, a lowish part with no railings and a tower built [uniquely in the Walls] of brick. There is no wall at all where the corner angle should be because here there was once a big marshy lake; here the trail runs beside a river and cuts off the corner. The buildings you pass by are a mix of church and state, domestic and commercial, Roman, medieval, Georgian, Victorian and modern.

### **South Corner: Castles and Crossings**

This corner is the longest. Overall it is shaped like a corner with the angle punched in, it is punched in where the Walls stop to cross two rivers and where there are the remains of two castles. Six roads cross the line of the trail in this corner [more than in the other three corners put together] –and three of these crossings have the remains of medieval gateways.

## **West Corner: Railways and Ruins**

This corner is in two stages, south of the River Ouse the wall-walk climbs to its highest near York's much admired Victorian railway station. Here it goes over arches built to let people get out of the city to this station –and over arches built to let trains get into York's previous railway station! North of the Ouse the trail runs beside the Walls; Roman walls and other picturesque ruins are set in public gardens here.

## **The Bars**

If you are selecting just parts of the Walls to walk then it helps to know more about the 4 main bars you will be choosing between, though they are all fine medieval buildings.

### **Bootham Bar**

This is in the north-west, it has the best background of any bar [when viewed from outside the city; the best view of any bar is usually from the front, from outside the city]. It is the only bar where the free trail takes you through the room above the bar's archway and where that archway is still the main way through the Walls at that point. [D.1.1](#)

### **Monk Bar**

This is in the north-east, it is the tallest and strongest bar. It is the only one with its original medieval wall and windows surviving on the city side. It is the only one where you use the steep, low-ceilinged internal stairs to get to the wall-walk. If you pay you can go into its museum to see its portcullis [complete with the mechanism to wind it up and down] and medieval toilet. [P.3.3](#)

### **Walmgate Bar**

This is in the south-east, it is said to be the only city gate in England which still has its barbican. It is the only York bar where you can see clearly the [possible] scars of military attacks on it. If its café is open then you have access to its rooms and to the wall-walk around its barbican [as well as to fair-priced coffee and cakes! For details see "Refreshments, Seats & Toilets" in the Appendix]. [P.7.1](#)

### **Micklegate Bar**

This is in the south-west, it is probably the most pictured bar. It is the bar where royal visitors are regularly greeted and some like the view into York from above its arch. If you pay you can enjoy its well-presented, informative museum [and cold drinks]. [P.11.1](#)

## **The Lesser Gateways: Fishergate Bar, Fishergate Postern and Victoria Bar**

These are in the south corner between Walmgate Bar and Micklegate Bar, they can also claim to be medieval gateways into York but they are much less impressive. At Fishergate Bar and Fishergate Postern you can see interesting medieval stonework;

Friends of York Walls sometimes open the tall, roofed tower which guarded the postern [for details see <http://yorkwalls.org.uk>].

# The City Walls Trail

map 1



## **Access to the wall-walk and trail [see also map1]**

This guide is to help you enjoy a circular route that is on top of the Walls wherever possible. Sadly, no section on top of the Walls is suitable for use in a wheel chair [there are steps to go up, then frequent steps and it's too narrow for safe passing]; pushchairs create problems but occasionally people try to use them; dogs [other than guide dogs and assistance dogs] are banned.

The route between the walks on the Walls is marked on the ground with small brass pavement studs showing a tower with battlements. This studded route is mainly on the flat, and the steps that do exist are avoidable. This route can be made into a fairly flat full circuit of the Walls –nearly always by going along the pavement on the Walls side of the roads which ring the Walls; these roads are often busy, some bits of the pavement are busy too -but there is often a good view of the Walls. A short [but very good] part of the studded route goes through the Museum Gardens, entry to these is free [summer closing is at 8.00].

The Walls are open [and free] to walk on from about 8.00 to dusk except when snow or ice is believed to make them dangerous; they are not usually scary for people with a medium fear of heights. **P.8.7, P.6.4, P.12.2.** To find out more about their opening visit [www.york.gov.uk](http://www.york.gov.uk) and search for “the City Walls”. For information on short notice closures, like those for ice, phone CYC’s city centre department on 01904 552273 or their mobile, 07983956500, [they aim to be available 7.30 to 3.30 everyday]; alternatively, call into VisitYork [on the corner 100 metres south of Bootham Bar].

You can walk either way round the Walls; you can get up to them by stone steps at the four main bars, at the 3 minor gateways, at the four other places where the wall-walk ends and, oddly, from a sort of large island in roads 200 metres east of the railway station. For these last steps: start at the front of the station, with your back to the station go to your left using zebra crossings. Then continue along the pavement in front of the Victorian station hotel and its grounds till you come to a road junction controlled by traffic lights. Cross the road on your right first but turn left at the traffic island to cross again so you get to the pavement with a statue, then go under the Walls and the steps are on your left.

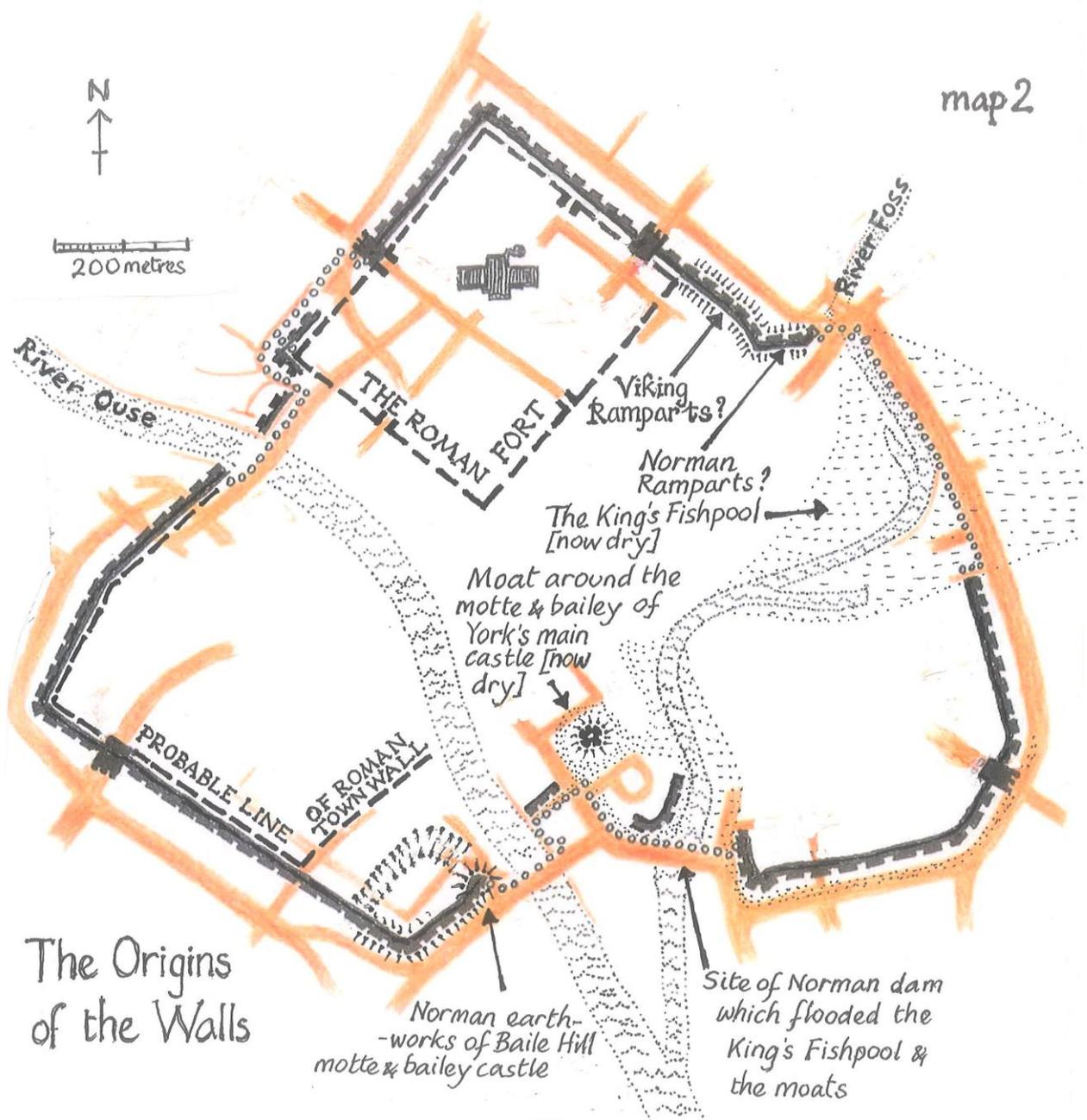
## **Brief history of the walls [see also map2]**

The Romans started York around 71 AD. They built walls around their fort and then around the city that grew up on the other side of the River Ouse. Big bits of the walls of the Roman fort can still be seen and up to half of the rest are in the ramparts under the present walls. 400 years later there were new invasions: Anglian York developed, then Viking York in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, then Norman York in the 11<sup>th</sup> century; over this time the Roman walls fell but ramparts grew.

About 900 years ago, the times we call “the Middle Ages” began –these were when the present Walls were built –mainly to protect York against the Scots. Around 500 years ago the Middle Ages ended and cannon were making military walls less useful; in spite of this the Walls were strengthened in the 1640s for the English Civil War. The Walls were seriously attacked and damaged in this war of King against parliament – but luckily a conditional surrender of the city stopped the damage and the parliamentary victors arranged their speedy repair. **P.13.3.**

About 200 years ago there was another sort of battle being fought in York –over whether the Walls should be knocked down to open up the city to traffic and fresh air. During Victorian times a compromise developed: small bits of wall were demolished and new arches were built through the Walls but most of the Walls were repaired and opened as a footpath. Little has changed since then.

A more detailed history of the Walls is in the form of a time line at the end of this guide. Sixteen stories from the history of the Walls are separately labelled as stories at the end of the descriptions of a relevant section of the trail.



### The Origins of the Walls

#### KEY [present features]

- o°o° = trail between main lengths of wall-walk
- ▬ = city or castle walls [built in stone from about 1250]
- = major bar
- ▩ = the Minster
- ⋯ = river
- ▬▬▬ = selected man-made earth banks
- = roads and paths

#### KEY [history]

- ▬▬▬ = selected ditches [now unclear]
- ⋯ = moats and land flooded by a Norman dam
- ▬▬ = Roman defensive walls
- ROM = Roman features [71-AD]
- ViK = Viking features [866-AD]
- Nor = Norman features [1068-AD]

# THE TRAIL

## The Trail: Introduction

In this part of the guide the trail is divided into 13 sections starting at Bootham Bar, the north-west gate. Each section starts with the “basics”, these are for every reader, including those who want to walk the Walls speedily –taking, perhaps, little more than an hour to walk the whole trail. “Basics” are followed by “details”; details of things that can be seen from the trail but which are beyond the Walls and ramparts come next –under the heading “views”. “Off-trail extras” are mainly less than 100 metres walk from the trail and many of these bring their rewards within 20 metres –they are for you to select from, if a section has more than one then they are numbered, the first being the one that involves leaving the trail first. At the end of each section of the trail come brief “stories”, I believe these to be true –with the obvious exception of the last! –they are certainly truer than the story you may have seen in the award-winning film “Braveheart”[2002] where Scots patriot William Wallace is shown leading an army that storms over York’s Walls. The Walls were never stormed, and Wallace’s army did not even get to York.

### **North Corner: The Minster**

The Trail: Section 1. Bootham Bar: basics [see also maps3&6]

The Trail: Section 2. North Corner: basics [see also map3]

The Trail: Section 3. Monk Bar: basics [see also maps3&4]

### **East Corner: Mix and Marsh**

The Trail: Section 4. East Corner, part1: basics [see also map4]

The Trail: Section 5. East Corner, part2: basics [see also map4]

The Trail: Section 6. East Corner, part3: basics [see also map4]

### **South Corner: Castles and Crossings**

The Trail: Section 7. Walmgate Bar: basics [see also maps4&5]

The Trail: Section 8. South Corner, part1: basics [see also map5]

The Trail: Section 9. South Corner, part2: basics [see also map5]

The Trail: Section 10. South Corner, part3: basics [see also map5]

The Trail: Section 11. Micklegate Bar: basics [see also maps5&6]

### **West Corner: Railways and Ruins**

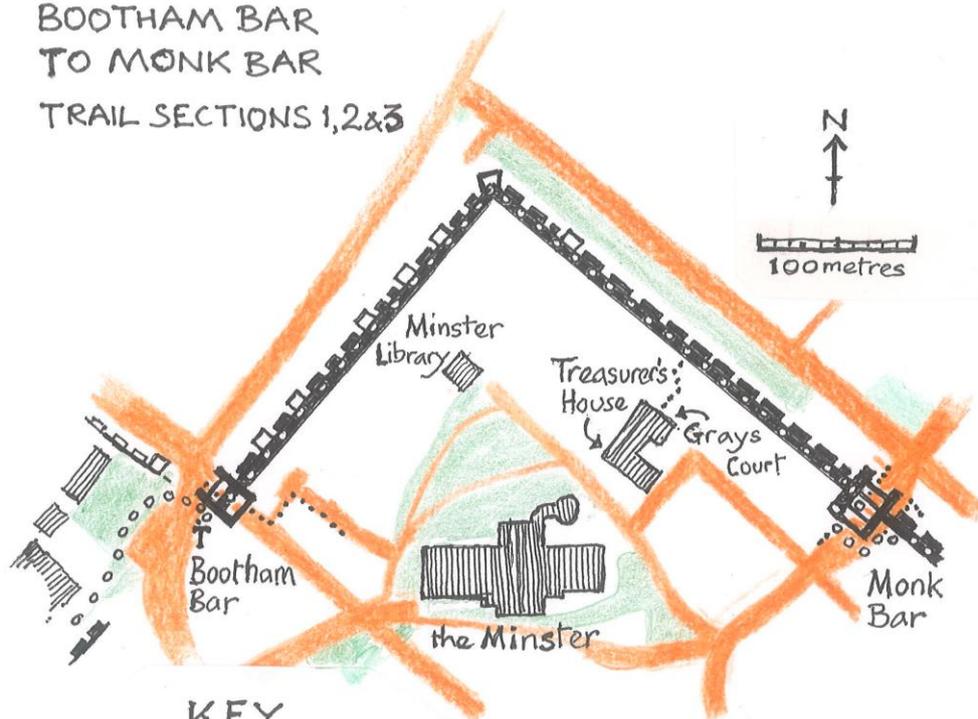
The Trail: Section 12. West Corner, part1: basics [see also map6]

The Trail: Section 13. West Corner, part2: basics [see also map6]

map3

# North Corner: the Minster Corner

BOOTHAM BAR  
TO MONK BAR  
TRAIL SECTIONS 1,2&3



## KEY

- = trail on wall-walk
- = trail when not on wall-walk
- = city walls [where the trail is not on them]
- = minor tower on the walls
- = defensive walls of St Mary's Abbey
- = usually accessible spaces eg. parks & squares
- = selected buildings
- = route of "Off-trail extra"
- = roads and paths
- = public toilet

## **The Trail: Section 1. Bootham Bar: basics [see also maps3&6] [D.1.1.](#)**

This bar is best seen from the square outside it. This square is on the end of the trail before the bar so look at section13 of the trail if you wish to find out more about it. The square is separated from the Bar by a busy road; the traffic lights can help you cross safely but they will also test your patience. This view of the bar [and the red roofs and the Minster beyond] is very popular.

Looking from here you can see the oldest visible part of the bar –the round Norman arch [about 900 years old] and the medieval fort above it [about 700 years old] with its cross-shaped slits for arrows to be shot from. The remains of a Roman gateway here are under the ground. Victorians repaired the bar [about 130 years ago], replaced the 3 stone figures and added the steps up to it.

The trail goes up these steps, through the heavy, anti-pigeon gate and into the room above the arch. A portcullis is on your left and a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall is on your right –the original builders had larger windows here, they didn't expect attacks from the York side of the bar!

### **The Trail: Bootham Bar: details**

The square it is best to see Bootham Bar from is called Exhibition Square, other views from it and off-trail extensions from it are described as part of section13 of the trail. The best view of the bar is probably from immediately below the statue, to its right. The statue is of a Victorian painter called William Etty and a model of the bar is behind his knee because he campaigned to protect the Walls and bars.

The painted stone shields on the front of the bar are modern replacements for ones that had become weathered. They show a royal coat of arms and York's coat of arms [gold lions on a red cross of St. George]. The 3 statues on top of the bar are by a Victorian mason who had his workshop beside the bar, they show a medieval Lord Mayor, knight and mason, and replaced earlier statues. [P.1.1.](#)

There are information boards about the bar and the gateway of the Roman fort that is underground here.

The room at the top of the steps shows obvious signs of a floor above it [below the present ceiling level].

### **The Trail: Bootham Bar: views**

From the top of the steps going up to the bar: look down the steps then up and a little to the right to see where the Walls start again. This is about 100 metres away on the other side of the road that York's corporation built through the Walls in the 1830s. To the right of this is the King's Manor, built around the house of the abbot of St Mary's Abbey [confiscated by King Henry VIII in 1539], then the statue of William Etty in the middle of the square and, on the right of the square, the postern tower [and defensive walls] of St Mary's Abbey. Etty is shown looking at the bar because he was a leader in the fight to save the Walls from the corporation and for use as a public path. He is shown painting as he was a professional artist [he did paint the Walls but is better known for his nudes], behind him is York's main Art Gallery.

From the 19<sup>th</sup> century slit windows: you can look into York along Petergate, one of York's picturesque, mostly car-free streets; this street follows the line of one of the 2 main roads running through the Roman Fort, it is not quite as straight a line as it was 19 centuries ago. [P.1.2.](#)

### **The Trail: Bootham Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Toilets**

The toilets are through their own doorways in the Walls a few metres either side of the steps going up to the bar. These are due to be "upgraded" in 2014, their entrance will probably be to the right of the steps.

## **The Trail: Bootham Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Precentor's Court**

The court is a lovely, quiet street of Georgian housing 50 metres from the bar; if you go another 50 metres down it you get a splendid progressive view of the west front of the Minster [but you may then be tempted away from the trail along the Walls]. To get to the court, walk under the main arch of the bar [watch out for traffic and look up to see the spikes of the portcullis and perhaps notice the coarse sandstone of the outer archway, put up 900 years ago and scraped by traffic ever since], go 20 metres down Petergate into York then go up a passage to your left just before the modern but Georgian-style "Hole in the Wall" pub. Then you can enjoy the sight of the real Georgian houses at the end of this passage. **P.1.3.**

The west end of the Minster appears if you go down this quiet street. A precentor is in charge of music in a cathedral.

## **The Trail: Bootham Bar: stories: 1. The battle of Myton**

700 years ago Scotland was fighting its war of independence against England. At this time York sometimes seemed like the capital city of England: parliaments met here, the treasury was kept here and the King and Queen were often here. Edward II was King of England and he was particularly unsuccessful in war [his statue in the Minster shows him examining his finger nails, while his father stands beside him with his sword erect]. **P.14.2.**

In 1319 events started to look a little like a game of chess: King Edward was besieging the Scots King on the Scottish border when a Scots force led by "Black Douglas" moved south to York in an attempt to capture the English Queen. They got to the gates of Bootham Bar, and burned the houses outside it but they turned back when they discovered that the Queen had gone further south. The archbishop of York then chased after the Scots with the Lord Mayor and a force of priests and townspeople. The York "army" were unwise to leave the protection of the Walls, they were heavily defeated by the Scots at the battle of Myton on Swale, the Lord Mayor and 3,000 English were killed.

Immediately after this York started to strengthen its city walls, the last bits of wood walling were replaced by stone and barbicans were added at the front of the bars. Almost 200 years later Scots were still seen as a problem in York, the corporation ordered a "hammer" for the gate at every bar –any Scot wishing to enter the city was meant to knock with this to get special permission before coming through the bar.

## **The Trail: Bootham Bar: stories: 2. Two Sheriffs**

In 1503 Princess Margaret, daughter of King Henry VII of England, was leaving York for Scotland and her marriage to King James IV of Scotland. She was escorted through Bootham Bar and then down Bootham by the most important local officials. They were meant to be offering her their respect and protection but it seems they were more concerned with jockeying for position, competing with each other.

It is recorded that the sheriff of Yorkshire [appointed by the King to have authority in the county] acted as if he had left the city once he had left the Walls behind him. To be precise he raised his staff of office upright and higher than the staff of the sheriff of York [who was appointed by city leaders, thanks to a royal charter of 1396]. This disgusted the sheriff of York because the city of York stretched further than the obvious, defensible boundaries of the city –so his official authority stretched further than the obvious, defensible boundaries. Inside the city its sheriff had the legal power and he demanded that he should be allowed to show this by holding his staff higher. He complained to the Lord Mayor who told the sheriff of Yorkshire that the city continued to the Burton Stone about 400 metres away. So the sheriff of Yorkshire was compelled to lower his staff to the horizontal, along the side of his horse –until the boundary stone was reached and at this point the sheriff of Yorkshire raised his staff again and insisted that the sheriff of York's staff was lowered for the next part of Princess Margaret's journey.

Some people think that the Walls, like the sheriffs' staffs, came to be more about city pride than defence; this pride was linked to a sort of civic advertising, the Walls and bars made the statement "York is a wealthy and well organised city, where it is worth doing business".

## **The Trail: Section 2. North Corner: basics [see also map3] P.2.2.**

You will be walking on a wall-walk Victorians built, beside battlements they rebuilt on walls that are basically medieval. These walls are on an earth rampart that was started by the Romans but then grew to cover what was left of the Roman walls.

This is the Minster corner, look to your right for many glimpses of the Minster and two good views of it. The present Minster took 250 years to build so it has windows of all the three major Gothic styles. First you see glimpses of the “decorated” style of the lovely “heart of Yorkshire” window at the west end and the later, “perpendicular”, style of its towers. 30 metres before you get to Robin Hood Tower [the tower is at the angle of this corner] you have the first good view of the Minster. The simple, spear-shaped, windows in the central, closest bit of the Minster are the oldest ones in the present Minster, they are in the “early English” style of the 1220s. The large garden below you at this point belongs to the dean, she is in charge of the Minster and its grounds.

Robin Hood Tower is Victorian. The small slit windows you can see in its battlements could never be aimed out of with any success. This tower has benches and a good view of the next bit of wall and the ditch outside it, this view reminds us that there was once a deeper ditch all round the Walls.

The top of the next tower was also built by Victorians –with 2 pretty but very silly, little turrets. About 70 metres further there are steps that just go down to a splendid house and garden, around here the second good view of the Minster starts. The steps lead to Grays Court, a hotel which usually welcomes non-residents to their garden and parlour bar for drinks, teas and light lunches. In the 1880s, the owner of this garden and the dean reluctantly gave up what they saw as “their” bits of the Walls [and a bit of their privacy] to complete the trail you are now on.

At the end of this corner you see and enter Monk Bar so need to read the basics of this, the next section of the trail.

### **The Trail: North Corner: details**

The first part of the Walls here didn't have a full stone wall-walk in medieval times, it probably had a narrow ledge that could be used to support a timber wall-walk in times of danger. The wall was also defended from interval towers which were higher above it than they are now after the Victorian restoration. These towers were usually open at the back –as their lower versions are now. The towers stick out from the walls so defenders on them could see the sides of those attacking the walls –and deliver what is called “enfilading fire”. The first five towers are relatively close together, perhaps because there was no permanent wall-walk here for defenders.

The Victorians built the wall-walk on arches and rebuilt the battlements and sometimes the top part of the Walls. We know that they took advice from experts in medieval military architecture so it is odd that they included features that would have brought problems to medieval defenders. Some slit windows are at the wrong height and some are narrow for the full width of the parapet –so that aiming through them would be almost impossible. Perhaps the rebuilders only wanted the Walls to look good from the outside –or in some places were just cutting corners and in others were trying to entertain.

Robin Hood Tower, at the angle of this corner, is a Victorian replacement for a ruined medieval tower which had had this name from about 1600 [unfortunately Robin Hood was a popular folk hero hundreds of years before this and we know of nothing that links him to this tower]. The tower has a carving of crossed keys set into its paving to remind us that it's close to the Minster [which is dedicated to St Peter who the Bible says was given the keys of heaven]. **P.2.3,**

This tower is all Victorian but sometimes you can see where the medieval stonework ends and the Victorian rebuild or build begins. You can do this if you look at the outside of the next tower –look at it from Robin Hood Tower or, better, from an embrasure just before the tower. The “pepperpot turrets” on this tower seem to have been put on as a bit of fun. This tower also has a bench and what some think is a mason’s mark on its steps, but, like most of the interval towers, it has no name [just a Royal Commission for Historic Monuments number: tower 28]. [P.2.5](#), [P.2.6](#).

The wall-walk here may be older than the Victorian one to Robin Hood Tower but you can see a few stones in the battlements that look newly sawn. These were laid during very recent repairs – one [forming the top ledge of an embrasure just before the steps down to Grays Court Garden] is unusually orange, showing how variable in colour magnesian limestone is. [P.2.7](#).

A little after the steps down to Grays Court’s garden there is plaque set in the battlements [see “stories: Who owns the Walls?” below]. A little further and there’s an image of a Roman helmet set into the paving of the wall-walk. For the whole of the north corner of the trail you walk along the line of the walls of the Roman legionary fort of Eboracum, this is why you have walked a neat right-angle. You started at the site of Eboracum’s north-west gate, the helmet marks the site of its north-east gate. It is thought that York’s north-east gate was moved to Monk Bar 700 years ago because Minster priests did not like a major route going through their part of the city.

### **The Trail: North Corner: views**

In the first 50 metres: you get glimpses of the top of the great west window of the Minster, it is nick-named the “heart of Yorkshire” because its graceful stone tracery has a traditional heart-shape in the centre of it. More generally the tracery seems inspired by the shapes of leaves a little like those of the ash tree which partly blocks your view for the first 20 metres. On the north side of the Minster [which you will soon see] there are slightly earlier windows where the “decorated Gothic” tracery is very geometric. The bell towers at the west end of the Minster and the central tower were added a hundred years later, so their windows are in the style called “perpendicular” [because of the repeated uprights in the stone tracery, that sometimes make it look like panelling]. [P.2.1](#), [P.2.2](#)

After the first 50 metres: as you walk, you can soon look down on a complex, varied bit of open ground where medieval archbishops once had their palace. The inner ramparts here are wooded and look best in May when there are bluebells here. The main thing that is left from the archbishop’s palace is its chapel, now the Minster library, you’ll see glimpses of it to the left of the Minster but closer to you, its back is to the dean’s beautiful big garden; it is linked to a modern building of a similar size, shape and stone which is closer to you, this is its recent extension.

The excellent view of the Minster from just before Robin Hood Tower [at the angle of the north corner] is described under “basics”.

From Robin Hood Tower with your back to the Minster: to your right, running beside the best bit of town ditch that we still have, is Lord Mayors’ Walk; it was laid out as a paved, tree-lined promenade in Georgian times. [P.2.4](#), [D.2.1](#). The old-looking building on the far side of this road is not as old as it looks, it was built in Victorian times for a college that has developed into York’s second university. [P.2.7](#). You can see some of the modern buildings of the University of York St John are to the left of its old buildings; if you are tall you can glimpse between the old and the new, almost a kilometre away, the flat roofed, red-brick Rowntree’s sweet factory. Sweet-making, with the railways, provided the main new jobs in Victorian York. This factory is still an important employer in York [still making Polos and Kit-Kat here] but the Swiss international company, Nestlé, now owns what was once a York family firm.

From near the Roman helmet in the paving: The view here is interestingly complex but the more attractive view is from about 15 metres back along the trail. Outside the Walls you can see where the route of the main Roman road from the north east survives as a slight dip in the level of the ramparts and then a narrow

alley [humbly called Little Groves Lane]. If you look inside the Walls the line of this road runs by the left side of the linked complex of old buildings on your right. These were once all part of the house of the Minster's treasurer, they are better seen from 15 metres back. There is a small street on this line but only a hint of it can ever be seen from the Walls [through a group of trees that mask a gap in the housing closest to you]; this small street is called Chapter House Street as it runs towards the yard between the consecrated parts of the Minster and its chapter house [its medieval business centre, octagonal with a tall pointed roof]. This street –or rather a cellar under it because the ground level here has risen several metres since Roman times –is York's most famous ghost site [an internet search for "Harry Martindale" can give you details]. The Treasurer's House is not an exception, most of the houses you have passed between you and the Minster have housed Minster officials since the Middle Ages [several still do] you can see some old parts of these houses but many of the oldest parts are hidden inside them. **P.2.9**. If you look along the wall-walk in front of you then you see Monk Bar with its wild men threatening to throw stones from the top of its extra storey. **D.3.1**.

### **The Trail: North Corner: off-trail extras: Café and Garden**

Half-way between Robin Hood Tower and Monk Bar, private steps go down to the garden of Grays Court Hotel. This hotel is described in "basics" and in "Refreshments, Seats & Toilets". Currently the gate to the steps is usually closed but it can be opened if customers make arrangements in advance [telephone 01904 612614] You go up the grand steps from the garden to get to the parlour. If the steps down to the garden are closed then the only entrance to Grays Court is at the end of Ogleforth [first right off your road if you go into the city at the next bar, Monk Bar]. **P.2.9**.

### **The Trail: North Corner: stories: Who Owns the Walls?**

In Georgian times some people started to appreciate York's defences as romantic ruins, ruins that reminded them of dangers that were gone. One family bought Clifford's Tower, York's big castle keep, grew trees and bushes in and around it and used it as a pretty picnic place at the bottom of their garden. Along the length of the Walls by the Minster people started to feel that "their" bits of the walls were an attractive part of their garden.

Meanwhile for the Lord Mayor and corporation of York the Walls were often an annoyance, they seemed unsafe and expensive to repair and they made it difficult for carts and carriages to get into York. Around 1800 the corporation had a small section in the south knocked down -and the archbishop of York successfully sued them in the law courts [he demanded damages because he could no longer collect tolls when people went through a gate in the Walls to a fair he had the right to hold]. The corporation petitioned parliament to give them the clear right to demolish the Walls but they had no success and a campaign started to save the Walls and create a public path along them. The campaign had its successes and by the 1830s the corporation was knocking down some bits and repairing others.

By the 1880s the city's leaders had a new problem, they had repaired and restored almost all of the Walls but they couldn't complete the circuit because in this north corner people with interesting ruins at the bottom of their private garden did not want their romantic garden feature transformed into a newly repaired wall, certainly not into a wall with a walk-way from which the public could stare down into their once-private gardens. One of the gardens belonged to the dean and another to Edwin Gray who was the son of a Lord Mayor and was a lawyer; he said he would sue the city leaders for trespass if they tried to touch "his" Walls. However, somehow by 1887 a deal was done, the Walls were restored to the city and restored to a good state of repair, a public footpath was established along them. A plaque placed on the Walls by Grays Court just hints at the conflict involved. The hint is so subtle that one website currently tells visitors that the "awkwardly worded" plaque is to tell us that Edwin Gray is to be remembered for helping to get the Walls restored. Edwin Gray was made Lord Mayor of York a few years after the restoration. **P.2.8**

## **The Trail: Section 3. Monk Bar: basics [see also maps3&4] P.3.3.**

This bar is probably mostly 700 years old. If you approach it from the trail or the front notice the height of the bar and its arrow slits as you approach, these [rather than the stone men hurling rocks from the top!] help make it the strongest bar. The trail enters Monk Bar and turns right immediately to avoid a little museum with the bar's medieval toilet and a portcullis complete with the machinery for winding it up and down. The trail goes down narrow, low-roofed, steep steps which contrast well with the Victorian steps to the pavement at Bootham Bar. The steps you go down seem designed for defence –and you'd have to cross to the other side of the bar, through a guarded room, to get to the steps that go higher in the bar.

Turn left at the pavement and a brass trail stud in the pavement on your left suggests you should enter the bar's arch. Do this [watch out for bikes from behind you] and, on your right, a blocked doorway in the wall is left from the times when traders would be stopped as they went through these bars and made to pay "murage". Murage was a tax on goods being brought into York for sale, a tax which went to pay for the Walls -and for the murage-collector who came through this door.

Go to the exit from the arch, look up to see the spikes of the portcullis, waiting to slide down between its grooves and seal off this arch. Go a metre further and you can see above you the dark "murder holes" through which things could be dropped on anyone attacking the portcullis. If you are in a hurry its best now to retrace your steps to the city side of the arch and then to cross [be careful: traffic may come from left or right] the road at the traffic lights. The trail continues up the steps in front of you.

### **The Trail: Monk Bar: details**

The top storey of this tall bar was probably added at the time of King Richard III during what are now called the Wars of the Roses. He was probably York's favourite [and Shakespeare's least favourite] king and much of the museum in this bar is about him [for more about the museum, see the off-trail extra:1].

There are 2 information boards about the bar for reading from the pavement -and one of the metal maps for rubbing [see the "Information Boards" section in the Appendix].

The "basics" section mentions the space under the bar's main arch [the arches through the wall on either side of this are 19th century] this medieval space is stone vaulted so it could resist attacks by fire. Several masons' marks have been recorded here, the easiest to find is at eye-level, on the second stone to the right of the blocked up doorway, it's a bit like a modern wind turbine but with just two broad blades [more about such marks is at the end of the "Stone and Stonework" section in the Appendix]. P.3.2. In medieval times the ground under the portcullis would not have been paved as the points on the portcullis were to fix it firmly in the earth [not to pierce attackers caught underneath as it came down!]. A portcullis fixed in this way has none of the weak points of an ordinary door [no hinges or lock to give way]. It is thought that every gate through the Walls once had a portcullis, but now Monk Bar's is the most complete.

### **The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Museum inside**

The small museum inside the bar is newly run by the York Archaeological Trust and is being rebranded "the Richard III experience"; the trust is a charity that charges for entry to its museums so it is only free to visit the entry floor with its shop [and most of the portcullis]. P.3.1. Visiting the whole museum can tell you a lot about one of England's most controversial kings and it also lets you explore some of the inside of the bar. As well as the "garde-robe" [medieval toilet], the portcullis and its raising machinery, you can see how the bar was designed to resist attack with narrow stairs on alternate sides of the bar and stone ceilings. You can also see the little turret room that was probably used as a prison called "Little Ease" [as even lying down would be difficult there].

## **The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Front of the bar**

Walk about 15 metres past the portcullis and look back at the front of the bar [if the pavement is busy there's a small alleyway]. High above the archway you can see the balcony for the defence of the portcullis below it. There are arrow slits but in the centre towards the top you can see 2 small square holes with a small cross-shaped slit above each one, these are for cannon, the slits were used to aim the cannon.

Near the corners, at the level of the lowest arrow slits, are what look like small, metal studded, wood doors – one at each side of the bar. They really are doors and only make sense when you realise that the bar had a barbican stretching out from it. These doors allowed the wall-walks of the barbican to be manned by defenders coming from the bar. The barbican reached roughly to where you are standing. It had a gate that attackers would have to get through before finding themselves in what was called “the killing ground” –they would be faced by a portcullis and surrounded by walls manned by defenders looking down on them. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century all the bars except Walmgate had their barbicans demolished –mainly because they got in the way of traffic. [P.3.3](#), [P.7.1](#).

The painted stone shields on the front of the bar are a royal coat of arms from the Middle Ages and York's coat of arms [gold lions on a red cross of St George].

## **The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 3. Back of the bar**

If you go 10 or so metres into York from the bar the street is often busy but you can look up at the only medieval back wall to a bar that York still has. You can see that it has proper windows rather than arrow slits as the bar was designed to be defended against attacks from outside York and it doubled as a home in the Middle Ages. Rents from the use of the bars as homes were one way money was raised to pay for the repair of the Walls. The balcony just above the arch is thought to have been one of the places used for public proclamations. [D.3.2](#).

## **The Trail: Monk Bar: off-trail extras: 4. Pub Garden**

As you look at the bar from outside the walled city, the Keystones is on the corner on your left. This is an ordinary pub in the Scream chain but its open air seating is extraordinarily well situated. To the right of the pub there is level access from the pavement to this eating and drinking area. From this area there is fairly level access to the pub's bar and its toilets [including one for the disabled]. The area is well sheltered from the road and the weather; it is beside the outer ramparts, with excellent views of the Walls. [P.3.4](#). An added interest here is a Georgian ice house built into the ramparts [for more details see East corner: part1: details].

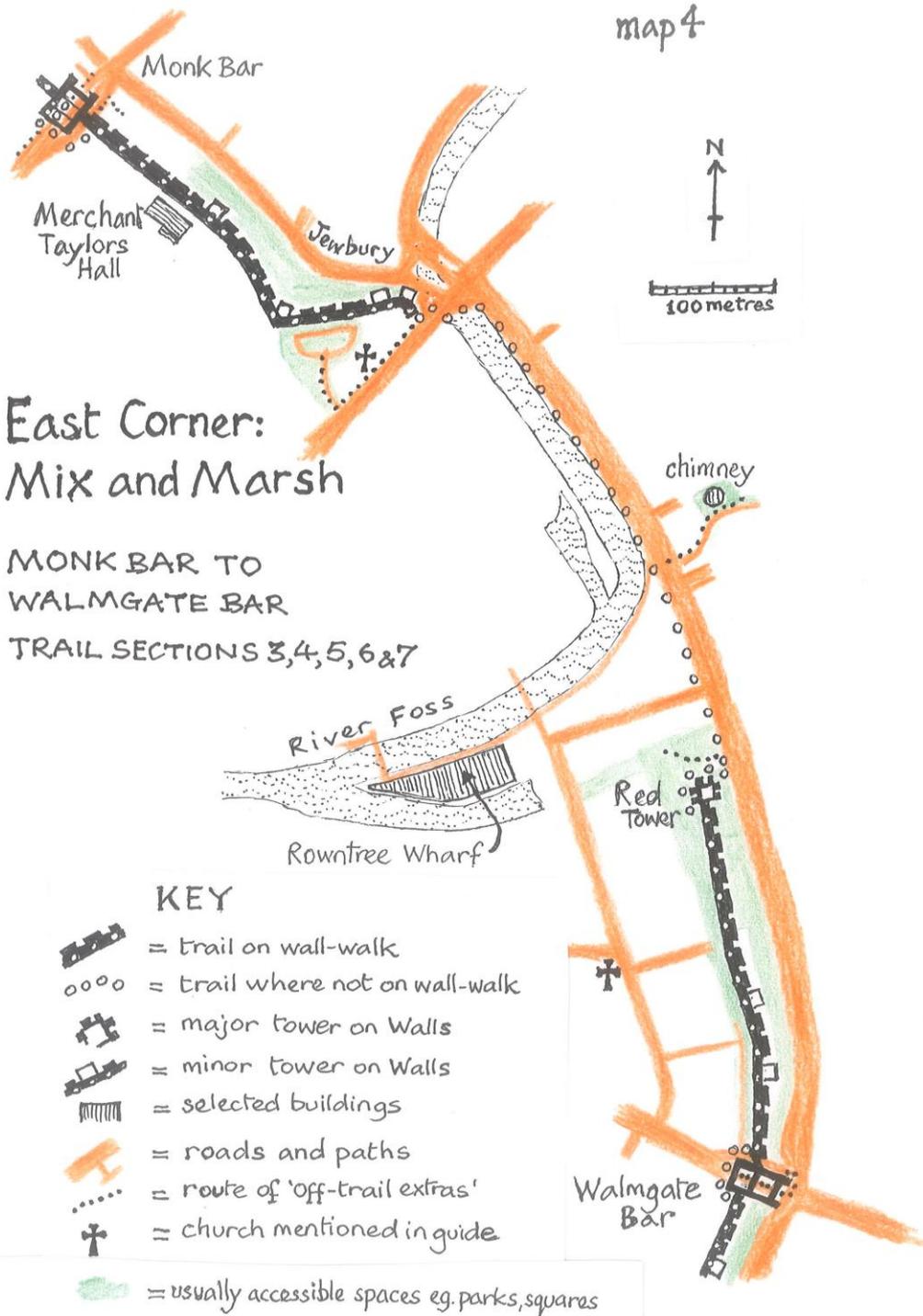
## **The Trail: Monk Bar: stories: Working Portcullis?**

Monk Bar is often described as having a “working portcullis” –the English often like to be thought of as modest, masters of understatement, but this claim about the portcullis seems a gross exaggeration. Firstly, as the work of a portcullis is to seal off a gateway against attack, to say we have a working portcullis seems a worrying reflection on law and order in modern Britain. To be fair, most people probably take the claim just to mean that the portcullis goes up and down. However the portcullis certainly doesn't go up and down often at the moment. One information board at Monk Bar says that it went up and down weekly till 1970 but this seems a mistake, most people say that regular lowering stopped before the Second World War.

It is true that the portcullis seems to have much of the equipment that was once used to raise and lower it –in particular it has a long windlass or winch that can be turned by stakes being put into it –but it is usually said that the last time anyone actually tried to use this equipment to lower the portcullis was in 1953, to celebrate the crowning of the Queen. Closing a medieval gate might be thought a slightly odd form of celebration but in any case it was not crowned with much success. It is said that a few weeks after the coronation local

papers noted that it took 10 minutes to get it down but 2 weeks to get it up again. The story is that while the gate was being raised a chain pulling it up broke, some say that the side pulled by that chain fell which jammed the whole heavy gate firmly into its stone slots –others say the whole portcullis fell and buried its spikes deep into the tarmac of the road. It is agreed that simply getting and fitting a new chain and pulling on it was not enough to release the jammed gate. Until very recently the problems encountered seem to have deterred people from suggesting that this portcullis should be “worked” again, but in the spring of 2013 it was suggested –to mark the 60 years passed since the coronation. The then owner of the museum was not keen to try it again –but perhaps now the York Archaeological Trust is in charge of the museum we can look forward to archaeological experiments with the portcullis!

map 4



## **The Trail: Section 4. East Corner, part1: basics [see also map4] P.4.1.**

Part one of this corner starts with the roofless steps going up to the Walls at Monk Bar and ends where the Walls end.

As soon as you get to the wall-walk you'll see musket loops, these are probably from the English Civil War, to be aimed through by a kneeling man. The wall-walk you are on is probably from the late Middle Ages, though Victorians repaired it and the battlements.

Very soon, on your left, you can see the brick dome of a Georgian ice house cut into the outer ramparts below you. At this point you also have a good view of a large medieval building partly cut into the inner ramparts ahead of you, this is the Merchant Taylors' Hall [the building looks duller as you get closer as it was mostly encased in brick about 300 years ago]. Between you and this guild hall archaeologists have cut into the inner ramparts and have left exposed a corner of the Roman legionary fort. From there the line of the Walls is less straight as it has left the ramparts the Romans started and is probably on Viking and then Norman ramparts

Just past the guild hall, on the wall-walk but partly behind railings, there is what's left of two toilets. These may well be medieval, opinions differ on who would have used them though they have been described as extremely public public toilets. The next tower has been rebuilt by Victorians –with chimney-like little turrets. Outside the Walls around here you begin to see a three story car park, it is built on the site of York's medieval Jewish cemetery. The area is still called Jewbury but it was long uncared for as all Jews were expelled from England 700 years ago [only returning gradually after more than 300 years].

At the next tower the walls turn outwards and there are good views looking back to your left as the Walls go down to the River Foss.

### **The Trail: East Corner, part1: details**

Some say the musket loops were higher before Victorian restoration and were for a musketeer standing with the gun against his shoulder. At least one of the loops [just after the steps up] seems to have been created by filling an embrasure in the battlements. **P.4.2.**

The place for the best view of the ice house is shown by an ice symbol set in the paving of the wall-walk. The house is a bit like an igloo in reverse, it is built with brick but is mainly under ground and was made around 1800. It could be filled with ice in winter so that this could be used throughout the rest of the year for iced foods and drinks. **P.3.4.**

On the opposite side of the Walls at this point you can see you are immediately above the excavated remains of a Roman interval tower in the walls that surrounded the legionary fort 1800 years ago. The first excavation here was in late Victorian times, the last was in the 1930s. The hole the archaeologists have left gets deeper further along the Walls so there you can see a tall wall by the corner of the fort. You can see these towers do not stick out from the Roman walls so defenders in the towers could not have attacked hostile Britons from the side as they approached the walls, perhaps the Romans did not fear this sort of attack. There is an information board on the wall-walk's railings about the Roman walls. **P.4.3.**

The medieval guild hall is one of several that survive in York. The guilds were part trade association, part charity and part religious fellowship; usually you had to join one if you wanted to do business in the city. Tailoring was one of the biggest trades in medieval York, there were 128 master-tailors in 1386 when records started, these were the full members of the guild –allowed to employ journeymen [paid by the day] and apprentices who would usually live in a master's home.

At a round tower [called “New Tower” since 1380] the Walls suddenly turn outwards, probably on Norman ramparts, to protect the medieval church of St. Cuthbert’s. There is a small, quiet public garden immediately below you on the right; this is described in “Refreshments, Seats & Toilets” in the Appendix and as an off-trail extra for part 2 of this corner. [P.4.7](#)

### **The Trail: East Corner, part1: views**

From just past the guild hall: The wall-walk soon narrows so it may be best to look around you before you get to where the best view of Jewbury is shown by a star of David set in the paving of the wall-walk. Most of the site of the cemetery is now covered by the Sainsbury’s car park, you can see the modest, metre high, red granite plaque, commemorating the dead, set into the nearest part of the car park’s red-brick wall; its story is told below. [P.4.4](#), [P.4.5](#), [P.4.6](#). To the left of this is Georgian housing. Turn further to the left and you are looking back at the Minster. The modern housing between you and the Minster here is very popular, and is thought of as successfully bringing people into the city to live. This was a major planning aim in the 1960s.

Looking forward you’ll see the ramparts and Walls turn east and get lower –but the best views of these is about 25 metres further on where you can also see New Tower [round with long arrow slits] and where the Walls and ramparts end with two older, more angular towers, the first with shorter “musket loops”.

From just past New Tower: There are good views looking back to your left: a hint of a grassy ditch, the ramparts, the Walls, Monk Bar and a little of the Minster. [P.4.8](#).

### **The Trail: East Corner, part1: stories: Respect in Jewbury**

It is unusual for an old place name in York to be so clear and helpful but, partly by accident, the place where medieval Jews buried their dead in York has long been called Jewbury.

There was a thriving Jewish community in 13<sup>th</sup> century York. Its members must have felt vulnerable as their religion made them the only religious minority in the country and meant they were excluded from membership of the guilds which controlled most trade in the city. They must have known of the terrible end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century York Jews [see South Corner, part2: The Saddest Story].

The Jewish religion taught then –and still teaches now– that the dead and their bodies should be treated with the greatest respect. In this teaching, time passing does not alter the need for respect, so archaeologists have come to recognise Jewish cemeteries by the lack of graves cutting across and through much earlier graves; Jewish grave diggers seem to have been exceptional in the care they gave not to disturb human remains – even though Shakespeare seemed to want the same care for his grave when he wrote:

“Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear  
to dig the dust enclosed here,  
blessed be the man that spares these stones  
and cursed be he that moves my bones”.

But all Jews were expelled from England in 1290 so they could no longer take care of their cemeteries.

Almost 700 years later in York there were just a few documents that suggested that there was once a cemetery where holes were to be dug as part of new building in “Jewbury”. Archaeologists were called in to investigate the site before builders moved in, this respect for the archaeological evidence that might otherwise be destroyed by building is legally required everywhere in old York because it is a designated “Area of Archaeological Importance”.

The archaeologists discovered about 500 medieval graves and the skeletons in them –and wanted to dig further and do tests on the bones and teeth to discover more about the diet and health of the times. But, in spite of the lack of gravestones and lack of traditionally nail-less Jewish coffins, the care that had been taken in the lay-out of the graves helped make the archaeologists and modern religious Jewish authorities in England believe that this was a Jewish cemetery. This being so, the archaeologists felt they should do as the Chief Rabbi wished. This ended their research as what he said was: “Whatever the scientific and historical loss... the dignity shown to humans even centuries after their death can contribute more than any scientific enquiry... to the respect in which human beings hold each other”. The skeletons were removed to a Jewish mortuary and then returned to Jewbury for a burial supervised by the chief rabbi in 1984, seven centuries after they were first buried..

## **The Trail: Section 5. East Corner, part2: basics [see also map4] P.5.3.**

Part2 of this corner was once part of a large, marshy lake that neither the Walls nor attackers could easily cross. The trail in this part starts where you come off the Walls at a complex of road junctions and bridges and ends where the Walls begin again at Red Tower. This part of the trail heads more directly south than part 1 and, with part3, cuts the angle off the east corner by going in a single slight curve to the next bar.

You have three flows of traffic to cross using traffic lights: turn right as you get off the walls and almost immediately cross left to a small traffic island, then turn right and cross two flows of traffic to get to a pavement on a bridge over the River Foss. Turn left and stay on the pavement, walking beside the river. Carry on walking along this pavement even when the river curves away, then you have to cross a road in order to keep straight on, very soon after that you see Red Tower on your right.

The river you walk beside here was made into a great lake by William the Conqueror around 1068 when he ordered it to be dammed to create a moat around his castle half a kilometre downstream. More than 700 years later the river was canalised and then the Victorians built up the level of the silted-up lake. If you look down the river immediately after you've left the river's side you'll see a towered, red brick Victorian warehouse come into view, barges travelled on the Foss and unloaded here [most recently for Rowntree's sweet factory so it is called Rowntree Wharf]. Now the warehouse is converted into homes and offices –and it is mainly water birds that go up and down the river.

### **The Trail: East Corner, part2: details**

At the very start of this section of the trail there is an information board about a lost Postern and the lake that once stretched from here [don't believe in the public toilet it shows as close to you, this also seems to have disappeared] and one of the metal maps for rubbing [see the "Information Boards" section in the Appendix].  
**P.5.1.**

Before crossing the road and river you may wish to visit a hidden garden just off the trail – see "Off-trail extras: 1" below. This is a very old crossing point on the River Foss, when the modern bridges were being built a cobbled Roman ford was found here - about five metres below the present bed of the river.

Once you have crossed the Foss the trail along the pavement seems to have lost some of its way-marking brass studs when it lost its Victorian "York stone" paving slabs. Some find this the least interesting section of the whole trail but others call the Foss "the largest industrial archaeology monument in York" and remember that canals like this were the superhighways of Georgian times, vital for Britain's industrialisation. Further details about this part of the east corner are best dealt with as views and as a story from the history of York.

### **The Trail: East Corner, part2: views**

From just over the bridge: you can look back to the modern bridge you have just crossed and beyond this to the Walls you have left and the Minster; the bridge with its round tower-like extras quietly echoes the Walls but the road junction itself has been criticised for its muddle of multiple [50?], mixed poles and lamp-posts.  
**P.5.2.** A little to the left of the Walls is the medieval church of St Cuthbert's but the buildings around you are late Victorian or later, built on what was marshy lake, the tall brick chimney [in the opposite direction from the Minster] was for a Victorian waste-incinerator. If you look down the River Foss you can see an arched metal footbridge [usually closed] which leads to a small nature reserve by a quiet backwater. This reserve was used to reintroduce swans to the river in the 1990s; as well as swans you can probably now see moorhen, coot, ducks and geese -the geese which are grey and fawn [with no black] are "greylag geese", in

medieval times they came to England for the winters then lagged behind when other geese left, farm geese were bred from them and they were hunted for food. The King's Fishpool didn't only provide bream and pike to eat, it also provided waterfowl like these. **P.5.3.**

From just after the arched footbridge on your right: you can look over the river and through the weeping willows to the nature reserve with its backwater and get a small impression of what this whole area was once like in summer when the waters of the lake sank and many low islands appeared. The shallow lake stretched for about a hundred metres in front of you and more than 200 metres behind. The road that runs along the river here is called Foss Islands Road. It is part of what York calls its inner ring road, almost the only part that looks anything like the 4-lane road-around-the-Walls that some people were planning for York about 50 years ago; the plan was strongly opposed by local groups –and was defeated, partly because it was thought that such a road would be a poor setting for the Walls. **P.5.3.**

### **The Trail: East Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 1. Hidden garden**

A small quiet, public garden just below and inside the Walls was mentioned at the end of the “basics” for the first part of this corner. It is as good as a newly established garden without lawns can be and has many benches. The two entrances are easy to miss and about 80 metres from the Walls trail. At the very start of this second part of the east corner of the trail, turn right as soon as you come off the Walls and carry on along the pavement instead of crossing the roads on your left. You pass the medieval church of St Cuthbert's then find the entrances on your right just before the Quilt Museum -the museum is housed in St Anthony's medieval guild hall and the official name of the garden is “St Anthony's Garden”. As you reach the entrances you may be tempted by the look of the Black Swan, an old and popular half-timbered pub a little ahead of you on the other side of the road –this is very understandable but at least go into the garden first, it is lovely. **P.4.7.**

### **The Trail: East Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 2. Café**

The café of Morrison's supermarket is conveniently close to the trail [its toilet is next to the café]. It could not be better signposted because it is at the bottom of the huge [by York's standards] Victorian chimney you see to your left as you walk along the pavement by the river. Leave the trail by a part-pelican crossing [to your left when you are just past the closest point to the chimney], then go up a short red-brick path till you get to the red-brick chimney. You'll see an entrance to the supermarket just in front of you, inside there is everything you'd expect of this expanding, Yorkshire-based supermarket chain –even a small display about “the Destructor”, the Victorian incinerator the chimney was built for [the story below has more details]. Morrison's originally thought it could be better signposted, it planned to write “Morrison's” down the chimney but was told this was not how York dealt with its historical heritage! **P.5.4.**

### **The Trail: East Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 3. Picnic benches**

When you first see the Red Tower you will see a small garden between you and it. This is part of Rosemary Place, it has ordinary benches and picnic benches, a few things for young children to play on –and even some bushes of rosemary. You are surrounded here by some of the most conveniently placed council housing in York. It is allocated especially to people with mobility problems. **P.5.5.**

### **The Trail: East Corner, part2 stories: York's rubbish**

When William the Conqueror caused the great lake to form here it was called the King's Fishpool. Laws strictly limited who could fish the lake or even have a boat on it –and there were laws to try to prevent its being polluted by rubbish being dumped in it; records say that in 1407 there was a 100 shilling fine set for

“throwing filth into the Foss to the prejudice of the royal fishery”. This was at a time when half a shilling was the fine for fouling the River Ouse! Medieval York was notorious for its problems with rubbish, in 1330 Edward III sent a clean-up order to York’s mayor beginning: “The King, detesting the abominable smell abounding in the said city more than any other in the realm from the dung and manure and other filth and dirt wherewith the streets and lanes are filled and obstructed...”

At one time the people who lived in the poor bit of the city beside the lake complained that they could not hear the priest in their parish church because of the noise of dogs fighting over the butchers’ waste dumped outside.

In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century what was left of the lake was seen as a health hazard, it smelt and this was thought to be linked to sickness like the cholera epidemic of 1832. So instead of trying to keep the area clear of rubbish, the corporation decided to concentrate rubbish here to help build up the ground level –people were paid a bounty by the corporation if they dumped a cartload of rubbish in what was once the King’s Fishpool. When the ground level was thought high enough York people still used rubbish here. In 1899 the big chimney was built for an incinerator, this burnt the city’s rubbish. It was called “the Destructor” but did more than destruction, it was part of an early try at energy efficiency. The chimney was shared with an electricity generator and when rubbish was burnt the heat was used to generate steam which worked a stone crusher, a mortar mixer and, if there was any energy left, the generator. Waste is still managed near here, 200 metres east of the chimney, where the edge of the lake once was, is York’s central waste and recycling centre.

## **The Trail: Section 6. East Corner, part3: basics [see also map4] P.6.4.**

At the Red Tower the Walls start again and the trail leaves the side of the road and goes right to join the wall-walk behind the tower. The tower was built of brick at the end of the Middle Ages when money was short in York and the corporation wanted to save money by using cheaper materials.

Victorians heavily repaired the ruined tower and built up the land around here [by about 2 metres] so the tower seems much lower than it did when it guarded the large marshy lake that reached up to it. Victorians also repaired the wall-walk and parapet of the Walls here but they noted that some at least of the cross shaped slit windows in the parapet were there before they started repairs. The wall-walk has few railings in this section.

On the city side of this part of the trail there is mainly council housing from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century because in Victorian times this was an area of very poor housing. However, just after the first interval tower, at the end of the second little road there has been on your right, there is a medieval, towered church; this is St Margaret's, this can remind you that the Walls were still protecting the old city here.

This part ends with Walmgate Bar, and fairly good views of the bar as you approach it, the next section of the trail begins as soon you get to the pavement.

### **The Trail: East Corner, part3: details**

The Red Tower, built around 1500, is the only one in the whole trail to be built of brick rather than large blocks of magnesian limestone cut from quarries about 10 miles away; much of modern York is built on clay so locally made bricks were a much cheaper building material [the story for this part of the Walls tells more of the causes and results of this attempt to save money]. The part of the trail that goes around the tower goes under a "garde-robe" [toilet] that sticks out a little from the wall, but there is no longer the hole that would have allowed human waste to drop down here, apparently straight into the lake. There are 2 boards here about the tower and its history –and one of the metal maps for rubbing [see "Information Boards" section]. In 2014 City of York Council started to open the tower occasionally but the inside is disappointing, more obviously the result of a Victorian rebuild than the outside. **P.5.5**

The Walls here protected the newest bit of the walled city, the part that grew up about 800 years ago as a suburb called Walmgate, east of the River Foss on land that was just above the level of the King's Fishpool. The ramparts here have only had stone walls on them since the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century. The parapet defending the wall-walk is pierced by a mix of musket loops, cross-shaped arrow slits and simple embrasures. Four hundred years after it was built the wall-walk here seems to have been one of the bits used as a recreational footpath long before the Victorians did their restorations and established the present paved wall-walks on the Walls.

This is a good part of the walls for spotting the small brass markers embedded every 25metres along the middle of the wall-walk, the easiest to spot are domed and a centimetre across [every 100metres] others are smaller and flatter, circular or hexagonal –these are simply to help those involved in maintenance to map problems that need attention, spotting them is one of the less rewarding ways of using your time on the Walls but it can be addictive!

The wall-walk widens into a rectangular interval tower less than 100 metres before Walmgate Bar, where a modern block of flats comes very close to the wall. The battlements of this tower have two cross-shaped arrow slits in the merlons either side of the central embrasure. On the outside [not easily seen from the walkway] these arrow slits are crowned by a small stone gable or hood. **P.6.2.** Most of the cross-shaped

arrow slits along this part of the corner have these unusual extras, they were noted before the Victorians did their restorations –but there seem to be more of them now than there were before the restorations. At this tower the wall-walk goes up a step or two, below the paving at this point there are 2 sets of steps going down to the rampart – presumably these steps were once part of the early recreational wall-walk here. [P.6.3](#).

### **The Trail: East Corner, part3: views**

The best views from around the Red Tower are of the tower and the Walls beyond it but as you walk along the wall-walk you can pause and look back at features that have already been mentioned as the “basics” of some part of the trail: Rowntree Wharf [the red-brick Victorian warehouse with its battlemented tower], the Destructor [the Victorian incinerator chimney] -and the Minster between them.

As mentioned in “basics”, at the end of the second little road to your right you can see a medieval, low towered church, it has large windows of decorated Gothic style; this is St. Margaret’s, it was heavily restored by Victorians and then it became one of the many York churches converted to another use; it is now the National Centre for Early Music, this was an architectural award-winning conversion. [P.6.1](#)

### **The Trail: East Corner, part3: stories: Murder at the Red Tower**

Towards the end of the Middle Ages, in the mid15<sup>th</sup> century, York became less prosperous. Ships were getting bigger and docking at Hull rather than coming up-river to York. Newer towns like Leeds, where the guilds were less powerful in controlling competition, were taking business away from York –and from time to time there was open fighting over who should be King, fighting that was later called “the Wars of the Roses”. For a while it seemed that York had a friend in the local man crowned as Richard III, he forgave York taxes and had plans to rebuild the castle but then he was killed and his enemy became King.

The new King Henry VII was given an expensive royal reception in York in 1486 but he was locally unpopular: in 1487 a rebellion against him made an unsuccessful attack on Bootham Bar, two years later attacks on Fishergate Bar and Walmgate Bar damaged them badly. In the 1490s the corporation decided it needed a tower built where the Walls ended south of the great marshy lake –but they decided they couldn’t afford to have it built from stone by members of the masons’ guild [a sort of society of masons who controlled all work with stone in York]. The corporation asked members of the tilers’ guild to build the tower of locally made bricks.

Tilers started the work but they soon complained to the corporation that their tools were being broken or stolen. Officials of the masons’ guild were sent for by the corporation and the language they used in their defence got them locked up in prison for the night. Then a tiler was murdered. An official of the masons’ guild [he was the master mason at the minster, the one responsible for the great screen made of statues of the kings of England] was charged with murder. It is said that at first he couldn’t be arrested by the city authorities because he stayed in area controlled by the Archbishop [the Minster still has its own police]. He seemed totally unashamed throughout this conflict, as it is said that while he was in prison he employed a man to shout news of his imprisonment through the streets of York so that all who had business with him should know where to find him. He was not convicted of the murder. The tilers finished the Red Tower but nearly all future work on Walls seems to have been done in stone, by masons.

## **The Trail: Section 7. Walmgate Bar: basics [see also maps4&5] P.7.1.**

This is the only bar which still has its medieval barbican and which seems to show the scars of military attacks on it; one place you can see both from is the pavement at the bottom of the steps off the Walls, north of the bar. The blank wall of the barbican runs out to your left, running out from the main bar building above and in front of you. If you look carefully at the bottom 2 courses of stone you'll see a crack and dip in them about a third of the way along the barbican's wall, this is thought to be the result of a mine dug under the bar in an attack in 1644 during the English Civil War [more details are in the story for this bit of the trail].

The trail continues by crossing the road at the traffic lights to your right. After crossing the road the steps up to the next section of the Walls are ahead of you but before reaching them you can look left, down through the bar's archway, to the roofless passage of its barbican. It was this passage that was the defence provided by the barbican, if attackers broke through the gate that would have closed the far end of the barbican, they would come into this passage [or "killing ground"] surrounded on all sides by manned walls above them as they continued towards the bar's portcullis and main gate [there are old wooden gates close on either side of you]. At the steps up to the next section of the Walls, turn back to the bar to see the extension to its living space that was added to the bar at the time of Queen Elizabeth I –there is a café you can visit there. The same steps go to the café and to the next corner of the trail [with an excellent view back to the bar].

### **The Trail: Walmgate Bar: details**

Most of the details of this bar are best given in two very short-distance off-trail extras but it is worth mentioning a possible link between all the modern building next to this bar and the survival of the barbican. In mid-Victorian times the councillor elected to represent this area [one of the Rowntree family] claimed that the council had failed to remove the barbican and improve the roads in this area because the people living in it were so poor they were thought not to matter. He wanted the barbican and the Walls in this area to be knocked down to bring more space and cleaner air –but the Lord Mayor said he wouldn't want to be the man who lost the Walls their last barbican. Poor housing conditions around here were finally dealt with in the next century by the council's buying homes in order to demolish them and build new ones –this was called "slum-clearance".

### **The Trail: Walmgate Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Barbican**

From the back of the bar, go under the Elizabethan upstairs extension, past the great oak doors [probably 15<sup>th</sup> century], noticing the little wicket-gate within the main door on your left, go under the portcullis spikes noticing the groove for the portcullis to slide down in –and enter the "killing ground" mentioned in "basics". **P.7.5.** Go through this, turn left and look immediately at the outside face of this, the front wall of the barbican. At waist height, almost exactly in the middle of the wall, you should be able to see what looks like the result of a cannon ball from the east hitting the stone work: a hollow with radiating cracks; some authorities say that this is the result of the 1644 bombardment. **P.7.2.**

The same stone has much smaller hollows that look as if they could be caused by musket balls but there are many more of these to be seen if you carry on round the corner a couple of metres and look up at the right hand corner-turret of the main bar, looking especially at the stones 7 to 12 courses directly below the little window. Again opinion seems divided, some thinking that all the hollows are caused by natural weathering. **P.7.3.** A few metres further and you are next to the dip [in the lowest courses of stone-work] that is mentioned in "basics". **P.7.1.**

Your best way back to the trail is now to retrace your steps. The carving above the gateway where you re-enter the barbican could once be read as recording [below the city's coat of arms] that the barbican was restored in 1648 after its near destruction in the Civil War. The carving above the archway of the bar commemorates a later restoration and is below a shield with a medieval royal coat arms.

## **The Trail: Walmgate Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Café plus**

Above the arch the rooms of Walmgate Bar are occupied by a small, church-run café; this, though sometimes student-filled, is a special visual treat [usually open 10.00 -6.00, not Sundays, phone 01904 464050, it's "gatehousecoffee" on Facebook]. Remember there is an upstairs worth visiting and, though they do not advertise them, the barbican, portcullis and toilet are behind the counter-bar downstairs –so ask. The door to the barbican wall-walk is to the left in the wall behind the counter-bar; the portcullis is like heavy trellis shelving disappearing behind cupboards at the back of the counter-bar; the toilet [–though not itself medieval!] is attractively fitted into medieval walling at the right. **P.7.6.** These rooms were probably ruined by parliamentary cannon bombardment in 1644 and then repaired by 1648 using money parliament confiscated from royalist supporters.

## **The Trail: Walmgate Bar: stories: The Civil War**

The last time that the Walls were attacked was also the only time that York has been besieged with armies circling the city. This was in 1644 during the English Civil War between forces loyal to the King and those supporting a parliament which wanted to limit the King's powers.

The Walls and bars were three or four hundred years old at this time and gunpowder and large cannon had made them much less of a protection than they had been in the Middle Ages but the King moved an army into York, personally inspected the old defences and arranged for them to be strengthened. Parliament's supporters in York and Yorkshire created their own army and in the summer of 1644 this was outside this Walmgate section of the Walls and had been joined by a Scots army on the south side of the city and another parliamentary army on the north side.

A large cannon [firing 25 kilo cannonballs] was dragged to Heslington Hill, outside the city, 200 metres east of Walmgate Bar; this exchanged fire with cannon mounted on Clifford's Tower, half a kilometre west of the Bar. St Sampson's, a church in the centre of York, was hit -though it is said that Lord Fairfax, in command of the Yorkshire parliamentarians, threatened death to any of his soldiers who damaged the Minster with their fire.

Walmgate Bar was badly damaged by cannon fire but it also came under secret attack from below ground. Parliamentarian forces were digging a tunnel, it was probably planned to go under the bar itself, to be filled with gun powder and blown up so that the bar fell in ruins. Over the other side of York, St Mary's Tower lost a wall this way [and was then stormed by attacking troops who were only forced back by fierce hand-to-hand fighting]. Perhaps the defenders were suspicious that something like this was planned, in any case they captured a parliamentarian soldier, questioned him and learned that the undermining at Walmgate Bar was nearly complete. The defenders quickly dug a shallow tunnel of their own to cross above the route of the attackers' tunnel, then they flooded their shallow tunnel with water, this flooded the attackers tunnel too so that it was abandoned.

The Walls were actively defended like this till Prince Rupert arrived with a Royalist army to relieve York; then there was a big battle just west of the city on Marston Moor. The Royalists were defeated in this battle and so gave up hopes of being able to hold York -they negotiated a surrender that allowed the Royalist soldiers to leave York with their weapons and promised that many of the parliamentarian troops who would take their place would be Yorkshiremen.

The parliamentarians thought they needed to be able to defend York so they quickly repaired the Walls, but in fact what the King and Prince Rupert feared would happen did happen: the loss of York led quickly to the loss of the north of England and that led to the loss of the Civil War. King Charles I kept scheming for victory even when he was imprisoned so he was executed. For eleven years England was ruled without a king.

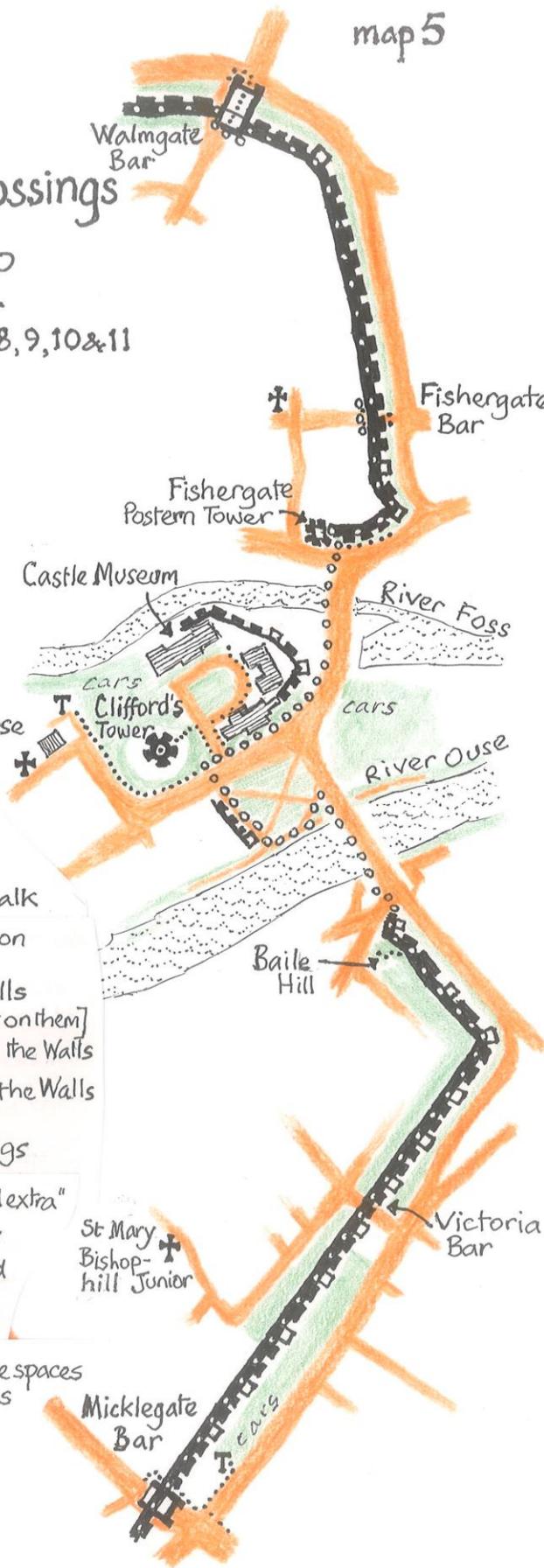
map 5

# South Corner: Castles and Crossings

WALMGATE BAR TO  
MICKLEGATE BAR  
TRAIL SECTIONS 7,8,9,10&11



- KEY**
- = trail on wall-walk
  - = trail where not on wall-walk
  - = city or castle walls [where trail is not on them]
  - = major tower on the Walls
  - = minor tower on the Walls
  - = selected buildings
  - = route of "Off-trail extra"
  - = roads and paths
  - = Church mentioned in guide
  - = public toilets
  - = usually accessible spaces eg. parks, squares
  - = car parks



## **The Trail: Section 8. South Corner, part1: basics [see also map5] P.8.5.**

Part one of this corner starts with the steps going up to the Walls at the south side of Walmgate Bar and ends where the Walls end at Fishergate Postern Tower.

The first interval tower has excellent views, a bench and broad, low embrasures you can sit in. Looking back there's the Walls, the bar with its barbican and, further away and to the left, there's a brick side of the low, rebuilt tower of St Margaret's church tower, Victorian Rowntree Wharf with its brick tower -and the Minster [more details are in "views" below]. The Walls in this part have no railings but are generally very low on the inside.

You are forced off the Walls just to cross a little road at Fishergate Bar. This bar was so badly damaged in an attack in 1489 that it was left bricked up for 340 years, some stones in the archway are pink from when the bar was torched in this attack [there are details in this part's off-trail extra].

Back on the Walls you soon turn right at a rectangular corner tower, at this corner there is an interesting view ahead [and a bench]. You see Fishergate Postern Tower, it's guarding a small entrance at the end of this bit of wall-walk. It was also guarding the dam on the River Foss, this dam was where the dual carriageway road now turns left and crosses the river. The dam was to flood the castle's moats, the moats have been filled in but from here you can see what remains of the castle wall and, half-hidden behind it, Clifford's Tower which was the castle's keep. Between the keep and the castle wall is the 1705 prison, now part of the Castle Museum. Some say the new pub/hotel in the middle of this view has spoiled it but architects have tried hard to make the building fit in.

This part of trail ends with the small, late medieval gateway that's to your left as you get to the bottom of the steps at Fishergate Postern Tower. This is the only postern gate left in the Walls because, when they were no longer thought of as conveniently easy to block up for defence, these small gates were seen as inconveniently blocking traffic.

### **The Trail: South Corner, part1: details**

The wall-walk has just simple battlements for a while then musket loops probably made for the Civil War. They are currently of a height useful to a kneeling soldier. This length of the Walls is one of the few for which there are details of the medieval contract to build it: it was relatively late, in 1345, that the corporation agreed the contract. As well as money, the builder was to receive a robe each year and could keep anything of value he found when digging the foundations.

The outward then sharply inward change of direction of the Walls at the rectangular corner tower was probably to help defend the dam across the Foss. If the dam had been broken by attackers this would have drained the defensive moats in this area [one of the few areas where we are sure the Walls had water in their moat] -and eventually would have drained much of the water from the marshy lake that was used for defence further upstream. **D.8.1.**

As you approach Fishergate Postern Tower, which was built to replace an earlier tower in about 1500, look how the window just below its roof has been made out of an embrasure in the battlements that were once there. This adaptation is much clearer from the outer side of the tower [on your left] where there are three ex-embrasures and a single slit window; the small postern gate you are coming to could be defended from fire from these battlements, the slit window and the Walls. As you go through the postern gateway you can see it had a portcullis [from the deep grooves on both sides of the gateway] as well as a hinged door. There is an information board here about the tower. It is just possible that the tower will be open to visitors when you get to it, Friends of York Walls do open it sometimes [free entry, usually] and plan to do so more when it is leased to them by the council. Its steep spiral staircase with masons' marks is probably its best feature.

**D.8.2.**

## **The Trail: South Corner, part1: views**

From the first interval tower: the basics of the views here are given in “basics” but, closer than the Minster, you can also see other medieval church towers –for example the lantern tower of All Saints, Pavement and, much closer and amongst houses, St Denys.

Looking outside the Walls there’s a neat, red brick, early Victorian flax factory [now flats], trees and buildings behind and to its right suggest the rising ground of Lamel Hill where cannon were based to fire on York during the Civil War. Close behind the factory there is the Victorian spire of a church on another site where there were cannon.

Below you and to the right you see wide roads, a fairly gently sloped rampart and a building site/new build – there was room for this because for most of the last two centuries this area was a large cattle market.

From Fishergate Bar: Look towards the city, past the Phoenix pub [not named for the bar, reborn from the fires of 1489, but for an iron foundry that was once close], about 100 metres away there’s the end of a Victorian church on the right of the road and, opposite it, on the left of the road, an older churchyard –this is where Dick Turpin, highwayman and folk hero is buried.

## **The Trail: South Corner, part1: off-trail extra: Fishergate Bar**

When you get to the pavement at Fishergate Bar turn left, watch out for passing bikes and go to the inner part of the main archway. Notice the reddened and cracked stones there [most obviously on the left, 3-4 courses of stone from the ground, just before the archway itself]. Some magnesian limestone seems to react this way to extreme heat and it is thought this stone experienced that heat when the bar was burned down in 1489. **P.8.1.** The bar had probably been rebuilt only 50 years earlier and at that time was a major gateway into the city. A little further on you can see the deep grooves its portcullis would have slid in.

Go further still and look back at the outside of the arch, there is carving above the arch to commemorate repairs to the Walls you have just walked along, repairs completed at the expense of Lord Mayor William Todd in 1487 [an attack on Bootham Bar was defeated in the same year and the Mayor was knighted as a result]. **P.8.3.** Both attacks were essentially against the rule of Henry VII, the attack that destroyed this bar started as a protest against a new tax he was imposing. The corporation decided to save money on repairs and on paying someone to man the bar by simply bricking up the gateway.

The foot tunnels you can see on either side of the main gateway are probably late medieval and can remind us of when some other gates into York were once short tunnels through the earth ramparts; it was in late Georgian and Victorian times that the ramparts were cut back from the sides of the bars and extra stone arches built for cars or pedestrians or both. **P.8.2.** It is possible to spot masons’ marks in both tunnels, for example if you go back into the walled city through the right hand tunnel you can find a three-line arrow head on your right; it is on the stone that is four in and four up [and also on the stone that is above and to the left of this stone]. The shaping of this stone [and others] with a claw chisel is also still clear in these tunnels where there has been little weathering of stones probably cut almost 600 years ago. **P.8.4.**

## **The Trail: South Corner, part1: stories: Plague**

The Walls were built to defend York from highly visible enemies but the corporation also tried to use them as a defence against a deadly enemy that could not be seen except through the damage it did. In the Middle Ages people did not understand the causes of the illnesses that suddenly spread through the population, in fact even 300 years after medieval times, the people of mid-Victorian England still had epidemics of killer diseases they didn’t understand, there was still talk then of “bad air” –and at that time some thought it would

be healthier to get rid of the Walls to improve the flow of air into the city. But in medieval times and for two hundred year afterwards, the corporation tried to use the Walls to keep out the people and the goods they thought might be carrying a plague.

If there was known to be plague in the country the keepers of the bars and posterns were reinforced and instructed to keep out goods [especially cloth] and people that had come from places known to have the disease. People who were likely to have wandered through many places and who had no clear business in the city were to be kept out –including, rather sadly, “women who pretend that they are the wives of soldiers”.

There are records of people being punished for helping tradesmen climb over the Walls with their goods, or for making arrangements to let people through the gates by night. Perhaps because the rules were broken, national plagues usually got into York; in the 1604 plague York lost almost a third of its population. Possibly because of this experience, when plague returned to the country in 1631 the Lord President of the Council of the North [based at the King’s Manor, just outside the Walls] took control of the city’s defences. Posterns [like Fishergate Postern] were kept locked and the walls were patrolled, at Walmgate Bar milkmaids handed their cows over to a herdsman who took them to the common pastures to graze, then brought them back to the city for milking. Plague still got into the city but the death rate was not so high; if plague could be kept out for a while this was useful as plagues tended to die out when winter came.

In 1631 the first victims in the city were taken to special “pest-houses” built in the fields outside the Walls – people who got ill outside the Walls were imprisoned in their own homes. A watchman was put outside their homes, there were soon 4 watchmen on the road leading from Walmgate Bar. A saying about plagues was “the rich fly, the poor die” and there are records showing that during some plagues the corporation found it difficult to continue to govern the city because so few of the city elite actually stayed in the city. The Lord President seems to have stayed at his post, living just outside the walled city where the plague seems to have been worse. Both his wife and youngest son died during the epidemic. His coat of arms is carved on a building he added to the King’s Manor [see part13: off-trail extras 5], he was Thomas Wentworth, the last Lord President of the Council of the North.

## **The Trail: South Corner, part2: basics [see also map5] P.9.10.**

This part of the trail is off the Walls, it crosses the River Foss and then the River Ouse, and runs beside the castle which was built between the two rivers. Go through the small arch by Fishergate Postern Tower and cross the road that's immediately in front of you [trail markers suggest you go a few metres left along the pavement to use the island in the road]. Then go along the right hand pavement of the busy dual carriageway road, you are soon on the bridge over the Foss. There's a good view behind you of the Walls and its towers and soon there will be an interesting view slightly to your right; this is of the south wall of the castle; in front of a bit of it which looks newer there's what's left of the drawbridge pit. .22.

Continue along the pavement till a quiet road crosses your path, at this point, slightly to your right is Clifford's Tower on the top of its steep man-made hill, this was the castle's keep and look-out post. The man-made hill dates from 1068 when William the Conqueror came to York and realised it needed a castle [and the 500 soldiers in it] to keep it conquered. When his wood castle was destroyed within the year [in spite of its hill and moat], he revisited, rebuilt and realised that it would need two castles to keep York conquered. The stone castle and its keep were built about the same time as the Walls of the city and are part of the defences that ring the city.

Cross the quiet road in front of you [it leads to the steps up to Clifford's Tower and to the Castle Museum with its cafe] and then use the pelicon crossing to cross the road to your left. Carry on walking in the same direction, through the gardens to the banks of the Ouse –unless the river is in flood [in which case, or if you want a short-cut, go left and stay on the pavement going over the bridge]. Once you are in the gardens the Walls start on your right – but look strangely low as the ground here has been raised to lessen flooding. The trail goes straight on to the banks of the Ouse where Davy Tower has been made into a house. The trail then turns left along the bank of the Ouse and then left to steps going up to the near side of the road which crosses the Ouse. These gardens have long been common land, once used for archery practice, washing and drying clothes and starting processions.

Go across the bridge; Hull and the sea are 50 miles downstream, this route made York an important trading city till sea-going boats got bigger at the end of the Middle Ages. The trail markers lead you straight on [across a relatively quiet road] to where the Walls start again and part3 of this corner starts.

## **The Trail: Section 9. South Corner, part2: details**

Most details about this part of the east corner are best dealt with as views and stories but it is worth suggesting you pause immediately after crossing the road at the start of this part of the trail. After crossing go to a tree on your right and look back at Fishergate Postern Tower, you can see its main outer wall with a single slit window and battlements that have been converted into a row of three windows under its roof. You can also see the plinth at the bottom of this wall get lower in steps as it goes left, the ground level probably dropped away there and the River Foss came up against this left corner of the tower. You can just see a medieval toilet sticking out from the left of the tower, so waste from it could drop straight into the river. **P.8.8.**

Much later, when you have turned away from Clifford's Tower, as soon as you have crossed the pelican crossing, and while you are still on the pavement, look for a gate a few metres to your right, it leads to a little lane with the street sign "Tower Place". If you look down this lane you see the inside of the Walls and a narrow stone ledge to defend them from, but the trail goes into the gardens on the outside of the Walls where there was once a ditch [as well as a generally lower ground level]. **P.9.8.** There is an information board at this point and some flood levels are marked. Later in your route through Tower Gardens there is more information on oval metal plates mounted on low concrete pillars.

In medieval times the river could be sealed off [as a route of attack] by a chain that ran from Davy Tower, on this bank of the Ouse, to another tower that existed then on the opposite bank. **P.9.9.**

There is a small tower built into the bridge but with its base in Tower Gardens. This usually has a summer season as a café but originally housed the winding mechanism that allowed the near section of this bridge to be raised to let tall ships through. This is a mid-Victorian bridge, it could be raised for the first hundred years of its life.

## **The Trail: South Corner, part2: views**

From the bridge over the Foss and after: the basics of this are in "basics" but there's more to be said about the south wall of the castle: the newer-looking stonework was the site of one of the two main gates of the castle but this gate was blocked by royalist forces in the Civil War when they strengthened York's defences. In the right foreground of your view there's a watermill, this can be a reminder that there were mills close to here using the water that flowed by the great dam –but this particular mill was moved here to be an exhibition in the Castle Museum [see off trail extra 4]. **P.9.2.**

As you walk on and turn gently right you come close to a round tower in the castle walls, it has lost its battlements at the top of its walls but at their bottom the walls splay out; the splaying out is partly so rocks dropped from the walls would bounce or roll out at attackers, some other towers you'll see also have this "batter". Soon the castle walls stop and you see the back of York's main criminal court. It was mainly built around 1770 and for the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were public hangings in front of where the castle walls meet the court [the castle walls here enclose York's "Debtors' Prison", so called because only those imprisoned for debt stayed a long time in the prison, those convicted of crimes were mainly hanged or transported].

A few metres after crossing the quiet road by Clifford's Tower: the basics about the tower are in "basics" but you might be able to see cracks running down the walls [e.g. through a window which has been half closed-up by a repair] and how the walls of the gatehouse to the right seem to lean out. You should expect cracks and leaning out [or worse] if you put stone walls on a hill built for a wooden castle –and we know some of the cracks appeared and were mended soon after the stone tower was built –especially when floods weakened the hill. There is more about your view of the tower in the story "The Stone Stealer". You are beside a main road, if you look up it you can see grand red-brick Victorian buildings, including the flamboyant, clock-towered, magistrates' court. The council created this road in Victorian times to break

through a set of “Water Lanes” leading down to the river –the lanes were thought to be a home to crime and disease. **P.9.5.**

From the banks of the Ouse: trees may obscure the views but somewhere in the gardens you can usually find good views of Clifford’s Tower. **P.9.10.** In the opposite direction, on the other side of the river you can usually see that there is another hill to match the one Clifford’s Tower is on, it has been tree covered since Georgian times. It is easier to see the bank opposite you and upstream where there are warehouses and mill buildings [mixed in with modern flats and a hotel], these are a reminder that York was an important trading centre, connected to the sea by the Ouse which was tidal till mid-Georgian times.

From the bridge over the Ouse: looking ahead and to your right there are the warehouse buildings mentioned as being in the last view, there are also quays, originally for the landing of goods on the side you are leaving.

### **The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 1. Masons’ Marks**

Turn left along the pavement at the very start of this part of the trail, before you cross the road. This takes you along the outside of the Walls in the part1 of this corner – or rather along a small part of them. This is one of the few bits of the Walls where most people can spot masons’ marks from the pavement. Several masons’ marks have been recorded here, the easiest to point out is on the first stone past the slight corner in the Walls, it is 2 metres up the wall [four courses above the plinth], it’s two linked V shapes pointing left, the marks seem to stop when you reach the rectangular corner tower [more about masons’ marks is towards the end of the “Stone and Stonework” section in the Appendix]. **P.8.6.**

### **The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 2. Pub**

When you have just crossed the road at the very start of this part of the trail you are outside a recently built pub, “The Postern Gate”. It is run by Wetherspoons, so it has fairly cheap food and a good range of drinks. It has good wheelchair access to the pub and toilets etc. and a terrace looking out onto the River Foss and castle walls. The best flat route to its terrace is through the passage immediately to the right of the pub.

### **The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 3. Clifford’s Tower**

The tower has its own wall-walk around the top with very extensive views, perhaps the best in York. **D.9.1.** This walk usually causes mild problems for people with a medium fear of heights [more problems than the Walls usually cause, though the tower’s wall-walk has railings on both sides]. The tower is basically a safe and interesting 13<sup>th</sup> century ruin in the care of English Heritage. They charge for entry but are happy for you to climb the steps up its Norman hill without paying, they are very unhappy if people walk on the grass and earth of the hill. They sell an interesting and attractively presented guidebook to the Tower in their shop, currently it contains about a dozen mistakes. The stone plaque at the bottom of its steps is explained by “The Saddest Story” below. Even without going up the steps you can probably see that the roofed gatehouse at the top of the steps doesn’t match the main walls of the tower; looked at from above, it’s like a stubby stem to the four-leafed clover of the main tower. This gatehouse was mostly built in the 1640s to prepare for the Civil War and cannon fire from outside the city, the royal coat of arms [the top one], now rather weathered, was also carved at this time.

### **The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 4. Museum plus**

This is a very attractive extra even if you don’t wish to go into the museum. The quiet road you cross before reaching Clifford’s Tower’s hill takes you the 60 metres to a flat green space known as “the Eye of York”. It was where non-secret voting took place to decide who should represent Yorkshire in parliament [in late Georgian times electing William Wilberforce who successfully led the anti-slavery movement]. Three

buildings face the Eye, the one you have passed is still the highest criminal court in York [you can see a figure with scales of fairness and spear of power on its roof], it was built to be this almost 250 years ago. Opposite the crown court is its twin, built as a women's prison. Between the twins is an earlier building, the Debtors' Prison of 1705. **P.9.4.** These last two buildings now house the Castle Museum [only free for York residents]. It is mainly a museum of everyday things from the past, but it also features bits of the prison and medieval castle. On entering [and before you have to pay for entry], on your right, are its café, bookshop and toilet.

### **The Trail: South Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 5. Tower and toilet plus**

This is a very interesting extra. When the trail turns away from Clifford's Tower at the pelican crossing there are public toilets about 150 metres away –and it's a very attractive walk. Leave the trail by walking clockwise around the tower, staying on the pavement [or on the grass]. When the pavement ends with car park entrances the toilets are 50 metres straight in front of you. An island between the entrances has a finger post and map, to your left here is Castlegate with a fine Georgian house, Fairfax House; beyond this is St. Mary's, a spired medieval church –now used for art installations. Across the car park to your right is a side view of a Georgian prison for women and a front view of the older, more striking Debtor's Prison [they now house the Castle Museum].

This route also allows you to see something of Clifford's Tower's medieval toilets: in the middle of your walk round the tower, look up at its lower walls for a vertical, rounded stone shoot between two, angled vertical supports for the “garde-robe” turret. **P.9.7.** This shoot took the waste from the first floor toilet of the tower down to the top of the hill –where it would be an added discouragement to anyone attacking the tower [unless they chose to try a sneak attack up the shoot, at least one medieval castle is said to have been successfully attacked this way!].

### **The Trail: South Corner, part2: stories: 1. The Saddest Story**

More than 800 years ago, in 1190, something deeply sad happened on the hill where Clifford's Tower now stands. It is difficult to be sure about the details because it happened so long ago and different writers from the time don't agree on the details, but the truth is something like this:

There was a community of religious Jews living in York and some other cities but everyone else in country was officially Christian. The Christians were what we'd call today Roman Catholic Christian because they accepted the pope in Rome as the head of their Church. The pope had asked Christians to go on a military crusade to put Jerusalem under Christian control [to most of the Muslims who lived in and around Jerusalem, of course, this was a military invasion of their lands] –and the new king of England was getting ready to go on this crusade. A rumour started that the new crusader-king no longer wanted to protect the non-Christian Jews of England, some even said you didn't have to go abroad to find enemies of Christianity to kill. There were a lot of anti-Jewish attacks at this time; Jews were injured, forced to convert to Christianity or killed –sometimes all three.

The attack in York was a particularly bad one and the Jews of York went to the King's Tower at the top of its hill for protection. They were let in and prepared to defend themselves but were surrounded by a large crowd of armed knights and ordinary people. After holding out against the crowd for a while most of them decided to choose their own death rather than fall into the hands of their attackers; they probably organised in families so that everyone who agreed had their throat slit and died quickly. Some probably didn't agree to this, but it seems that any survivors of the mass suicide were killed by the attackers –and sometime during all this the wood tower on the hill was burnt down. Probably about 150 men, women and children were killed, the whole Jewish community in York.

This sounds like a story of bigoted Christians wanting to kill people who had a different religion but there's a complication. At that time Jews were not allowed to join the trade guilds so one of the few ways they could earn money was by lending it and charging interest. Money lenders are seen as very useful when you

want to borrow money from them –but as evil when they want their interest paid or their money back. It seems that the attack in York was started by people who owed money to local Jews and it also seems that as soon as the Jews were dead the mob ran to the Minster – not for a Christian service to celebrate the death of the unbelievers but so they could break into the Minster chests and burn the records of debts that were kept there.

There's a post-script to this story: in late March, which is when the massacre happened, these slopes are covered with flowering daffodils and many of them were planted in the 1990s as a memorial to the Jews who died here. Daffodils are yellow with a ruff of 6 petals around the trumpet, these 6 petals look a little like the star of David, which is often used as a symbol of Judaism. [P.9.3](#).

## **The Trail: South Corner, part2: stories: 2. The Stone Stealer**

Today Sociologists would call it a “white collar crime” [a crime committed mainly by the middle class]; I imagine this as a frilly white Elizabethan ruff crime. A gaoler decided to take advantage of the fact that he was in charge of York Castle –and he turned thief.

Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth I's time, rather more than 400 years ago when the stone tower had been standing for 350 years, Clifford's Tower was just the most striking part of York Castle. This castle had tall walls all round it, but they were getting dilapidated –literally dilapidated, the stones were getting loose and falling out. The main use of the castle was as a prison and an enterprising man called Robert Redhead was put in charge of it. This was a royal appointment, nothing to do with York's Lord Mayor or corporation but we know from their records that citizens started to notice something strange about what they thought of as “their” Clifford's Tower: it was shrinking! It seems that the gaoler was slowly dismantling it; some say he was burning the stone to make lime which could be sold, others that he was using the stone to build a cock-pit in town –a place where cockerels are brought to fight and where people can watch and bet on the outcome of the fight. The corporation complained to the Queen and eventually Redhead was stopped but not before the level of the wall-walk and the battlements above them had been lowered by half a metre or more.

There's evidence you can see of this lowering. If you look at the tower from the place suggested in “views” then you can see, at the top of the tower on your left, a stone channel or spout sticking out, it is a very weathered gargoyle. Water drained off the wall-walk and came gurgling through the mouth of this gargoyle -but you may be able to see that this spout is now some way above the level of today's wall-walk behind it. [P.9.6](#). You can also see, on what was a tall parapet, the very bottom of slit windows to fire arrows through, but most of the stonework around the windows has gone. The clearest one of these slit window bottoms is on the right, it is just to the right of the right hand end of the thicker safety rail, it looks a little like the socket for a dove-tail joint. [P.9.7](#)

## **The Trail: Section 10. South Corner, part3: basics [see also map5] D.10.3.**

This part of the trail is on the wall-walk. It starts by going up Victorian steps and through a Victorian tower in order to climb a flat topped hill that was made for one of William the Conqueror's wooden "motte and bailey" castles about 950 years ago. The motte was the hill for the castle keep, the bailey was the defended space next to it. After climbing almost to the top of the motte the Walls here run on 2 sides of the bailey, built on the mounds that the Normans had wood walls on.

Soon after leaving the bailey mounds the wall-walk goes over the top of an arch called Victoria Bar [in honour of the Victoria who had just become Queen when this arch was cut through the ramparts and Walls]. Oddly, the cutting through showed there had been a medieval gate here.

Soon there is a sign set into the paving of the wall-walk to tell you to look slightly to your right to see the oldest church tower in York. Its tower was built of Roman stone some years before the Norman Conquest about 100metres from the ramparts which were later to carry the Walls. The outer ramparts here have the most varied wild flowers of anywhere on the ramparts. It is probable that the ramparts from now on contain the remains of the walls that the Romans built around the important civilian town that grew up across the river from their legionary fort. This south corner of the trail ends at Micklegate Bar.

### **The Trail: South Corner, part3: details**

There's an information board in the Victorian tower which the steps go through at the start of this part of the trail. This little bit of the Walls replaces a medieval wall that ran down to a tower at the river's edge and included a postern gate and a tower to guard it. This was the first bit of wall that the corporation knocked down –it resulted in the corporation's being successfully sued by the archbishop. **D.10.1**

Archbishops have long history of being in charge of this area of the Walls –in the early Middle Ages they were responsible for the defence of the castle here and there were conflicts with the citizens when this was one of the last sections of the Walls not yet built in stone. In the 1320s the danger from Scotland increased and Archbishop Melton arranged for the castle bailey's wood walls to be replaced by stone ones. It is thought he pulled masons off their work building the Minster in order to get the work here done fast. Evidence that this happened comes from reports that the masons' marks here seem to match some found in the Minster –the only mark I have found that can be seen from the trail is in the bottom course of stones of the parapet of the first interval tower after the steps, it is on the fourth stone from the right, it looks like a triangle with two of its sides extended at one corner. **P.10.1**. The archbishop's experiences in the disastrous battle of Myton in 1319 [see Bootham Bar story] may have made him eager to strengthen the Walls here.

The corner tower has a stylised map set into its paving, it could be a puzzle but it's to remind you that if you look back you can see the motte [called "Baile Hill"] of one of William the Conqueror's castles –and that the motte of the other is on the other side of the River Ouse. The tower on the further motte [Clifford's Tower] is just visible from this point if the trees on the closer motte are not in full leaf. **P.10.2, D.10.4** This corner tower is intriguingly called Bitchdaughter Tower, why it has this name seems a puzzle. If you look over its battlements you can see its walls splay out at the base for structural strength or to deflect heavy rocks etc. dropped on attackers. Much of its stonework may be of the Civil War period as records suggest a tower here slipped away from the Walls so had its stone taken and used for repairing York bridge in 1566. **D.10.5.**

There is another small puzzle 50 metres past the next tower, it seems to be a gaming board roughly cut into the paving.

On the outer ramparts there is a biggish patch of an interesting wild flower that may have been there since it was brought to York by the Romans, it is called alexanders [for more information see the appendix section on “Flowers of the Walls and Ramparts”] . To find it, look out for a tree very close to the Walls quite a way past Victoria Bar and only about 100metres short of Micklegate Bar, then look down the outer ramparts to the base of the lowest trees in the group, the darkish green, fairly glossy leaves come up in February, it flowers yellow in spring. [P.10.5.](#)

### **The Trail: South Corner, part3: views**

From the wall-walk above Victoria Bar [and after]: from here you have a clear but distant view of the Minster, this is at the opposite side of the walled city so you get a good impression of the size of old York [perhaps to match the impression your feet are giving you!]. To the left of the Minster and much closer to you is the tower of St Mary’s, Bishophill Junior. The spire to the right of the Minster is the medieval church of St Mary’s, Castlegate, [Castlegate, unsurprisingly, runs from the city centre to Clifford’s Tower]. Just across the road from you is a Victorian Methodist chapel, the housing just inside the Walls throughout this part is Victorian.

You get closer views of St Mary’s, Bishophill Junior, for about the next 150 metres –that is way past the marker for the church set into the pavement of the wall-walk at the next interval tower. This St. Mary’s is, as explained in “basics”, considered the oldest church in York. [P.10.6.](#)

From Sadler Tower just after Victoria Bar: outside the Walls, slightly to the left and almost a kilometre away you can see the clock tower of what was York’s second largest sweet factory, it was closed down shortly after Terry’s, originally a York family firm, was taken over by multi-national Krafts. Rather closer and a little to your right is an attractive late Victorian school looking a little like a palace-castle in a Disney cartoon. It is pleasing to imagine that its architect, like Disney, wished to delight children; after all it was built when the law had just been changed to rescue those under eleven from employment and sociologists say the Victorians invented childhood, by developing the idea that children should be treated as special. Eventually you can see this palace of childhood quite well at the end of a road leading to the Walls but it is still about 200 metres away. [P.10.4.](#)

### **The Trail: South Corner, part3: off-trail extras: 1. Baille Hill**

This extra adds little except, perhaps, for some children who find walking along a paved wall-walk a bit dull. Please note that for this extra you need to judge for yourself what is safe for you and undamaging for the Walls and the old man-made hill they climb up -but I don’t think that everyone needs to avoid the following mild temptation.

When you get to the top of the steps at the start of this part of the trail, it’s possible to use the end of the railings on your right to clamber down off the walls onto the upper slopes of the Norman motte. [D.10.2.](#) You can then walk up the slope to the flat top that once held a wooden tower to look out over the city, the river and the land around, looking for danger to York -or danger from York because the Norman conquerors were not popular with local people. Your best route back is the one you have taken to get here. [D.10.1.](#)

### **The Trail: South Corner, part3: off-trail extras: 2. Victoria Bar**

There are steps down from the wall-walk at Victoria Bar so you may wish to use these to have a look at the bar at ground level. You are likely to find this a disappointment but there is an information board here about the bar and for a few hundred metres further west there is a pleasant green space beside the inner ramparts with a small children’s play-park at the end. [P.10.3.](#)

## **The Trail: South Corner, part3 stories: Money and the Hidden Gate**

In York's records about its Walls there are all sorts of snippets of information –and all sorts of gaps in the information. For example there are records of the taxes that were paid at the gates of York on goods brought in to be sold in the city's markets. In 1226 there was a charge of 1 penny for a loaded cart [a halfpenny if it was loaded in Yorkshire] and a halfpenny for each cow or horse, a halfpenny then was the daily pay for a female unskilled labourer. The Walls and bars made it fairly easy to collect this tax, some say this provided an important extra reason for having the Walls. The problem of the rivers was solved by having chains slung across the river –a loaded boat was charged four pennies to enter York.

These taxes were called “murage” because they were meant to be spent on the Walls, meant to be spent by the “muremaster” whose unpaid job it was to inspect the Walls and arrange for necessary repairs; we have some records of the people who were elected to be muremasters. Historians think they have evidence that few willingly stood for election so first it was made something you had to have done if you wanted to become Lord Mayor and then the work was handed over to someone with a marvellous job title, “the Common Husband” [currently it's done by the CYC Asset Engineer]. There are also old records that mention a gateway called Lounelith –but then all mention of this gateway ceases.

Lounelith is said to mean “secluded gate”, I like to think of it as “the lonely gate”. Sadly, if a gate is lonely it is not going to have many people pressing to have it kept in good repair and if a muremaster should think that repairs [and the pay of the gatekeeper] are going to cost more than the murage collected at that little-used gate then he'll want it closed up rather than repaired. Whether this is what happened or whether the Lord Mayor and wardens decided they wanted fewer gates to guard at some time of danger we will probably never know. It was thought that we'd never even know where the lonely gate was but then in 1838 a busy businessman became Lord Mayor of York [George Hudson, for more about him see section 12's story “The Railway King”]. He organised a collection to finance the building of a new gate through the Walls; he thought this would be a busy gate because there was new housing both inside and outside the Walls at the point where he wanted the gate. The collection was successful, the Walls were dismantled at the chosen place and the ramparts dug away for the building of the new arch and then a strange discovery was made: the ramparts were not just medieval wall foundations, earth and Roman wall, they seemed to contain an old gateway blocked with large stones laid on edge so as to fill the gateway as thinly and quickly as possible. Historians think that the lonely gate had been found, though the new gateway on its site was named Victoria Bar, after the new Queen. I don't know if it became for a while a popular and far-from-lonely gate but now it is again a rather quiet, secluded and, perhaps, lonely gate.

## **The Trail: Section 11. Micklegate Bar: basics [see also maps5&6] [D.11.1.](#)**

If you are really short of time and are doing the basic trail then stay on the wall-walk as it goes through this bar. After all, you will have seen the front of Bootham Bar, the back of Walmgate Bar and some of the arched passages of Monk Bar and Walmgate Bar –but some would say that you will be missing most of the principal bar of York. This is called the principal bar because it guards the main road south, it's the place where monarchs are greeted and it's the main place where the heads of people these monarchs called traitors were shown off. Notice the modern stone figures on the battlements as you approach [and/or as you leave] the bar along the wall-walk –this is probably where the heads would have been spiked –the last ones were of supporters of Bonny Prince Charlie in 1745. He brought a Scots army further into England than York, scared York people into hurried repairs of the Walls but then retreated back to Scotland and defeat.

### **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: details**

The most interesting details are probably in “off-trail extra2”

In Royal greetings here the ceremony involves a loyal speech of welcome to the Monarch and the city's sword-bearer's presenting and reversing his ceremonial sword. It is said that King Richard II gave the city a sword from his side and permission to hold it upright, more than 600 years ago. When James I was welcomed 400 years ago, he was politely offered the city's sword [he took it then returned it]. When the present Queen is welcomed, the ceremony involves her being presented with the sword and touching it while she is on the outside of the bar. She only goes through the bar when she has symbolically confirmed that the sword belongs to the city. The sword stands for power in the city -monarchs have used many royal charters to give or sell some of their powers to the city since even before King John's 1212 charter. In spite of its gift having been confirmed, the sword is courteously held point downwards when the monarch is actually in the city. Extras were sometimes added to the ceremony like music or mechanical displays that used the bar as a firm base for the levers and pulleys –and as something to hang scenery from. Henry VII seems to have been greeted by a crown descending from a heaven [pictured at the top of the bar] onto a red and a white rose while other flowers [at the bottom of the bar] bowed to the two roses.

The figures on the battlements are modern replacements for ones mentioned as getting attention from craftsmen more than 400 years ago. The back of the bar is also relatively new [1827] but the bar is basically a much-renewed 14<sup>th</sup> century building on top of a Norman archway with a room built above that archway around 1200.

### **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: views**

Some like the view into York, down Micklegate, the road that runs through this bar; this view is best seen from the wall-walk as it leaves the west edge of the bar. You can just see a large, typical Georgian building [Micklegate House] on the left side of the road before the road disappears round its gentle bend. [P.11.3.](#)

### **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 1. Toilets**

Go outside the bar on the east side of the bar [if following the trail clockwise this means going down the first steps and turning left along the pavement], it is about 50 metres to the crossroads and then about another 50 metres left on the same pavement to the public toilets. They are in a car park that has been built where there was once the moat that went around the Walls. On your way back you see the bar as described in “Front of the bar” immediately below.

## **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 2. Front of the bar**

Go outside the bar on the east side of the bar [if you are following the trail clockwise this means going down the first steps and turning left along the pavement]. After about 30 metres look back at the front of the bar. You'll see numerous straight and cross shaped arrow slits in the bar. The two small, studded wood doors led to the wall-walk around a defensive barbican, this was built out from the front of the bar in medieval times to strengthen its defences and pulled down in late Georgian times [partly because some of it had fallen down]. **P.11.1.**

Switching from defence to decoration, you'll see a royal coat of arms and the city's gold lions on a red cross. The lowest and most striking coat of arms is of the Lord Mayor responsible for an early restoration of the bar. Some details of the restorations [and of the old decorations that we fortunately lack!] are given on an information board on the right of the bar. The other, more modern, boards are on the other side of the bar on this side of the road through the bar, and on a wall by the pavement on the other side of the road –this wall also has the metal map for rubbing which features a child's cheerfully ghoulish illustration of a spiked head. **P.11.4.**

As you walk back to the bar, look at its arch and the low parts of the side of the passage immediately behind it –the arch is believed to date from Norman times and the passage is built with some re-used Roman stone including coarse sandstone coffins. A brass trail marker suggests you should also peer down this passage from the city-side of the bar –it would be dangerous to think this marker is suggesting that you go into the passage or cross the road at this point. It is better to go up the steps to the wall-walk on this side of the road.

## **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 3. Café plus**

Go outside the bar on the east side of the bar [if you are following the trail clockwise this means going down the first steps and turning left along the pavement], go about 50 metres to the crossroads [the traffic lights have a light for pedestrians] and you'll be facing the side of the Bar Convent; its café is through its main entrance, about 20 metres further on. The convent is a fine Georgian building which also houses the oldest Roman Catholic nunnery in England and a free museum. It has more substantial meals than many cafés, free leaflets and a shop. **P.11.2.**

On your way back you see the bar as described in “Front of the bar” in the previous section.

## **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: off-trail extras: 4. Museum inside**

The small museum inside the bar is run by the York Archaeological Trust, a charity that charges for its museums –though you are welcome to look around its shop, just inside the door to the museum. This museum's displays are changed from time to time but are well presented and some of them are usually closely linked to the Walls. Going in also lets you explore some of the inside of the bar, though in this respect the museum is less impressive than Monk Bar –for example there are only parts of the portcullis left.

## **The Trail: Micklegate Bar: stories: Heads**

When the Walls were being completed the succession of kings seemed particularly simple: Edward I's son became Edward II, his son became Edward III. By the time of Edward III's great-grandchildren things had got complicated –one of them, Henry VI was on the throne, and another [Richard, Duke of York] had ruled while Henry was ill and had got himself accepted as his heir but felt he was being squeezed out of having any power at all by Henry's wife. This is probably the “Richard of York” who “gave battle in vain” in the mnemonic for remembering the order of the colours in a rainbow [red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet]. In Shakespeare's version of the story, Richard is captured in battle by Queen Margaret's forces, she puts a paper crown on his head, mocks him, stabs him and orders

“Off with his head, and set it on York Gates;  
so York may overlook the town of York”.

“York Gates” was Micklegate Bar which, more than the other bars, had a tradition of showing the heads of people who had rebelled against royal power [some say the other bars were more likely to show off the “quarters” of people who had been “hanged, drawn and quartered”]. Richard’s head was probably treated with some preservative and topped with a paper crown. Shakespeare suggests that Henry is shocked by what his wife has done, saying

“to see this sight, it irks my very soul.  
Withhold revenge, dear God! ’tis not my fault”.

Henry was right to fear revenge: Richard of York had adult sons to claim his dukedom, to inherit his claim to kingship and to claim revenge. This was the struggle for the crown which the Victorians labelled “the Wars of the Roses” –because the Duke of York used a white rose as a badge and Shakespeare wrote a scene in a rose garden where lords plucked roses of red or white to show which side of the struggle they were going to support.

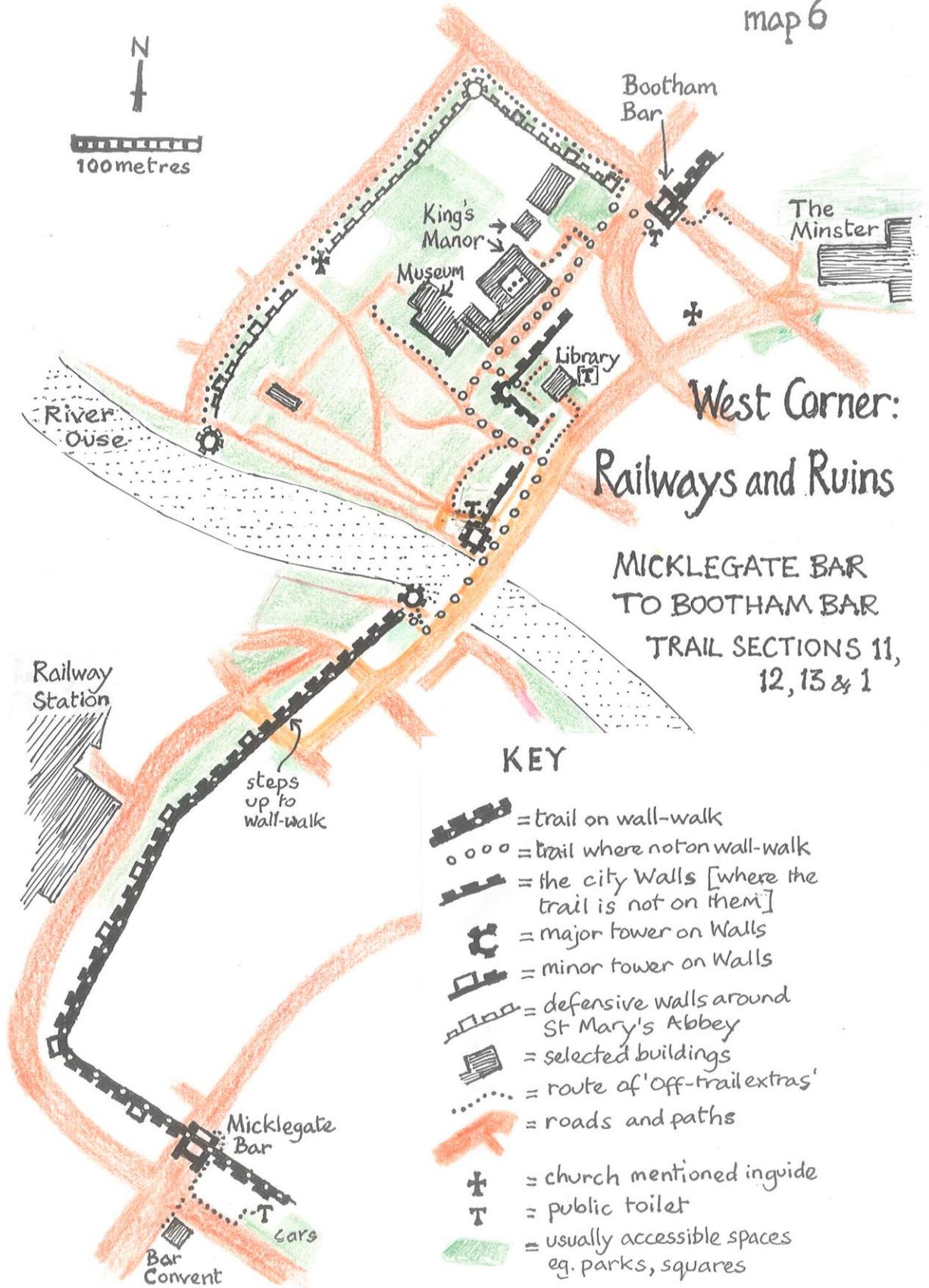
Revenge came very quickly to Richard’s oldest son, Edward; the next year he won the Battle of Towton, just south of York, a battle often described as the bloodiest ever fought in England. He came out of that battle accepted as King Edward IV, then he came to Micklegate Bar, where royalty are traditionally welcomed to the city.

His father’s head was still spiked above it. Shakespeare has a servant say it was

“The saddest spectacle that e’er I viewed”.

Edward had the head removed and replaced by heads from the Lancastrian, red rose, side of the struggle. The struggle did not fully end till Edward’s brother, Richard III, was killed in battle and the winner of the battle was crowned Henry VII, married Edward’s daughter in the Minster and took as a badge a red and white rose, the “Tudor rose”. This end explains the greeting Henry VII got at Micklegate Bar: the pageant performed there had heaven pictured at the top of the bar and a crown descending from heaven onto a white and red rose while other flowers bowed at the bottom of the bar.

map 6



## **The Trail: Section 12. West Corner, part1: basics [see also map6] P.12.6.**

This corner can begin with the steps on either side of the road on the city side of Micklegate Bar; you turn right at the top of the steps. In this part of the Walls railways have had a big effect and the later views are the most interesting thing to experience [possibly along with some fear of heights if you are quite vulnerable to this].

At the corner tower [it has a bench] the view out of the city gives you an idea of how much it has expanded in the last two centuries and reminds you that railways were the major cause of this expansion in Victorian times. Inside the Walls you see office buildings that many think are too big and too close the Walls, they are used for railway-related work and are next to great arched holes in the wall that were created to let trains steam into York in the 1840s.

As you walk further the view improves. Outside the Walls you have the later Victorian station and the hotel built next to it but much better is the view that develops and changes in front of you and inside the Walls till the end of this part of the trail. You see the Walls arching over two roads [built to give city people access to the later station], these lead the eye to Lendal Tower and then to the Minster, with the half-spire of St Wilfrid's to the left of the Minster. Closest to you on the right is the light coloured mix of buildings that make up the new council offices [these include the 1840s railway station]. Beyond these is the elaborate 1906 railway office building [now a hotel]. The contrasting, simple, white memorial is to the war dead of the railways. From the top of the last 2 arches you can see, on the near bank of the river, the conical top of tiny Barker Tower [medieval with a café] and to the right [and just a little more noticeable!] the Aviva building, also on the river bank, also in local magnesian limestone and thought to be the best wholly modern building in central York.

### **The Trail: West Corner, part1: details**

There is an information board -and one of the metal maps for rubbing [see "Information Boards" section] at the foot of the steps that are on the right as you look at Micklegate Bar from the city side, they deal with this part of the trail as well as with the bar. There is another pair of boards on the parapet by the very last bit of the wall-walk on this trail.

The corner tower was rebuilt after being "shot down" by cannon fire from the Scots army in the Civil War siege. Almost 100 metres after the tower there is a stone sign set in the paving of the wall-walk, it rather neatly suggests that ahead of you and to the right is the old railway station [you only see glimpses of this Georgian-style light stone building from the walls] and that an old signal box is in the opposite direction. You can see a very small old railway building, if you lean over the battlements to look at where the ramparts have been dug away completely. Some railwaymen today say it's unlikely that this was ever a signal box as it only has good windows on two sides of it but others say it controlled traffic going under the Walls into and out of the old station. **P.12.3.**

After another 100 metres there's an interval tower [the third from the corner], from here, until you come to the first arch over a road, you can see that the old city moat has been made into a graveyard. This was done in 1832 when there was a cholera epidemic in York and so there was a sudden need for more space for graves, there was even a plan to use all the remaining moats for graves but this was rejected. Many of the graves here are unmarked but the yew trees, traditional in English graveyards, help to mark this as a burial place.

Towards the end of the wall-walk, starting above the road arches, there are a set of musket loops, several seem to have been made by blocking up the embrasures of battlements. The loops are of uncertain age as much of the Walls from here back to the Corner tower has been taken down and rebuilt in Victorian times to

allow the arches to be built. **P.12.7.** Bits of the rampart were removed at the same time and mainly not rebuilt –though the inner ramparts beside the new council offices are probably a rebuild as they have air-raid shelters in them. Roman walls were found each time the ramparts were dug into but they do not seem to have been definitely the defensive walls of the Roman civilian town.

## **The Trail: West Corner, part1: views**

From the first interval tower: look back to the buildings at the cross-roads outside Micklegate Bar, facing you is the Georgian “Bar Convent”. If you think that it doesn’t look like a place where nuns lived, taught and worshipped then the architect has been successful; in the 1760s Roman Catholic worship and teaching was not generally tolerated [and did not become clearly legal for about 20 years] so it was done secretly – there’s a chapel behind the frontage you can see but when it was built it was described as “a new front wall” to the house. **P.12.1.**

From the corner tower: the suburbs of York stretch for 3 to 4 kilometres from here. The closest building to you on your left is the Railway Institute –built to replace a pub so that the most convenient place of recreation for railway employees was a place where they’d be encouraged to improve themselves rather than intoxicate themselves. To the right of it and behind there used to be factories for making railway rolling stock, as well as buildings and lines linked to York’s being an important railway junction. From an older era, though they overlapped, you may be able to see a black-bodied, white-sailed windmill, in direction it’s mid-way between the Railway Institute and the glazed ends of arched roofs of the railway station, but it’s a kilometre away. It was from high ground in this sort of area that Scots army canons fired on this tower, almost destroying it in 1644 during the civil war siege. Inside the walls here, the two big office buildings are appropriately named after 2 giants of the Victorian railway boom [George Stephenson and George Hudson –Hudson House is the darker one you are yet to walk past, this part of the guide’s story, is about Hudson “the Railway King”]. **P.12.2.**

From the second interval tower past the corner tower: this gives you the best view from the Walls of the present, 1877 railway station. It was said to have been the largest in the world when it was built and a flagship station for the North Eastern Railway so perhaps its modest fore-building of pale brick was designed to fit in with the Walls. It is thought the finest Victorian building in York but it is much better appreciated from inside. From this tower you see the hotel to the right of the station [built just after the station]. This is taller and more decorated than the station but it is also respectfully pale and turned away from the Walls -with its octagonal entrance hall turned to the station and its grand front on its opposite side facing its gardens. Just to the left of the octagonal entrance hall you see the station’s only original “end screen” [for the canopies arching above the railway lines and platforms], the replacement screens in the rest of the station have squarer, simpler, less attractive glass panels. It is the roof, 250 metres by 75metres, comprising 4 curving canopies supported by arches on elaborate pillars, that is usually most admired in the station. **P.12.4.**

In the foreground, by the edge of the ramparts, partly hidden by trees you see a more modern modest public transport building: the only bus shelter designed to fit its York context. **P.12.4.**

On the inside of the Walls at this point you can see an even more recent transport building, a very grand council bike shelter. This 2012 build is a small part of C.Y.C.’s support of cycling, York is officially Britain’s safest cycling city. **P.12.5.**

## **Trail: West Corner, part1: off-trail extras: Café**

At the very end of the wall-walk there are benches and the trail turns right to the pavement; if, instead of going to the pavement, you go to the steps to your left you see Barker Tower. It is on the banks of the river - and occasionally surrounded by the river- about 20 metres away. This medieval tower has a beautiful café called the Perky Peacock, but it is small and without a toilet; currently it may not be open all weekends [www.facebook.com/theperkypeacock may get you details] –if it is open it will have tables and chairs outside it. The archways through the Walls beside the tower replaced a medieval postern gate which survived till George Hudson needed better access to his railway’s coal yards. The archways are still sometimes called North Street Postern. **P.12.8.**

## **The Trail: West Corner, part1: stories: The Railway King**

Up to the start of Victorian times York had various groups of citizens who had local power in the city and some of these elected a Lord Mayor who, for a year, was a something like a local king. Most ordinary people had no clear part in this “corporation” –not even if they were well enough off, and were male and old enough to vote to elect a member of parliament. When this was changed and there were “proper elections” the first result in York was a Lord Mayor who seemed rich enough to give all sorts of treats to the new voters. This was George Hudson, who saw himself as a self-made, successful businessman who brought the railways to York.

A legend grew up that, though he had been happy tailoring and running a successful draper’s shop, George decided that the new railways were the opportunity York needed to recover its prosperity so he worked and argued and risked his own money to “mak all t’railways cum t’York”. He was certainly successful for a while, he was Lord Mayor three times, was elected to parliament and was said to have controlled a third of the railways in England. National newspapers named him “the Railway King”. In York he organised the building of a railway station inside the Walls –and the cutting of 4 arches through the Walls, 2 of them to let his trains into the station. Some of the money his companies paid to the council for the privilege of cutting through the Walls and ramparts went to repair Walmgate Bar and its barbican. **D.14.1.**

Then things seemed to go sour for him, the railways did not seem to be making much money, he was accused of paying dividends to old investors by using money from new investors; he was also accused of bribery and of moving money between his different businesses in mysterious and suspicious ways. People started to pursue him for personal and company debts rather than offer him money to invest. He was at the point of winning an election campaign to get into parliament again when he was arrested for debt and imprisoned in York’s debtors’ prison, he had to withdraw from the election -and the Conservative Party talked of its candidate having been kidnapped. After a few months friends paid this debt so he was released from prison but he felt he had to exile himself to France to prevent future imprisonment.

In the last years of his life he was said to be living in poverty so a popular collection was made to help him live comfortably. Then, and perhaps just as important to him, imprisonment for debt was ended in Britain so he returned to the country shortly before he died in 1871.

Some think that when Charles Dickens wrote Little Dorritt he based his financier, Merdle, on Hudson - though when Merdle’s popular business schemes collapse he chooses suicide, it is one of his investors who goes to the debtors’ prison that Dickens is attacking in the novel. **P.9.4.**

## **The Trail: Section 13. West Corner, part2: basics [see also map6] D.13.1.**

This part begins where the wall-walk stops and Lendal Bridge starts. When you come off the wall-walk the trail runs straight along the pavement, above and past Barker Tower, over the bridge, past Lendal Tower, past a short section of the Walls you can't walk on, to the main entrance of the Museum Gardens. The pavement is often too busy for you to enjoy the views but when you have come off the bridge a little way [you continue straight on] try to look past the people in front of you. An ugly, yellow-grey-pink, Victorian church half-spire appears towards the end of the road and, thanks to perspective, it soon seems [cheekily] to look down on the massive, elegantly monochrome Minster.

Go into the Museum Gardens for the grand finale of the trail. The trail goes along the main path [stay right at two forks] and on your right, behind the lawn is the Multangular Tower with a section of Roman wall leading up to it. These are York's best Roman walls above ground, built of neat, small, pale limestone blocks with a stripe of red tiles running through them. They were built at the corner of the legionary fort, probably at the time when the Emperor Constantius was based here, shortly before he died and his son was declared emperor here [see story below]. But, like many of York's best buildings, the tower doesn't belong to a single time period; it is capped by a medieval wall which is pierced by tall, cross-shaped arrow slits. Moreover, the Roman wall has a rough repair across its red stripe about 3 metres from where it joins the tower –this may well be a repair of cannon ball damage done in the Civil War, if so then this small section unites the three most important times for the Walls: the Roman building, the medieval building and the times when they were last and most actively involved in the defence of York.

The trail turns right [off the main path to the museum] immediately after the Multangular Tower, it then goes first right again up a little path that takes you to a gate through the walls where you can look at the inside of the tower; then you retrace your steps as far as the flat ground and turn right, leaving the Museum Gardens by a larger gate. The Walls are on your right here but you can't walk on them, soon they stop suddenly [where the corporation knocked them down to build a new road into York almost 200 years ago but the trail continues into a square with a statue of a man who helped save the rest of the Walls, he is looking at Bootham Bar. This is where the trail began.

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: details**

The archways through the Walls beside Barker Tower [for its café see the “off-trail extra” for the previous section of the trail] are sometimes called North Street Postern as there was a medieval postern gate here till George Hudson paid the council to let him replace it with a big arch to improve access to his railway's coal yards. **P.12.8.**

Lendal Bridge is a Victorian replacement for a ferry. It is decorated with the Minster's crossed keys and crown, York's coat of arms, England's lions and the white rose that became the symbol of Yorkshire in Victorian times [though it was a symbol the Duke of York used in the Middle Ages this dukedom did not give him much power or land in Yorkshire so his symbol was not linked to Yorkshire at this time]. **P.13.1.**

The tower you are crossing towards is Lendal Tower, in medieval times roughly matching Barker Tower on the side of the Ouse you are leaving. There used to be a chain that could be stretched between the two towers to bar entrance to York for those wishing to attack by boat or wishing to trade without paying a tax. Lendal Tower grew because for 200 years from 1631 it was used as a pump house and water tower; water was pumped from the river to be distributed through pipes [to paying customers] throughout York. The little dark sandstone towers at each end of the bridge on the other side of the road are Victorian, as is the tower which guards the gates to the Museum Gardens.

The gardens themselves [and the museum in them] were created a little before Victorian times with a gift of land from the crown [Henry VIII had taken the land from monks in 1539 –more about this in “off-trail extras: 3. St. Mary’s ruins”]. The gift was to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a club of local enthusiasts for knowledge which still advertises its open meetings in the tower by the museum gates.

The entrance to the gardens are in a puzzling gap in the Walls, which reappear on your right as Roman walls –at first these are behind a flower bed. This bed is “planted in depth” in a way suitable for the gardens of a museum –it has plants of the prairies, trees and Roman coffins. The red stripe in the Walls here is probably partly Roman military swagger [the complete walls had 2 layers of big red tiles, sticking out a little from the pale limestone walls so that their red stripe would be underlined by a line of shadow] and partly for structural strength [the tower walls are made of two thin walls of shaped limestone blocks and a filling between them of rubble and mortar, the two thin walls are tied together by the layer of tiles going right through the whole wall]. [P.13.3](#), [P.14.4](#).

Just past the Multangular Tower, where the trail branches right off the main path, there is a large flat dark stone with “cup and ring” carvings. The meaning and exact age of this type of carving is a mystery but it is thought the oldest in Britain. [P.13.6](#).

When you have gone up the short branch of the trail to the view of the inside of the Multangular Tower you’ll see the tower walls have the neatly laid inner skin of cut stones but the walls beyond are rough, this is because the Romans had an earth embankment on the inner side of the walls between the towers. Some experts think this walling was built a hundred years before Constantine, from the time when the Emperor Severus was based in York. For more about this area see “off-trail extras: 4. Under the Walls” or the information board immediately to the left inside the little gate through the Walls. [P.13.7](#), [P.13.9](#).

As you walk out of the gardens, with the Walls and ramparts on your right, the building on your left is “the King’s Manor” –this started as the house of the Abbot of St Mary’s [leader of the monks who once owned the site of the Museum Gardens] but Henry VIII took it and renamed it. It developed as the headquarters of the Council of the North; its Lord President lived here and, in a sense, ruled the north of England for the monarch from the time of Henry VIII till the English Civil War [for more about this building see “off-trail extras: 5. Café plus”].

When you get to the square where the trail ends you’ll see one side of it has medieval-looking walls [with a tower by an archway], these were built to defend St. Mary’s Abbey [the home of the Museum Garden monks]; what’s left of the city walls at this point is Bootham Bar, it is on the far side of the road that was built by knocking down the bar’s barbican and then 100 metres of the Walls themselves. The monks wanted walls to defend them against those York people who resented their wealth and power [for more about these walls see “off-trail extras: 6. St Mary’s walls”].

## **The Trail: West Corner, part2: views**

From the bridge and later: in front of you and to your left, on the bank of the Ouse, are the Museum Gardens and at their left edge [and the water’s edge] the tower at the end of walls built to defend St Mary’s Abbey in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. To your right, rising straight from the river, you may see glimpses of the limestone walls of the Guild Hall [medieval but heavily restored after fire damage in World War II] –but the most interesting thing about the view once you are off the bridge is described in “basics”. The fact that the odd-looking half-spire is of a Roman Catholic church may explain why it seems to be trying to give the impression that it can look down on the Minster, which ceased to be Roman Catholic at the time of Henry VIII. [P.13.2](#). York has a history of producing assertive Roman Catholics, the most famous was Guy Fawkes, born within 100 metres of this church [but 300 years before it was built, 200 years before any Roman Catholic Church could be built legally in England]

From the front of the Multangular Tower: between trees as you look in the direction the main path is heading you may see the most admired ruins in York, those of the St Mary's Abbey church; its limestone frames a row of gothic windows [for more about this see "off-trail extras: 3. St Mary's ruins"]. Many of the trees that frame the views of ruins in the Museum Gardens are themselves interesting. The gardens were set up partly to increase knowledge so there are several very unusual trees here, an example is the big beech tree close to the Multangular Tower; it is sometimes called a "pear-barked beech" or "oak-barked beech" because it has rough bark above the obvious graft line on its trunk. It is registered as a "county champion" tree, this means it is the largest tree of its sort in Yorkshire -but as it may be unique this does not tell you much about its size! There are about 7 "county champion" trees in the Museum Gardens. **P.13.4.**

From the small gateway behind the multangular tower: as you stand in the gateway you see a lawn to the left of the rough and rather damaged Roman wall, at the far end of the lawn are the medieval ruins of the chapel and undercroft of St. Leonard's Hospital. **P.13.8.** At the near end of the lawn is the inside of the Multangular Tower with several Roman coffins in a coarse, hard sandstone called millstone grit. The medieval parts of the tower have arched embrasures to let long bowmen get up close to the arrows slits designed for them to shoot from. To your left the low Roman wall runs away from you towards a rough tower, here you are seeing what was under the medieval wall's ramparts until these were excavated, this Roman wall is about a metre into the city from the medieval wall that the gateway is through. The walls of rounded cobbles are recent walls built as supporting and retaining walls after the excavations. For more about this area see "off-trail extras: 4. Under the Walls".

From the square where the trail ends: You see the railings of the King's Manor [and a little of the manor] on one side of the square, the late Victorian art gallery on the next side, a wall and tower that defended St Mary's Abbey on the next and a road backed by Bootham Bar on the fourth side. To the right of the bar on this road are 2 very different frontages built at the time of the 1830s road –an officers' mess then a theatre – and between them a much admired modern extension to the theatre [housing its café].

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 1. St. Leonard's passage**

Immediately to your right after entering the Museum Gardens you can go 30 metres to a medieval, stone-vaulted passage that was once part of St Leonard's Hospital [for more about the hospital see "off-trail extras: 4. Under the Walls"]. There are the foundations of a rounded Roman interval tower about 10 metres to your left just before you enter the passage. The passage is full of attractive information boards, the first on the left is the one most concerned with the Walls.

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 2. Toilets plus**

Two free public toilets for disabled and other people are part of a new restaurant in the Museum Gardens - leave the trail by going first left after entering the gardens, then go first left again, the restaurant is on your right but the toilets are outside it in the corner on your right about 30 metres ahead of you, currently they are just labelled "sluice". Alternatively there are toilets in the public library which is very close to the trail. To find the library, continue along the pavement instead of going into the Museum Gardens, after about 40 metres there is a small square on your left, the library faces you across the square. As well as toilets it has a café, York archives, displays about York, helpful staff, bookable on-line computers –and books! Its quiet side lawn [currently inaccessible because of building work] has a few benches and excellent ruins, for details of the ruins see "off-trail extras: 4. Under the Walls" below

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 3. St. Mary's ruins**

If you face the front of the Multangular Tower you may be able to see to your left the picturesque ruins of St Mary's Abbey church; they are about 100 metres away. **P.13.1.** The path that took you to the Multangular Tower will take you on past the front of the Yorkshire Museum to these ruins. The museum was built in the 1820s, it is one of the oldest museums in the country and now, after a recent refit, must be one of the most attractive. It features close contact with many exhibits. It is particularly good on Roman York and the parts of the medieval abbey that were discovered where the museum's lower floor is now, there is a charge for those who don't live in York.

St Mary's Abbey was founded in early Norman times, it held 50 monks following the Benedictine rule. It became one of the richest land owners in the north of England partly because rich people gave it money and property in exchange for prayers that they believed would speed their souls through purgatory to heaven. As well as these prayers for the dead the Benedictine rule involved services every few hours through the day and night, these were conducted in the centre of their abbey's church. In the late 13<sup>th</sup> century they totally rebuilt their church. They built a big one, the windows you can see were down one side of the nave, which was about a quarter of the whole church. It was still in active use in 1539 when Henry VIII ordered its destruction. Nearly all "religious houses" [buildings housing monks, nuns or friars] were torn down at this time because they were a probable threat to the power of a king who had just got parliament to make him the head of the Christian church in England. Some monks were executed but St Mary's monks accepted pensions –and some of them also took paid work in Henry's new "Church of England".

In the centre of the ruined nave wall you may see many similar little hollows, they are believed to be made by musket balls, possibly from the time there was close fighting here during the Civil War; attackers blew up a tower in the wall round St Mary's, stormed into these grounds and were then forced back [for more about the tower see "off-trail extras: 6. St Mary's walls" below]

To the right of the ruined nave wall, just the other side of where the centre of the church was, you can see the best of the garden's Roman coffins, some with words and images carved in their coarse sandstone.

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 4. Under the Walls**

At the little gate through the Walls [the one described in "basics", where you can look down at the inside of the Multangular Tower] you can go further. You will be wandering through the view described above as "From the small gateway behind the multangular tower" so it is best to read that description first before reading the extra details here. You may also wish to read the information board that is to your left, inside the gateway.

If you walk towards the ruins of St Leonard's Hospital you may notice, up against the very rough and damaged Roman wall [on your right], the circular red brick base of a Roman oven [it is not on its original site]. The stone vaulted undercroft of St Leonard's, and buildings that were where the lawn is now, were probably used for tending the sick –though the hospital was more involved in providing a home and food for the elderly and poor. Augustinian canons [and women also following the Augustinian rule] worked and lived here throughout the Middle Ages till this religious house was destroyed around 1540 [for more details of this destruction see "off-trail extras: 3. St Mary's ruins"].

If you walk back towards the Multangular Tower and turn right just before the steps then you will be walking along the inside of the Roman fort wall, the wall that turned a 90 degree angle at the tower. The Roman wall here was under the medieval ramparts till archaeologists excavated them; it is thought that similar walls are under the next 800 metres of ramparts [they are exposed again in part1 of the east corner of the trail]. At the end of this section of Roman wall you come to a small, roughly built tower –this is a mystery called "the Anglian Tower", Anglians have left us very little building and it is now thought that this

is late Roman work, in either case it is probably from a time when the fort walls were beginning to weaken and fall and someone built this rough extra tower with new stone from the hills north of York, rather than robbing old walls or using the main Roman quarries near Tadcaster, west of York. It was the accidental discovery of this tower which led to the excavation of this bit of the ramparts [excavations which led to the death of an archaeologist when his trench collapsed on him]. Beyond the little tower archaeologists have left us a labelled impression of how the ramparts under York's medieval walls were built up over the centuries. It may help you to understand the confusion of walls here if you realise that you have walked up the rough side of the Roman wall [the side the Romans piled an earth bank against, its other side is one faced with neatly squared "saxa quadrata"]; as you walked, on the other side of you were walls that probably belonged to St. Leonard's Hospital; the walls of rounded cobbles were built recently to keep you safe in the excavations eg. to hold up the medieval city walls which stand tall here but without any proper wall-walk along them. The rougher old walls here are usually full of wildflowers during the summer. **P.13.10.**

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 5. Café plus**

The 80 metre walk to this café is so attractive you might wish to take it even if the café is not open. King's Manor university café is cheap, good and often quiet but usually it is not open at weekends or after about 3.00 [3.30 in term time]; it often has a board out at the manor's gates in the square at the end of the trail to give its opening times.

To take this walk go through the gate, the lowest part of the building in front of you is the oldest in the very complicated complex of buildings; the building to your right is the newest you'll see, it is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century building successfully designed to fit with the rest. The doorway in front of you had its splendid royal coat of arms added by Charles I who was here just before civil war broke out in the 1640s. You'll notice that Charles was very proud of the fact that his father and he were the first to be kings of England *and* Scotland, the Scots thistle and English rose are affectionately intertwined in this carving. **P.13.12** .His Lord President of the Council of the North, lived here for a while and has his coat of arms carved in the equivalent place in the building that faces you when you go under the royal court of arms and through to the courtyard behind [for more about this Lord President see "South Corner, part1: stories: Plague"].

When you are 10 metres in front of this second coat of arms, then the café is up the open air steps on your left [under another, more weathered carving of a royal coat of arms]. This university courtyard and its quietness remind many people of the college courts and quadrangles of Oxford and Cambridge –in fact, though the age of the buildings is similar, York has only had a university since the 1960s.

### **The Trail: West Corner, part2: off-trail extras: 6. St Mary's walls**

This flexible extra is mainly for those who are saddened to find themselves at the end of the trail round the Walls. Of course there's nothing to say you can't go round the Walls again but you might also like this extra.

St Mary's Abbey had its defensive walls built at the same time as the city's medieval walls but they have no earlier history so they are not built on top of ramparts. They are more masked by buildings attached to them than the city's defensive walls but such buildings have mainly been cleared away and a walk along the outside of these walls can be interesting [and peaceful in its second half].

The first half of this walk is about 120 metres and worthwhile on its own. It goes along the near pavement of the busy street called Bootham and starts the other side of the late medieval tower at the edge of the square where the trail ends. This tower was built to guard a side gate to the abbey. A plaque tells you this gate was built for the convenience of Princess Margaret [the princess at the centre of the Bootham Bar story of the 2 sheriffs] but it is now thought that it was really built for her father, Henry VII.

At first the walls are masked by buildings but when they appear briefly you can see simple masons' marks quite deeply cut into them. When they appear for the second time you can see more masons' marks, an interval tower and the rough stone the wall is built of behind the neatly cut facing blocks. When they appear for the third time it is at their round corner tower. You'll see facing you a dramatic scar down the side of this tower –this is a vivid reminder of the English Civil War. P.13.13. You can see that to the left of this scar the walls are thicker with a slit window –they are medieval walls built for defence, but to the right the walls have been rebuilt thinner and for more peaceful times [or times when thick walls and slit windows no longer brought security]. The rebuild was necessary because in 1644 soldiers loyal to parliament dug a mine under this tower and exploded gunpowder in the mine, thus destroying the outer wall of the tower. When this wall fell, soldiers attacked here and round the corner, hoping to occupy the grounds of the King's Manor. Unfortunately for them they attacked without co-ordinating attacks from the other 2 parliamentary armies besieging York so the defenders were able to concentrate all their forces on this one attack and it was driven back; many of the attackers were killed or captured.

The second part of this walk is almost double the distance and continues along the same pavement turning left down quiet Marygate. 10 metres into Marygate look back at the tower to see the door-sized window that shows the tower once supplied guards to a wall-walk. Go about 40 metres on and you'll see an information board on the walls, it explains that the battlements on the abbey walls had unusual swing-down, wood shutters to protect those shooting down from them. The merlons have grooves at the side [shaped like a dash with a small tail] so the shutters can be fitted and then swing, 2 reproduction shutters can be seen in position here. The walk continues past interval towers, past medieval St Olave's, past the main entrance to the abbey and down to the River Ouse and the round medieval tower beside it. This tower has good embrasures behind its arrow slits to allow archers to get up close to the slit.

St Mary's defensive walls on the other two sides of its grounds have almost completely disappeared. But you can have a more interesting walk back to the trail than a retracing of your footsteps: you can turn left when you reach the Ouse and then walk back to Lendal Bridge along its banks or you can go through the small gate which soon appears on your left. This gate goes into the Museum Gardens close to the renovated, half-timbered, medieval, abbey "hospitium" [that was, if tradition is correct, the abbey's lodging house for travellers]. The Multangular Tower and the trail are just to the right of the museum itself; the museum [built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to look a little like an ancient Greek temple] is about 120 metres behind the hospitium –it can be a pleasure to find your way there by paths or over the grass, though you may find the grassed flood defences between the gate and the hospitium too steep and slippery for you to go straight over the grass to the hospitium.

## **The Trail: West Corner, part2 stories: 1. Constantine the Great**

Two sets of fathers and sons, all Roman emperors, lived in York for a while. Severus and his sons, from about 200AD, are scarcely remembered, though Severus was the first Roman Emperor from Africa and from his time we probably have the eastern corner tower of the Roman fort that we can still see. Emperor Constantius, in York about a hundred years later, is no better remembered but his son, Constantine the Great, is amongst the most famous and most important Roman emperors.

Constantius was the western emperor of a divided empire; he came to York to organise fighting against tribes in northern Scotland, the fighting was successful but he fell ill. His son joined him and when Constantius died, his soldiers declared Constantine emperor in his father's place. It is believed that this declaration was in York in 306AD when the walls of the Multangular Tower were still new [presumably rebuilt in honour of the newly resident emperor, though some think they were from the time of Emperor Severus, a century before Constantius].

The soldiers had not cleared their declaration with the other emperors so Constantine had to fight for the title –but he did this so successfully that he re-united the Roman Empire under his leadership. It is said he fought with a Christian-like cross as his banner and the legend is that a vision showed him this cross in the sky with the words “in this sign, conquer”. It certainly seems to be true that Constantine was very close to his mother, Helen, and that she had converted to Christianity, a religion that had faced a lot of persecution in the Roman Empire. Constantine stopped the persecution of Christians and, at the end of his life, he was baptised a Christian himself and left the empire poised to adopt Christianity as its official religion. The Roman Catholic Church has never looked back –or rather it was massively powerful from this time onwards, and spent quite a lot of time and energy looking back at the teachings of Jesus and the infallible judgements of a line of popes believed to stretch back to St Peter.

A striking modern bronze statue of Constantine is outside the south door of the Minster. **P.14.1.**

## **The Trail: West Corner, part2 stories: 2. A hole in the Walls**

Close by the Multangular Tower the red stripe of the Roman wall has been patched with newer [non-red] stone. **P.13.3.** Behind the patch there is still a substantial hollow in the wall but there is disagreement on the cause of the original hole. **P.13.9.** One bit of evidence is an old engraving showing a substantial hole here and describing it as damage from the Civil War [Scots army cannon fire demolished a corner tower in “the trail: west corner: part1”, the same battery of guns could have made this hole]. Others say a house was attached to the inner side of the wall here and hole was knocked through for a window. I prefer to link at least one of the hollows visible on the inner side of the wall to what is usually called a Yorkshire folk tale. It is usually called a tradition but it is sometimes told as the truth and it is sometimes explicitly linked to St Mary’s Abbey and St Leonard’s Hospital, two institutions run by different orders of monks yet separated by little more than this ancient wall.

A brief version of the story tells that Brother Jocundus was a monk at St Leonard’s. To be more precise, he belonged to the community of Augustinian canons who ran St Leonard’s Hospital, and he was a good enough canon except for his weakness for strong drink. This weakness led to his being found drunk at a local fair and, as he was far from sober when asked to explain himself to the master of St. Leonard’s, he caused so much offence that he was given a rather extreme punishment –he was taken to a convenient hollow in a wall at the edge of the hospital grounds and was walled-up in it, walled-up to die.

When he sobered up he was reluctant to die in this way so he loosened enough of the crumbling old stone work to get out of the wall -he found himself on the other side of the wall from his fellow Augustinians. In fact he found himself in the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary’s. Somehow, probably with little reference to the truth, he managed to persuade the Abbey to accept him as a novice monk. He was so relieved by his deliverance from death in the dark that he was able to stay away from strong drink for a whole year but then events repeated themselves. The abbot had him walled up in the same convenient hollow he had emerged from a year before. Jocundus, once sober, unsurprisingly attacked the wall the Augustinians had built up a year before, it was slow work but unexpectedly he soon had help from some of the same canons who had built the wall. His knockings and scabbings had disturbed the monks in their quiet prayers for the soul of their master who had just died –they were astonished to find Jocundus alive and well after a year inside the wall, they declared it a miracle, a message from God that Jocundus should be their next master.

# APPENDIX

## Tours

This guide is to help you enjoy a self-guided tour. Similar guidance [currently less comprehensive and a little less reliable] is available via the VisitYork website and the York Archaeological Trust website -with a short, printed version of this available from the Trust. There is currently no other guidebook in print but some copies of a 1974 booklet [The Bars and Walls of York by R.M.Butler] may still be available from the publishers, Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, through their website or from Friends of York Walls, through theirs.

Friends of York Walls' website tells you of tours you can arrange to have with our trained guides. Yorkwalk has a variety of regular walking tours with their professional guides, some include parts of the Walls; they set off from the main gates of the Museum Gardens, their website gives details. The free tours led by members of the Association of Voluntary Guides for York usually include what is labelled in this guide as sections 1-3 and the later part of section 13. They set off from their A-board in the square opposite Bootham Bar at 10.15 everyday except Christmas Day [and often at extra times], their website gives details [www.avgyork.co.uk].

Double-decker bus tours go round the outside of about half the Walls [currently not in winter], they often wait by Bootham Bar, spoiling the view for those not on the bus.

Several audio tours of the Walls are probably available but what is offered seems to be changing fast so what is currently advertised is sometimes misleading. Various guides are available for mobile phones. A notice in Bootham Bar tells you to text YWALLS to 88833 –but this C.Y.C. service has been withdrawn. “Walk along the City Walls” is a cheap app you can download onto phones with wi-fi. It is from Telltale Tours, it has a rough map of most of the City Walls Trail and a lot of detail about 10 of the towers and bars along the trail.

An audio-visual, interactive “virtual tour” of the Walls, partly coordinated with the guide you are now reading, should be sold from late 2014 by Actual Education, their website gives details.

## Stone and Stonework

The Walls are built almost entirely of magnesian limestone from near Tadcaster about 10 miles south-west of York. This is a very variable stone but it often looks warmer, with variable shades of light brown-yellow than other, uniformly white-grey, limestones. **P.2.7.** This variable colour is partly because of the metal salts it contains, its salts include the salts of magnesium that give the stone its name [other limestones are nearly all calcium carbonate] but it is probably when it contains iron salts that it has a warmer colour and it seems to be the warmer coloured stone which turns red-pink when it is scorched by fire [a little like rust: iron oxide]. **P.8.1.**

The stone was laid down at the bottom of a shallow, very salty bit of sea where few creatures lived so it has few fossils. While it was turning into rock it was unevenly soaked in chemicals, this brought in the magnesium and iron, dissolved some shell fossils and made some bits of the rock very vulnerable to acid rain. Blocks made of this vulnerable rock have weathered fast since Victorian times [smoke and engine fumes made the rain acid]. The stone flakes off or turns to powder when water soaks in rather than just washing over the surface. Carvings and even the edges of arrow slits on the Walls are most likely to get soaked and start “weathering” in this way. **P.6.2.**

When shell fossils have been dissolved even newly cut stone will have small holes in it. When there are small patches of vulnerable stone in a big block, these will become holes when the block weathers. These are two of the ways nature produces hollows in the stone of the Walls, these hollows can be mistaken for the scars of bullets and cannon balls –but most people think there are real scars to be seen too. **P.7.2, P.7.3.**

The Romans used regular sized blocks a bit larger than a modern brick but the medieval masons used much larger, squared blocks of varied sizes. **P.13.7.** They both used lime mortar to cement the blocks together – and used rubble and mortar as a thick filling sandwiched between two walls of shaped blocks. The medieval masons did not tie the two walls of shaped blocks together so they tend to move apart –modern repairs use hidden metal ties. The Romans sometimes seemed to have used a through layer of red tiles as a tie. **P.14.4.**

The wall-walk paving is mainly what is now called “York stone”. It is a brownish, fine-grained sandstone from the Bradford area about 30 miles south-west of York. It splits well into paving stones and probably got its name because it was so widely used in York’s streets. On the wall-walk it was mainly laid in Victorian times. Unlike limestone it is particularly impervious to water so puddles form quickly on it and stay there. These puddles can become icy, which leads to the Walls being closed because the use of salted grit to melt the ice would increase the weathering of the limestone.

The Romans in York also used an orange-brown, coarse grained sandstone known as “millstone grit”. They don’t seem to have used it on the exposed bits of their fort walls but archaeologists say later builders sometimes re-used Roman millstone grit. This is most obvious in the main old arch of Micklegate Bar. Millstone grit also seems to have been used by the Victorians to build some of their arches through the Walls. It comes from the edges of the Pennines, there are outcrops about 30 miles west of York.

Masons have sometimes left smaller scale signs of their work than the Walls themselves and the shapes and size of the blocks they cut and laid. Deep, drilled or chisel-cut holes 2-3 centimetres across were used for a lewis to grip in; a lewis is a metal device used since Roman times to raise stones, it is attached to the end of a rope or chain instead of using a sling to hold the stone. These holes are rarely on a visible surface.

Where stones are not badly weathered, chisel marks, especially those showing the use of a “claw chisel” with a notched blade, are sometimes visible. **P.8.4.** More interesting and varied are “masons’ marks”. **P.3.2 P.8.6, P.10.1.** These are usually straight-line designs, some as simple as a triangle or arrow, knife-cut or chiselled fairly lightly into stone blocks. They label a block as being made by a particular mason, they are

his signature in stone. It is thought stones were labelled for quality control, not so masons could be paid by output. At the time of the first building of the Walls there was a lot of building going on in York –the castle and the Walls were being built for fear of a war with Scotland, and the walls of St Mary’s Abbey just outside the city were being built for fear of the Scots and fear of the people of York [jealous of the monastery’s wealth], the present Minster had been started a few years earlier and was still actively being built. So at this time there was lots of work for masons in York so lots of wandering masons probably came to York for work –they would be strangers to the master mason in charge of the building so how was he to know their work was good enough to make them worth employing? –The answer is that each mason would have his own mark and he would sign his stones, or at least the stones he shaped first, with his mark so that the master mason could see the quality of his work. It is extraordinary that we can still see some of these marks after 750 years -because the mason who cut them only needed them to be visible for a few days. Several marks you can see are mentioned in the trail guide e.g. Monk Bar [section3 details] and the foot passages at Fishergate Bar [section8 off-trail extra].

## **Flowers of the Walls and Ramparts**

The plants here are mainly the usual ones for an English road-side and rough wall.

A few plants grow in cracks in the Walls. **P.13.10.** One of the commonest and prettiest is the delicate ivy-leaved toadflax with small, lipped flowers of yellow and purple. **P.13.11.** It is also called “mother of thousands” because it can spread so well by seed. The seed heads move away from light so the seeds often go into cracks in the wall. It is from Italy, it probably started escaping from English gardens in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The yellow corydalis is a more showy, later garden escape. **P.13.7.** It has masses of strange, tube-shaped flowers and is native to the Southern Alps.

Plants like these probably do little harm, though any plant that roots in the walls can start to push stones apart and plants that build up wood year to year like Buddleia, have to be seen as beautiful enemies of the Walls.

In a few places ivy is growing on the Walls and opinion is divided on the harm or good it does. Recent research suggests that it does good as long as its proper roots are not in the wall [its aerial roots that just grip onto stone, seem to do no harm] –but it was cut back from the Walls east of Micklegate Bar in 2013.

Many daffodils have been planted on the ramparts so they make a fine show late-March to mid-April, lingering later in shady areas. **P.9.3, P.2.6, P.3.4.** Some people time their visits to York so that they come when the daffodils are in flower; it is said that the Romans brought daffodils to England, some add that Roman soldiers carried daffodil bulbs to ease and speed their death if they were badly wounded [others say it was to stick cuts together!]. The most obvious wild flowers on the ramparts are the tall, lacy white heads of cow parsley that flowers immediately after the daffodils, their white and green is usually varied by a speckling of yellow, mainly from buttercups and dandelions. In the Minster grounds the Walls look down on typical English woodland flowers like bluebells [in May].

The greatest variety of wild flowers is usually found on the outer side of the rampart just east of Micklegate Bar. This is also where you can see [near the three lowest of a group of trees] the most historically intriguing plant of the ramparts: alexanders. **P.10.5.** This was probably introduced to Britain by the Romans and it was noted under the Walls in the 1780s. It was introduced as a spring vegetable and general tonic -all of it is edible: its umbels of pale yellow flowers, its metre-tall celery-like stems, its glossy, dark green leaves and its black seeds. It is not common in Britain away from the coast so it is tempting to think that it is here because Romans planted this “parsley of Alexandria” here.

On the outer ramparts west of Micklegate Bar and the inner ramparts east of the bar and near the railway station hundreds of wild flowers were planted in 2012 to try to increase the variety of flowers. Look out for tansy, oxeye daisies, greater burnet, cowslip, knapweed, agrimony, clover and ladies bedstraw.

## Names

### **The Bars:**

The main fortified gateways have been called bars [or barram or barre] since at least 1315 but in early times “lith” was used. To add a little confusion, a mid 12<sup>th</sup> century document refers to “Micklelith” [assumed to be Micklegate Bar] while having the word porta [Latin for gate] and barram in the same sentence. They barred the way –and may even have had a bar over which the murage tax was paid on goods being brought into the city for sale in its markets. Bootham Bar is a reference to the market booths outside it –where presumably traders didn’t have to pay murage but had to pay something to the city as it became an official city market [though originally linked to St Mary’s Abbey], the street there is called Bootham. Walmgate Bar and Micklegate Bar are named after the city streets leading to them –“gate” is the name for street inherited from the Vikings, it is commonly used for old streets in north-east England. “Mickle” means big – a word probably shared by the Vikings and those they conquered here [so if you remember “many a mickle maks a muckle” as a proverb pointing out how little things accumulate, you should really correct this to “many a pickle maks a mickle”].

Monk Bar is assumed to be named after some monks, perhaps some associated with the nearby Minster but the Minster was never part of a monastery and though York had many “religious houses” run by monks none seem to have been close to this bar. Amongst the lesser bars, Victoria Bar was opened at the time Queen Victoria came to the throne [and probably is on the site of “Lounelith”, the secluded bar] and Fishergate is just outside Fishergate Bar [and Fishergate Postern], one end of it seems to have been the dam that made the river Foss into “the King’s Fishpool” [the dam was created on the orders of William the Conqueror –or “the Great King” as he was sometimes known –though “William the Bastard” also referred to him].

### **The Towers:**

Starting at Bootham Bar and running clockwise around the trail, the towers you can see are [as labelled by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments] in the north corner: 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Robin Hood Tower [27], 28; in east corner: Harlot Hill [31], New Tower [32], 33, 34, *Red Tower*, 35, 36; in the south corner: 37,38,39, *Fishergate Postern Tower*, *Clifford’s Tower*, *Davy Tower*, 1, 2, Bitchdaughter Tower [3], 4, 5, 6, *Sadler Tower* [7], 8, 9, 10, 11; in the west corner: 12, Tofts Tower [13], 14, 15, 16, 17, *Barker Tower*, *Lendal Tower*, Multangular Tower, *Anglian Tower* [19].

The last of these was not really part of the defences of the city in medieval times. The same could be said of the precinct walls of St Mary’s Abbey but they are included as an off-trail extra in this guide; on an anti-clockwise walk round them starting at Bootham Bar, the towers are: Postern Tower, E, D, St Mary’s Tower, C, B, A, *Water Tower*.

The underlined towers here are where the Walls change direction in a big way. The towers in italics are not interval towers –or do not look like interval towers at the moment –as they do not currently have the Walls on both sides of them.

We know earlier names for some of these towers but these seem of little interest except to specialist historians; the current names usually have an obvious meaning and origin or are a puzzle. An exception is Clifford’s Tower, this probably started as an unofficial name [its earliest official use was in Elizabethan times] referring to the time when Sir Roger Clifford was hanging from it, after being executed for taking part in an armed rebellion against Edward II in 1322 [though some say his execution was by slow hanging from the tower]. Other exceptions are Barker Tower [barkers used tree bark in the tanning of leather, they also used lots of water so were probably based near this tower on the River Ouse, an area called Tanner’s Moat is close by] and Lendal Tower [“Lendal” is a shortening distortion of “St Leonard’s Landing” or “St Leonard’s Landing Hill”, goods and people were landed from the Ouse beside the tower, St Leonard’s Hospital was close].

## **Information boards & markers**

There are several different types of information board on the City Walls Trail but the commonest and most informative are the 18 orange and purple boards. **P.5.1.** The 15 main boards include a map showing most of the trail and an estimate of how long it takes to walk to the next boards in both directions along the trail. Some information on these is outdated [e.g. phone number]. Each bar has its large orange and purple board [Micklegate Bar has 2!] and most of the rest are at the other places where you can go up to the wall-walk. Many of these 15 boards are accompanied by a section of a metal map you can take a rubbing of to build up a complete A4 map of the Walls and the old city inside them.

There is only one information board on the wall-walk but there are a few places where you walk over words and symbols set into the stone. These tell you of something special to look at there –but they can be a bit of a puzzle. They have narrow frames which have a “V” cut out of them pointing in the direction you should look. **P.4.5, P.10.2. .**

The route of the City Walls Trail between the lengths of walkable wall-walk is marked on the ground with small brass pavement studs showing a tower with battlements. **P.9.1.** Following these studs can be fun but it’s more of a challenge than originally intended because a few have gone missing and 3 have even gone to the wrong side of a road [the city archaeologist planned to get these three removed in 2011 but city authorities act slowly in York –that’s partly why we still have the Walls to walk round!]. There seems to be no official map showing the whole studded route [with its two short diversions] but there’s a leaflet version available to print on the Friends of York Walls website –and there is this guide you are reading! Glass marbles set in the pavement are part of a separate [“Breadcrumbs”] trail. Occasional small mosaics e.g. in the path west of the Multangular Tower [section 13] are mainly separate again.

On at least some parts of the wall-walk you may notice small brass markers embedded every 25metres along the middle of the wall-walk, the easiest to spot are domed and a centimetre across [every 100metres]; others are smaller and flatter, circular or hexagonal –these are simply to help those involved in maintenance to map problems that need attention.

## **Refreshments, Seats & Toilets**

These are mentioned, usually in more detail, usually as “off-trail extras” in the trail guide; the section featuring them is given in brackets at the end of each description here.

There are many cafés, restaurants and pubs close to the Walls trail, what follows are brief details of some you might not notice or which are so special that you might want to plan to visit them.

Grays Court has its own steps down from the Walls into its splendid garden below the north corner of the trail [100 metres north west of Monk Bar]. It is fairly expensive [fair for its location, varied menu and surroundings –garden and house], to check availability, especially of the steps, phone 01904 612614 or go to its website. [trail section2] **P.2.9.**

In contrast, Keystones at Monk Bar is an ordinary pub in the Scream chain but it has flat access from the pavement to an excellent, sheltered, open air eating and drinking space set against the outer ramparts and close by an old icehouse which is set into the ramparts. [trail section3] **P.3.4.**

In even greater contrast to Grays Court is the café of Morrison’s supermarket [its toilet is next to the café]. This is about 400 metres south east of Monk Bar. It is close to the trail and easy to find as it’s at the base of a chimney that is huge by York’s standards –and handsome by mine. Leave the trail by a part-pelican crossing [to your left when you are just past the closest point to the Victorian chimney], then go up a short path till you get to the chimney. [trail section5] **P.5.4.**

Another contrast is the small, wonderful, church-run café inside Walmgate Bar [usually open 10.00 -6.00, not Sundays, phone 01904 464050, it’s “gatehousecoffee” on Facebook]. Three of the small wonders it is full of [the barbican, portcullis and toilet] are behind the counter-bar –so ask. [trail section7] **P.7.4, P.7.5.**

A fourth contrast is “The Postern Gate” [unsurprisingly next to Fishergate Postern Tower and beside the trail]. This pub is run by Wetherspoons, so it has cheap food. It has a terrace looking out onto the River Foss and castle walls; it is in a modern building I think fits in very well with its medieval neighbours. [trail section9] **P.8.5.**

The Bar Convent [café-restaurant and free museum] is on the south-east corner of the crossroads just outside Micklegate Bar. It is in a fine Georgian building which also houses the oldest Roman Catholic nunnery in England. [trail section11] **P.11.2.**

On the west corner of the trail, Barker Tower, on the south bank of the River Ouse [and occasionally surrounded by the Ouse], is about 20 metres of steps [down then up] from the trail. This medieval tower has a small, excellent but toilet-less café called the Perky Peacock; currently it may not open at weekends or late in the afternoon. [www.facebook.com/theperkypeacock may get you details] [trail section12] **P.12.8.**

King’s Manor university café is cheap, good and often quiet in a fascinating old building but it may not be open [usually not weekends or after 3.00], it usually has a board out at the Manor’s gilded gates in the square opposite Bootham Bar. [trail section13] **P.13.12.**

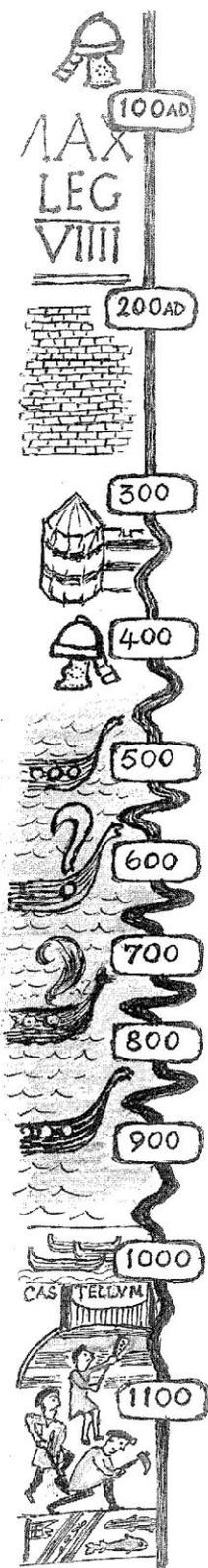
There are a few benches actually on the Walls –especially in the north corner, half of them in the tower at the angle of that corner. The Walls trail goes past several benches in the beautiful but sometimes crowded Museum Gardens [trail section13] **P.13.5** , in the smaller and quieter Tower Gardens [south corner] **P.9.10** , in the even smaller and quieter gardens by the Red Tower [trail section9] **P.5.5.** and in Exhibition Square [trail sections1 &13]. A lovely lawn-less garden with benches has recently been created just inside the Walls at Peaseholme Green **P.4.7.** The entrance to this is 80 metres from the Walls trail. You find this easy-to-miss entrance on your right just before the Quilt Museum if you turn right [along the pavement] where the trail comes off the Walls 300 metres south-east of Monk Bar. [trail section5]

The Victorians built toilets for men at every bar, these have gone but both sexes now have toilets at Bootham Bar [trail section1]. Just outside the Walls, 100 metres from Micklegate Bar, are the Nunnery Lane car park toilets [turn left, staying on the pavement as you leave the city by the bar] [trail section11].

There are no public toilets near the other bars but when the trail turns away from Clifford's Tower [in the middle of the south corner] you can leave the trail by walking clockwise around the Tower, staying on the pavement, when the pavement ends with a car park entrance there are toilets 30 metres in front of you [trail section9]. It is planned that all these toilets will be "upgraded" in 2014, they will then start to charge 40 pence –except to those using a special card to access the toilets for the disabled.

Two free public toilets for disabled and other people are part of a new restaurant in the Museum Gardens - leave the trail by going first left after entering the gardens, then go first left again, and the toilets are in the corner on your right about 30 metres ahead, currently they are just labelled "sluice"[trail section13]. The toilets of the public library are close to you just before you enter the Museum Gardens: to get to them continue along the pavement instead of going into the Gardens, the library is on your left after 30 metres [trail section13].

# TIMELINE



The Roman Empire was growing. In 71AD the 9th legion came north and built a fort centred on where the Minster is now.

They built stone gateways (at least) for their fort. It was 400 by 500 metres, the base for 5,000 soldiers.

The Roman 6th legion built (or rebuilt) stone walls for the fort – probably when Emperor Severus and his family lived in York. A walled town had grown up opposite the fort, on the west side of the Ouse.

Some walls of the Roman fort were rebuilt, probably when Emperor Constantius was in York with his son, Constantine. A strong and showy wall faced the Ouse: two stripes of red tiles ran along the pale magnesian limestone wall and its tall protruding towers.

The Roman Empire got weaker, the legions were withdrawn to defend Rome. Britain entered the “Dark Ages”, a time when we are not sure what happened to York’s defensive walls.

Angles invaded and settled [coming from what is now Denmark], giving us the name, England.

In 627 King Edwin was baptised “under the lofty walls of the city of York... first built by Roman hands” according to Alcuin (writing in the next century).

In 867 Viking invaders captured Anglian York. At the time it was said that York’s lack of strong walls led to this capture. The Vikings probably defended their “Jorvik” with earth banks and wood walls using half of the Roman fort’s walls and extending them to the River Foss.

From 1066 William the Conqueror and his Norman army forced the English to accept him as King. He built castles to enforce his law. His two castles in York [built 1068-9] became part of the circle of defences around the city - and so did the moats and lake he made by damming the Foss.

An extra earth rampart was built to protect the suburb of Walmgate on the east bank of the River Foss. Arched stone gateways were built through the ramparts.

In 1244 Henry III ordered York's wood castle to be rebuilt in stone. Fear of Scots and better siege machines led the city to build stone walls on its earth ramparts. City pride may also have been a motive.

A Scots army reached Bootham Bar in 1319, it didn't attack the Walls but it defeated an "army" of York people who chased after it. Monk Bar was built in its new position and the last of the Walls were built in stone.

A barbican and portcullis were added to each to each bar (as traders went through them they had to pay a tax to help maintain the walls). The Walls and bars were complete.

York people became short of money and work. Yorkshire anti-tax rebels damaged south-east Bars in 1489. Red Tower was built of brick by tilers to save money on stone. Masons harassed the tilers, probably murdering one. The present Fishergate Postern Tower was built to replace Fishergate Bar.

York's Walls were made ready to face the "Northern Rebellion" (of Roman Catholics against Elizabeth I, 1569-70)

The gaoler at Clifford's Tower stole its stones! York's corporation protested in 1596 & 7 and he was stopped.

Charles I prepared York's defences to face Civil War armies supporting Parliament. He left an army here and York was besieged in 1644. Cannon and mining damaged the walls.

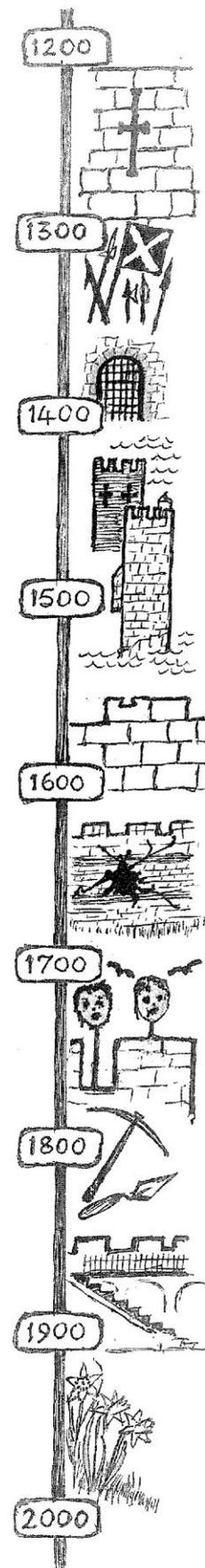
York's defences started to be pretty ruins in rich people's gardens or widened walks reminding the public of a dangerous past. Then "Bonnie Prince Charlie" invaded in 1745 - the Walls were hurriedly repaired! This scare over and some invaders executed, extra arches were created at the bars.

York's corporation [and then its council] wanted to open up York with new roads and then railways. It took down some bits of the Walls - many objected. A footpath society collected money and support to repair the Walls to be a public path. Slowly this society won over York's council. York's council restored the Walls for the public to use as a path.

In 1922 the Walls and other defences were made a "scheduled ancient monument" with legal protection.

Daffodils planted for celebrations and sad commemorations.

In 2011 Friends of York Walls formed with free membership to promote use and appreciation of the Walls.



## Glossary

Anglian: to do with people who took over the north of England after the Romans withdrew [and gave England its name!], an Anglian king became Christian in York in 627AD.

bar: York's name for its main fortified medieval gateways [they bar the way into the city, they are a barrier]

barbican: a big, defendable, front extension to a fortified gateway

batter: a wall [or part of a wall] that slopes back rather than being vertical, sometimes at the base of thick, defensive walls

coat of arms: a badge, usually symbols on a shield, identifying a particular individual, family, city etc.

common land: land that is reserved for everyone to use, where private building and fencing is not allowed

corporation: the local people governing York from the early Middle Ages till around 1835 when a more democratic council took over.

council: unless more fully described, this is the organisation led by elected councillors with the power to govern local matters in York since 1835

C.Y.C: City of York Council, the current organisation with the power to govern local matters in York

drawbridge pit: a pit to take the castle-end of a drawbridge when the bridge pivots into the up position [which leaves attackers without a bridge to cross]

embrasure: the low bits of a parapet with battlements, also where a wall is hollowed out behind a window eg. to help an archer aim out of a slit window.

enfilading fire: shooting a set of attackers from the side so your shots run down the line of attackers.

garde-robe: a medieval term for what today is often called a toilet

Georgian: to do with the times George I–IV were Kings [1714-1830]

Georgian-style: in this guide used for architecture using symmetrically placed largish windows which are mainly upright rectangles with glass divided by wood glazing bars into smaller upright rectangles, also often using pillars linked by horizontals or round arches, roofs look flat or flattish.

Gothic: in this guide used for church architecture from the Middle Ages, buildings with tall, pointed arches to frame windows, doors and aisles.

keep: the building in a castle which is most heavily defended.

medieval: to do with the Middle Ages

Middle Ages: in this guide used for 1150AD-1500 [but elsewhere often for 500AD to 1500]

merlon: the taller bits of a parapet with battlements.

musket loop: hole in a wall for a small gun to be fired through, muskets were like an early rifle but smooth bored.

Norman: to do with people from northern France who conquered England in 1066

parapet: small wall protecting you from a fall –and from arrows etc.

pelicon crossing: pedestrian light controlled road crossing, the lights stop traffic when pedestrians press a button [the proper names for variants in these crossings are pelican, puffin, toucan and pegasus but in this guide they are all “pelicon”]

portcullis: a heavy gate that slides down in grooves to close. It usually has spikes at the bottom to fix it firmly in the earth

postern: minor gate

ramparts: defensive mounds of earth

Roman: to do with the empire that was based on Rome and which controlled York from 71AD to about 400

Victorian: to do with the time Victoria was queen [1837-1901]

Viking: to do with raiders, traders and settlers from Scandinavia who captured York in 866

wall-walk: walkway high on a wall, running along the wall, usually behind a defensive parapet.

zebra crossing: striped road crossing where pedestrians have right of way at all times

## **LIST OF MAPS**

- Map1 the City Walls Trail and access to the wall-walk
- Map2 the origin of the Walls
- Map3 the North Corner, Bootham Bar to Monk Bar
- Map4 the East Corner, Monk Bar to Walmgate Bar
- Map5 the South Corner, Walmgate Bar to Micklegate Bar
- Map6 the West Corner, Micklegate Bar to Bootham Bar

## **LIST OF PICTURES (To be included in a later version)**

Acknowledgements: David Patrick ([www.davidpatrick-art.com](http://www.davidpatrick-art.com)) freely let me –and helped me – use his pictures of the Walls –all the coloured pictures here –he is in no way responsible for my drawing of Fishergate Postern Tower or my time line illustrations! He is also not responsible for the descriptive titles below.

Sunderland Museum and Winter Gardens efficiently provided the ‘Hudson For Ever’ image and allowed me to use it.

The number given to each picture below shows the position on the trail of the main feature pictured, the first number is the section of the trail [14 indicates it is not on the trail], the second number gives the order of the picture within that section [going clockwise round the trail].

- 1.1 The classic view of Bootham Bar
- 2.1 Ditch, ramparts and Walls at Lord Mayor’s Walk
- 3.1 Approaching Monk Bar on the trail
- 3.2 The medieval city-side of Monk Bar
- 8.1 The Walls going to Fishergate Postern Tower
- 8.2 Past Threats : Fishergate Postern Tower
- 9.1 From Clifford’s Tower to the Eye of York
- 10.1 Baile Hill
- 10.2 The wall-walk from Baile Hill
- 10.3 The Walls from Baile Hill
- 10.4 The Walls back to Baile Hill
- 10.5 Bitchdaughter Tower
- 11.1 Approaching Micklegate Bar on the trail
- 13.1 The Multangular Tower and the gate to its insides
- 14.1 Hudson’s election postcard

## **LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS (To be included in a later version)**

The number given to each photograph below shows the position of the view or feature on the trail, the first number is the section of the trail [14 indicates it is not on the trail], the second number gives the order of the photographs within that section [going clockwise round the trail]. A bracketed comment tells you if the photograph is not taken from the trail, except where this is obvious from the title.

Acknowledgements: Alan Fleming provided several photographs (he has made a collection of his and others' photographs of the Walls publicly available on [www.flickr.com/groups/scenefromthewalls/pool/](http://www.flickr.com/groups/scenefromthewalls/pool/)).

- 1.1 Decorations and defensive windows high on Bootham Bar
- 1.2 View into York from Victorian arrow slit in Bootham Bar
- 1.3 Georgian housing in quiet Precentor's Court [off-trail extra]
- 2.1 Perpendicular and Decorated: stone traceries of the Minster seen through an ash tree
- 2.2 The Minster from the north, beyond the Dean's garden
- 2.3 Robin Hood Tower and Minster at night [from off-trail]
- 2.4 From Robin Hood Tower: Ditch, Ramparts, Walls and impractical arrow slits
- 2.5 Fun-sized Victorian turrets at tower 28
- 2.6 The ramparts and tower 28 at daffodil time [from off-trail]
- 2.7 An embrasure's new stone, with York St John's University beyond
- 2.8 A much misunderstood plaque speaks precisely of walls "restored"
- 2.9 Grays Court, the Treasurer's House and the Minster
- 3.1 The medieval portcullis hard at work in Monk Bar
- 3.2 A mason's mark in the medieval archway at Monk Bar
- 3.3 The front of Monk Bar: signs of serious –and less serious– defence [off-trail extra]
- 3.4 Extraordinarily well-placed pub garden with ice house [off-trail extra]
- 4.1 The trail from Monk Bar: with buildings Roman, medieval, Georgian and modern
- 4.2 A musket loop seems to have been made by filling an embrasure
- 4.3 An excavated corner tower of the Roman fort
- 4.4 Jewbury below the Walls [the burial plaque is half hidden behind the tree trunk]
- 4.5 Pointing to things of interest: one of about seven similar signs on the wall-walk
- 4.6 The burial plaque: marking graves of York's medieval Jews [from off-trail]
- 4.7 A public but almost secret garden below the Walls [off-trail extra]
- 4.8 Looking back to ramparts, Walls, Monk Bar and the Minster
- 5.1 Three of the 6 types of notice/information board commonly used on the trail
- 5.2 Layerthorpe bridge, though beset with lamp-posts, tries to echo the Walls behind it.
- 5.3 A view [with greylag geese] to remind us of the medieval marshy lake that was here
- 5.4 The chimney of an early, energy-efficient incinerator signposts a café [off-trail extra]
- 5.5 Rosemary Place, Red Tower and the Walls beyond [from off-trail]
- 6.1 Medieval St Margaret's amidst council housing
- 6.2 Medieval [or, perhaps, Victorian] arrow-slit sheltered by a stone hood
- 6.3 Georgian [?] steps below a medieval interval tower [from off-trail]
- 6.4 Picnic on the low ramparts from just before Walmgate Bar
- 7.1 Walmgate Bar –does the barbican's base show damage from a Civil War mine? [from off-trail]
- 7.2 Damage from a cannon-ball [?] on the barbican's front wall [off-trail extra]
- 7.3 Stones [at the bottom] said to show musket-ball damage at Walmgate Bar [off-trail extra]
- 7.4 The portcullis behind the counter in Walmgate Bar's café [off-trail extra]
- 7.5 The barbican's wall-walk and "killing ground" at Walmgate Bar [off-trail extra]
- 8.1 Stones showing 1489 fire damage [?] at Fishergate Bar
- 8.2 Fishergate Bar was a major bar in medieval times [off-trail extra]
- 8.3 Plaque at Fishergate Bar tells of a 1487 "mayre" and 60 "yadys" of "wal" [off-trail extra]

- 8.4 Simple mason's mark in a foot tunnel at Fishergate Bar [off-trail extra]
- 8.5 The trail towards Fishergate Postern Tower and the castle walls beyond
- 8.6 A mason's mark [top right] and Fishergate Postern Tower beyond [off-trail extra]
- 8.7 Snow or ice occasionally result in closure of the wall-walk
- 8.8 Embrasures converted to windows at Fishergate Postern Tower
- 9.1 A brass stud marks the trail near the castle walls
- 9.2 The drawbridge pit in front of the castle walls shows the site of the lost south gate.
- 9.3 Daffodils sadly signifying stars of David below Clifford's Tower
- 9.4 Handsome but hated, the Debtors' Prison, now part of the Castle Museum [off-trail extra]
- 9.5 Magistrates' Court, Clifford's Tower and Castlegate beyond the eye of York [off-trail extra]
- 9.6 Gargoyle to drain water from the wall-walk of Clifford's Tower [off-trail extra]
- 9.7 First floor garde-robe and signs of stone-stealing at Clifford's Tower [off-trail extra]
- 9.8 Narrow wall-walk on the lowest length of the Walls at Tower Place
- 9.9 Davy Tower, now converted into a house
- 9.10 Clifford's Tower [from a little off-trail, in Tower Gardens]
- 10.1 Mason's mark [centre of photograph] in the interval tower after Baile Hill
- 10.2 Looking back to Baile Hill and Clifford's Tower, as suggested by the sign in the wall-walk
- 10.3 Victoria Bar, Sadler Tower and the Walls beyond [from off-trail]
- 10.4 Romantic turrets which vented Victorian smells from Scarcroft School
- 10.5 All-edible alexanders, brought to Britain by the Romans [from off-trail]
- 10.6 St Mary's Bishophill Junior, the oldest church tower in York
- 11.1 Defence and decoration: Micklegate Bar, York's principal bar [off-trail extra]
- 11.2 The Bar Convent, museum and cafe by Micklegate Bar [off-trail extra]
- 11.3 View into York from the trail through Micklegate Bar
- 11.4 Rubbing from the metal map at Micklegate Bar [just off-trail by the second set of steps]
- 12.1 Looking back to the Bar Convent from the next interval tower
- 12.2 Railways encroach on the Walls: 1840 arches and modern office buildings
- 12.3 Shadowy signal box [?] where the railways once ran through the Walls [from off-trail]
- 12.4 1870s [and present] railway station and hotel [and a half-timbered bus shelter]
- 12.5 Council offices newly developed from the former station's buildings
- 12.6 The Walls leading the eye to the Minster
- 12.7 Civil War [?] musket loop set into small embrasure in Victorian rebuild
- 12.8 Barker Tower [with its café open] with Lendal Tower on the Ouse's other side
- 13.1 Local and national symbols and coats of arms on Lendal Bridge
- 13.2 Roman Catholic St Wilfrid's appears to look down on the Minster
- 13.3 Pierced medieval walls atop a red-striped Roman wall -with a Civil War repair [?]
- 13.4 Abbey ruins beyond a pear-barked beech tree
- 13.5 The ruins of St Mary's Abbey's church with St Mary's Tower beyond [off-trail extra]
- 13.6 Pre-Roman cup and ring carvings in the Museum Gardens
- 13.7 Yellow corydalis and medieval stonework above the Multangular Tower's Roman walls
- 13.8 Roman coffins, Roman walls and the ruins of St Leonard's Hospital
- 13.9 Holes in the Walls looking back at the inside of the Multangular Tower [off-trail extra]
- 13.10 Flowery Roman walls lead to the Anglian Tower [off-trail extra]
- 13.11 Ivy leaved toadflax, "mother of thousands" at home in the Walls
- 13.12 Charles I's coat of arms above the main door to the King's Manor [off-trail extra]
- 13.13 St Mary's Tower, only medieval to the left of its Civil War scar [off-trail extra]
- 14.1 Constantine the Great, off-trail, outside the south door to the Minster
- 14.2 Edward II seems to examine his nails in the Minster's great screen of medieval Kings
- 14.3 Mason's marks on a recent church restoration at Great Givendale in the Wolds
- 14.4 Red tiles acting as a tie through the Roman wall near the Tower of London