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castle, built by William the Conqueror, which is now the county prison. York is a city and county of itself; and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and, among the modern buildings, are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington, and an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle. Among the charitable foundations is an asylum for lunatics. The Ouse is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the German Ocean. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, 89 E of Lancaster, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 53 59 N.

YORK, a county of Pennsylvania, 64 miles long and 24 broad. In 1790, it contained 37,747 inhabitants. Its capital, of the same name, is 15 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 43 W, lat. 39 17 N.

YORK, Nzw, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic; on the E by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N by the 45 deg. of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW and S by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. The hills in this country are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, and Indian corn.

YORK, NEW, a city of N America, capital of the state of the same name. It is situate at the SW point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is four miles in circumference. York Island is 15 miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. It is joined to the mainland by a bridge called King's Bridge. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East River, is defended from the violence

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of the sea by the islands which interlock with each other; so that, except that of Rhode Island, the harbour of New York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best of the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614. New York is 97 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 9 W, lat. 40 43 N.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and Durham; on the E by the German Ocean; on the S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the SW by Cheshire; on the W by Lancashire; and on the NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N to S, and 115 from E to W, and is divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West ridings. It is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market-towns, and 563 parishes. It lies in the diocese of York (except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chester) and sends 30 members to parliament. The air and soil vary extremely. The E riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy: great numbers of lean sheep are therefore fold hence, and sent into other counties to be fattened. The W riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate vallies consist of good pasturage for the largest cattle. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it has good arable and pasture land; and rape and potatoes are grown here in great quantities. Richmondshire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itself: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. The principal products of this county

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