
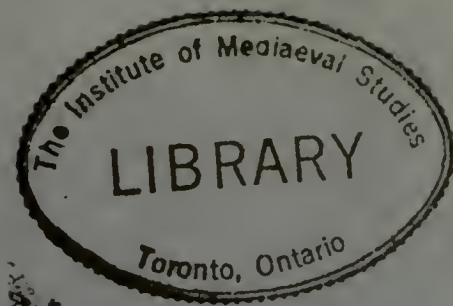


CANTERBURY
CATHEDRAL
ILLUSTRATED.

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FROM ST. MARTIN'S.

Published by Henry W. ...

ILLUSTRATIVE VIEWS
OF THE
METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
CANTERBURY;

EXHIBITING
THE MOST INTERESTING POINTS OF ITS ARCHITECTURE AND ANTIQUITIES,
IN

NINETEEN HIGHLY-FINISHED LINE ENGRAVINGS,

FROM DRAWINGS BY HASTINGS,

WITH HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF ITS STRUCTURE, ANTIQUITIES, AND PRESENT STATE.

“ Monumentum ære perennius.”

HORACE.

Canterbury :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HENRY WARD,


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LONDON: WHITTAKER & Co.

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1836.



P R E F A C E .

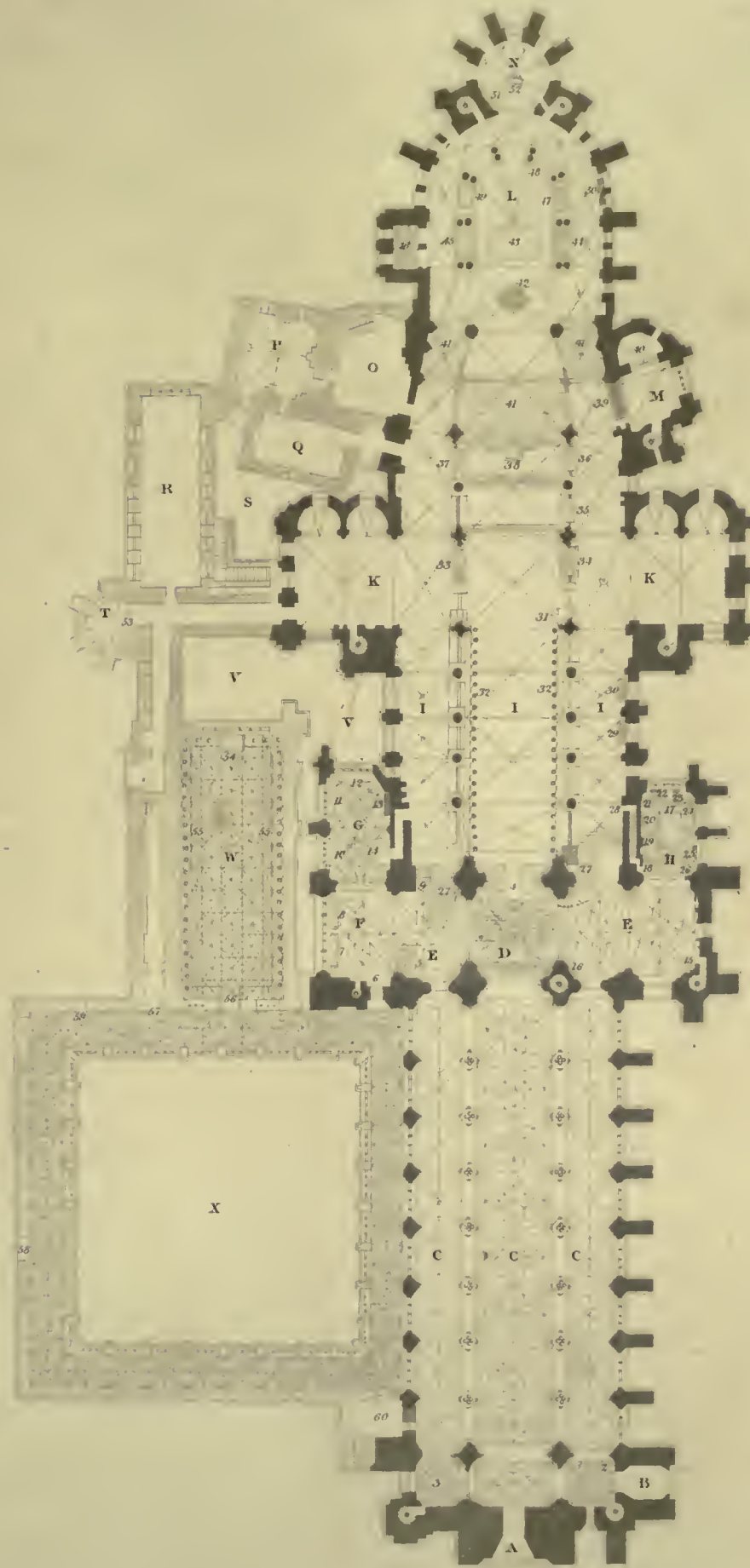


THE plates in this publication furnish views of the most interesting and picturesque portions of the venerable and magnificent Cathedral of Canterbury—their general fidelity and accuracy of detail has been ensured by the proofs of the plates being corrected on the spot. In the accompanying description, care has been taken to embrace every thing essential to a popular account, without encumbering the work with unnecessary details—in a word, no more letter-press has been introduced than was thought requisite to make the publication a complete “Guide to the Cathedral,” and to render the study of this ancient and beautiful pile available to the diffusion of a better understanding of the principles, and a higher relish for the beauties, of Cathedral architecture.

Canterbury, May, 1836.

GROUND PLAN
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
Shewing the Situations of the Tombs.

- 1 Dunstan Tower
- 2 Arundel d^o
- 3 Entrance to the Choir
- 4 Descent to the Martyrdom
- 5 Entrance from the Cloisters
- 6 Tomb of Archb^d Peckham
- 7 D^o Warham
- 8 Descent to the Undercroft
- 9 Mon^t of Dean Rogers
- 10 D^o Baryrave
- 11 D^o Turner
- 12 D^o Boys
- 13 D^o Fotherby
- 14 Staircase to the top of the Church
- 15 D^o Central Tower
- 16 Tomb of Earl of Somerset, Duke of
Arundel and their Lady
- 17 Mon^t of Colonel Prude
- 18 D^o S^r Thomas Thornhurst
- 19 D^o Lady Thornhurst
- 20 D^o Dame Dorothy Thornhurst
- 21 D^o Miss Ann Milles
- 22 Tomb of Arch^d Langton
- 23 Mon^t of Sir G. Rooke
- 24 D^o Sir J. Hales
- 25 D^o F. Godfrey, Esq.
- 26 Ascents to ailes of Choir
- 27 Descent to Choristers Vestry, formerly an
Armoury or Store Room of Relics
- 28 Tomb of Arch^d Reynolds
- 29 D^o Hubert Walter



- 31 Archbishops Throne
- 32 Stalls
- 33 Tomb of Arch^d Chicheley
- 34 D^o Kemp
- 35 D^o Stratford
- 36 D^o Sudbury
- 37 D^o Bouchier
- 38 Altar
- 39 Tomb of Arch^d Mepham
- 40 Minor Canons Vestry
- 41 Ascent to the Trinity Chapel
- 42 Isolated Pavement and Norman tiles
- 43 Site of Becket's Shrine
- 44 Tomb of Edward the Black Prince
- 45 D^o Henry IV. and his Queen
- 46 Chantry Chapel of Henry IV
- 47 Cenotaph of Courtney
- 48 Tomb of Odo Cardinal Challon
- 49 Mon^t of Dean Wotton
- 50 Tomb of Arch^d Theobald
- 51 D^o Cardinal and Arch^d Pile
- 52 Patriarchal Chair
- 53 Font
- 54 Archiepiscopal Seat
- 55 Monks Stalls
- 56 Entrance to Chapter House
- 57 Opening to the Dark Entry
- 58 Formerly Entrance from the Cellars Lodgings
- 59 Ancient entrance from the Dormitory
- 60 D^o entrance from the Archbishops Palace

- A The Western Entrance
- B South Porch
- C Nave and ailes
- D Central Tower
- E Western Transept
- F Martyrdom
- G Dean's or Lady Chapel
- H Warriors or S^t Michael's chapel
- I Choir and ailes
- K Eastern Transept
- L Trinity Chapel
- M S^t Anselm's chapel
- N Becket's Crown
- O Prebend's Vestry
- P Treasury
- Q Auditory
- R Library
- S Open Ground
- T Baptistry
- V Open Ground
- W Chapter House
- X Cloisters

1. In all actual measurements.
2. Engraved by W. Woolbach







James de Cleeve

Engraved by P. W. ...

South Porch
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Printed by ...

HISTORY
OF
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

TRADITION is extremely vague as to the date of the first foundation of a religious edifice within the limits of Canterbury; still there is reasonable ground for conjecture, that a temple was erected here, by the converts to Christianity among the legions of Rome, before that empire was compelled to withdraw her forces from Britain.

On the union of Ethelbert, the fifth King of Kent, with the Christian Princess Bertha, of France, Pope Gregory dispatched forty ecclesiastics, remarkable for their learning and piety, on an enterprise to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. At the head of these missionaries was St. Augustine, styled the Apostle of the English, and the first Archbishop of Canterbury. Finding that the church of Canterbury had been defiled by the ceremonial rites of barbarous superstition, St. Augustine consecrated it afresh, and dedicated the structure to Christ, our Saviour. The sacred building of this period is supposed to have occupied the site of the present crypt, or undercroft, and from this rude and simple edifice arose, by subsequent additions and embellishments, the magnificent and elaborate pile of the present day.

In 1011, the Danes having landed from a numerous fleet, anchored at Sandwich, set fire to Christchurch, and reduced it to ashes, with the exception of the walls. It was, however, restored in the reign of Canute, the Dane, who endeavoured to reconcile his new subjects to his government by repairing the religious houses which had been demolished by his countrymen: under his auspices the church was rebuilt in a cruciform shape, somewhat resembling the present structure. Indeed so much of the edifice as now extends from the western

transept (see letter E in plate of the "Ground Plan" of the cathedral) to the Trinity Chapel (L), is ascribed to this period, although several innovations, easily to be distinguished, have subsequently taken place. In the year 1067, the church appears to have suffered again by fire; and in 1073 Lanfranc, having been appointed by William the Conqueror to preside over the see, pulled down the greater portion of the building, and commenced its re-erection in the Norman style. This work was carried on during the prelaacy of Anselm, the successor of Lanfranc, and under the direction of the ingenious Prior Conrad, who so richly adorned the choir with painted windows, marble pavement, and pictured roof, that it was thence called "The Glorious Choir of Conrad."

In 1130 the choir was again injured by fire; but having been repaired, it was re-dedicated with great solemnity; Henry the First, the Queen, David King of Scotland, and the nobility of both kingdoms being present.

The murder of Archbishop Becket, at the foot of the altar of St. Benedict, ever since called the Martyrdom (F), caused the church to be desecrated for one year; during which time no service was performed, the bells were fastened, the hangings and pictures removed, and dirt and vermin were suffered to accumulate within the walls.

In 1174, three small houses in the city, near the Monastery Gate, having taken fire, a strong south wind carried the flames towards the church, and the devoted choir, for a third time, fell a prey to the devouring element. By the end of the year, 1184, the building was again restored, richer in architectural ornaments, and more magnificent in dimensions, than the Choir of Conrad. Thus finished, that part of the edifice remains to the present day, and is 207 years older than the nave or body of the church.

The next addition to the structure of the cathedral was Trinity Chapel (L), and the tower adjoining (N); in the centre of which chapel, a costly altar-tomb having been prepared for enshrining the now canonized martyr, Thomas a Becket, the translation of his remains from the tomb in the undercroft took place July 7, 1220. At this pompous ceremony the monarch, Henry III., was present; the Pope's Legate, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Rheims, and other prelates carrying the coffin on their shoulders, and depositing it within the new shrine. The expense attending this ceremony embarrassed the three succeeding prelates, the archbishop having provided at his own cost, on the line of road from London, refreshments for all who chose to attend, with provender for their horses, while con-

duits were dispersed about the city which ran with wine. The upper part of the martyr's skull, which had been severed by his murderers, was deposited by itself, in an altar richly decorated, at the eastern extremity of the church, in the tower still called Becket's Crown (N). The festival of this translation became an anniversary of the highest splendour. In 1376 the western transept (E) was rebuilt under the direction of Archbishop Sudbury; and at the same time the nave was pulled down in order to be rebuilt in the pure and elegant style which now prevailed. This work was continued by several succeeding prelates, and under the tasteful superintendence of a learned and ingenious monk, Prior Chillenden.

The style of our national architecture was, at this era, in its purest stage, its peculiar characteristics being lightness and elegance of form, with diversified but not crowded ornaments. The massy and cumbrous round columns of the nave gave place to a groining of delicate ribs, knotted together with roses, escutcheons, &c., while the judiciously scattered trefoil and quatrefoil ornaments, gave additional lightness and beauty. The window, extended to a magnificent size, was gracefully painted, and divided by mullions, and transoms, surmounted by elegant tracery. Buttresses were terminated by light and spiry pinnacles, purfled and crowned with finials; or thrown with magical effect to connect divisions of the building, and break the plain masses of the wall and roof. Niches exquisitely wrought, and carved as by fairy hands, with canopies of tabernacle work, contained sculptured images, sometimes displaying elevated taste and masterly execution. These characteristics are to be met with in the nave, cloister, and chapter house, all being the work of this time.

About the year 1430, Prior Molash furnished a large bell, named Dunstan, to be hung in the tower recently erected at the south-western angle of the church, whence it was called Dunstan Tower. Archbishop Arundel had previously raised a spire on the north-western tower, and placed five bells within its walls.

About the year 1450 the chapel of the Virgin Mary, now called the Dean's Chapel (G), was erected.

The rebuilding of the magnificent central tower, (called the Angel Steeple, in consequence of a gilded cherub having ornamented the top pinnacle of this tower, as built by Lanfranc, and afterwards named Bell Harry tower), was undertaken by Prior Selling, in order that it might harmonize with the proportions of the recent erections. The tower was completed by the succeeding prior, and by Archbishop Morton, who had studied architecture as a liberal accomplishment.

was substituted for one which had been presented by Queen Mary, and about the same time the space within the altar rail was paved with black and white marble.

Time now began to show the marks of his resistless power upon the exterior of the building ; the western transept, the northern side of the nave, with the arcade of the cloister, betray the perishable nature of the materials employed upon their construction. In the prints which illustrate the early histories of the cathedral, the Arundel Steeple at the north-west angle is represented as crowned with a lofty spire. A violent storm in 1703 having done it much injury, it was conceived necessary to take it down, which was soon afterwards effected.

By turns honored and neglected, enriched and despised, revered and plundered, Canterbury Cathedral bears record of every eventful change in our national history, and of every fluctuation in the taste of our predecessors. The Druids probably first hallowed its site by the performance of their mystic rites, while, borne in a train of the masters of the world, the gods of Grecian mythology were here for a while worshipped and invoked. In the dark and low recesses of a rude structure, formed of a ruined temple, here were assembled the earliest Christian communicants : here broke the glorious light of the true faith, while here subtle and designing monks plotted their projects of political ascendancy.

In every view of the city the cathedral rises with great magnificence ; on a nearer approach, however, there is sad want of that space which is necessary to give due effect to a building of such magnitude. It is built in the form of a cross, with a semicircular eastern end.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE BUILDING.

	Feet.
Total exterior length - - - - -	530
Interior ditto - - - - -	514
Length of the nave from the western door to the entrance of the choir -	214
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	71
Exterior, including its aisles - - - - -	82
Height of ditto to the vaulting - - - - -	71
Length of Trinity Chapel and Becket's Crown - - - - -	120
Breadth of Trinity Chapel - - - - -	63
Height of ditto - - - - -	58
Diameter of Becket's Crown - - - - -	32
Length of the western transept - - - - -	124
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	34
Height of the central tower - - - - -	235
Diameter of the same - - - - -	35
Height of its interior vaulting - - - - -	130
Length of the eastern transept - - - - -	154
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	29
Height of ditto - - - - -	71
Length of Lady (Trinity) Chapel - - - - -	37
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	21
Height of ditto - - - - -	36
Length of the chantry of Henry IV. - - - - -	14
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	9
Height at the western end - - - - -	10½
Length of St. Michael's Chapel - - - - -	34
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	21
Height of ditto - - - - -	29
Diameter of the Baptistery - - - - -	17
Square of the cloisters, each side - - - - -	134
Length of the Chapter House - - - - -	92
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	37
Height of ditto - - - - -	54
Height of the Dunstan Steeple - - - - -	130
Height of the former Arundel Steeple - - - - -	100

DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY
OF THE
EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

THE stately central tower of the cathedral forms an object of impressive dignity in the approach to Canterbury. By reason of the contiguous mass of buildings there are few positions from whence, on a near approach to the structure, the parts unfold themselves to advantage. Perhaps the neighbourhood of St. Martin's Church, forms as favourable a station as any, for a general view, especially as it takes in a magnificent assemblage of surrounding objects of antiquity, all of them connected with the history of the cathedral. It is from this position that the view in the plate which fronts the title-page was taken.

From the eastern direction of St. Martin's Church, the cathedral rises nobly above the city; Becket's Crown being the nearest point to the eye, behind which extends the venerable eastern transept, while the Angel Steeple crowns the view in the rear. Over the roof of the transept are seen the pinnacles of the Dunstan Steeple, and the small leaden spires of the Saxon turrets at the junction of the eastern transept with the choir. Immediately to the left of Becket's Crown appears the highly decorated entrance to St. Augustine's Monastery, flanked with octagonal turrets of singular beauty. Still farther are the remains of the Abbey Church, our engraving presenting a view of the splendid ruins of Ethelbert's Tower, previous to their recent destruction. From this point of view there is an agreeable blending of foliage with architectural forms highly picturesque.

The principal avenue from the city to the cathedral close, called Christchurch Gate, presents a front superbly rich, although fast mouldering away from the friable nature of the stone employed in its construction. It was erected in the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, and is a singularly fine specimen of



Drawn by H.S. Stone

Engraved by W. Hebbeth

West Entrance
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.





Drawn by T. Hastings.

Engraved by W. Woolvath.

West Towers.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Ward Canterbury





enriched Tudor architecture. The surface is covered with well-disposed ornaments, a blendid mixture of quatrefoils, escutcheons, armorial bearings, angels, roses, &c. The reverse side, although less decorated, contains some curious grotesque sculpture.

The first impression upon the mind, on advancing into the close, is the want of surrounding space in order to give due effect to the dignity of the edifice. The monastic buildings and Archiepiscopal Palace attached to the church occasioned the encroachment in the first instance; but the evil is now increased by the construction of a number of modern buildings, in no way corresponding with the general features of cathedral architecture.

The western front of the church is the work of Prior Chillenden, a skilful architect of the reign of Richard II., who superintended the rebuilding of the nave, under Archbishops Arundel and Chicheley. The arch of the main entrance is of good proportion, its spandrils are filled up with quatrefoils in circles—over it is a square architrave, above which is a small central niche, with three escutcheons on each side. A band of elegant niches extend themselves on either side with pedestals and canopies of finest workmanship; beneath are square compartments, filled with escutcheons with starred quatrefoils. Above all rises the grand western window, divided by mullions and transoms, and surmounted by elegant tracery.

On the northern side of the grand western window, was a very ancient campanile or bell tower, known as Lanfranc's, although of earlier date: it was also called the Arundel Tower. This has been taken down, and a magnificent tower is now in course of re-building in a style corresponding with that erected at the expense of Archbishop Chicheley, on the southern side. Dunstan Tower is crowned with an embattled roof and pinnacles: its bold graduated buttresses are of very graceful proportions. The building is 130 feet in height, the pinnacles rising nearly 20 feet above the parapet. The beautiful niches we have before mentioned, are continued round the lower part of the Dunstan Tower, and its angular buttresses. At the base of this tower is the grand southern porch. In its ornamental niches the effigies of the four murderers of Becket are stated to have held a place. In the front of the tower is the clock, which strikes the hours on a very large and fine toned bell, weighing 7,500lbs. We have before mentioned that this tower was constructed in the time of Prior Molash.

Proceeding along the southern side of the nave, which is buttressed and well

lighted by eight lofty windows in the wall of the aisle, and a similar number of smaller on the receding wall, divided by flying buttresses and pinnacles, we notice a tasteful octagonal turret at the angle of the western transept, resting upon its supporting buttresses. The great window in front of the transept is very magnificent, and has been judiciously restored. From the junction of this transept with the nave rises the central tower, whose decorations are given in correct proportions in several of our views.

The architecture of that part of the exterior of the building we have been surveying is of a comparatively modern era ; we now enter upon that which is the most ancient. Warrior's or St. Michael's Chapel, contiguous to the western transept, is supposed to possess repairs, in the construction of its walls, under Odo. This chapel was heightened and altered by Archbishop Lanfranc ; and its windows were enlarged at the time of the other great improvements.

As we have before observed, considerable innovation is displayed in the outer walls of the choir. The solid wall, of Saxon origin, was heightened by Lanfranc, and perforated by circular headed windows of increased dimensions. To the same age, namely, that of William the Conqueror's, may be attributed the fantastic girdle of diversified columns, and intersecting arches, which forms a belt to the choir, the eastern transept, and St. Anselm's Chapel. The flat buttresses of the Norman era strengthen the walls, and the windows are decorated with an ornamental capital and mouldings. The formation of the French Church in the undercroft occasioned the breaking open the windows by which the vault is lighted, as also the entrances in front of the eastern transept : these alterations have greatly contributed towards weakening that ancient part of the building. The staircase turret at the angle of the junction of the choir, is remarkable for the ornamental sculpture with which it is embellished above the walls of the choir. Of the transept itself the plate of the "S.W. View of the East Transept" will convey a more correct idea than any description.

Passing onward through the cemetery (vulgarly centry) gate, we come into the conventual garden, traditionally called "the Oaks," which brings us in view of "St. Anselm's Chapel" as represented in the plate. This building has been judiciously restored, having once been of a far greater height than at present. It was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, previously to the shrine of the canonized archbishop being placed in it. The projecting buttresses of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, eastward of St. Anselm's Chapel, are a characteristic mark of

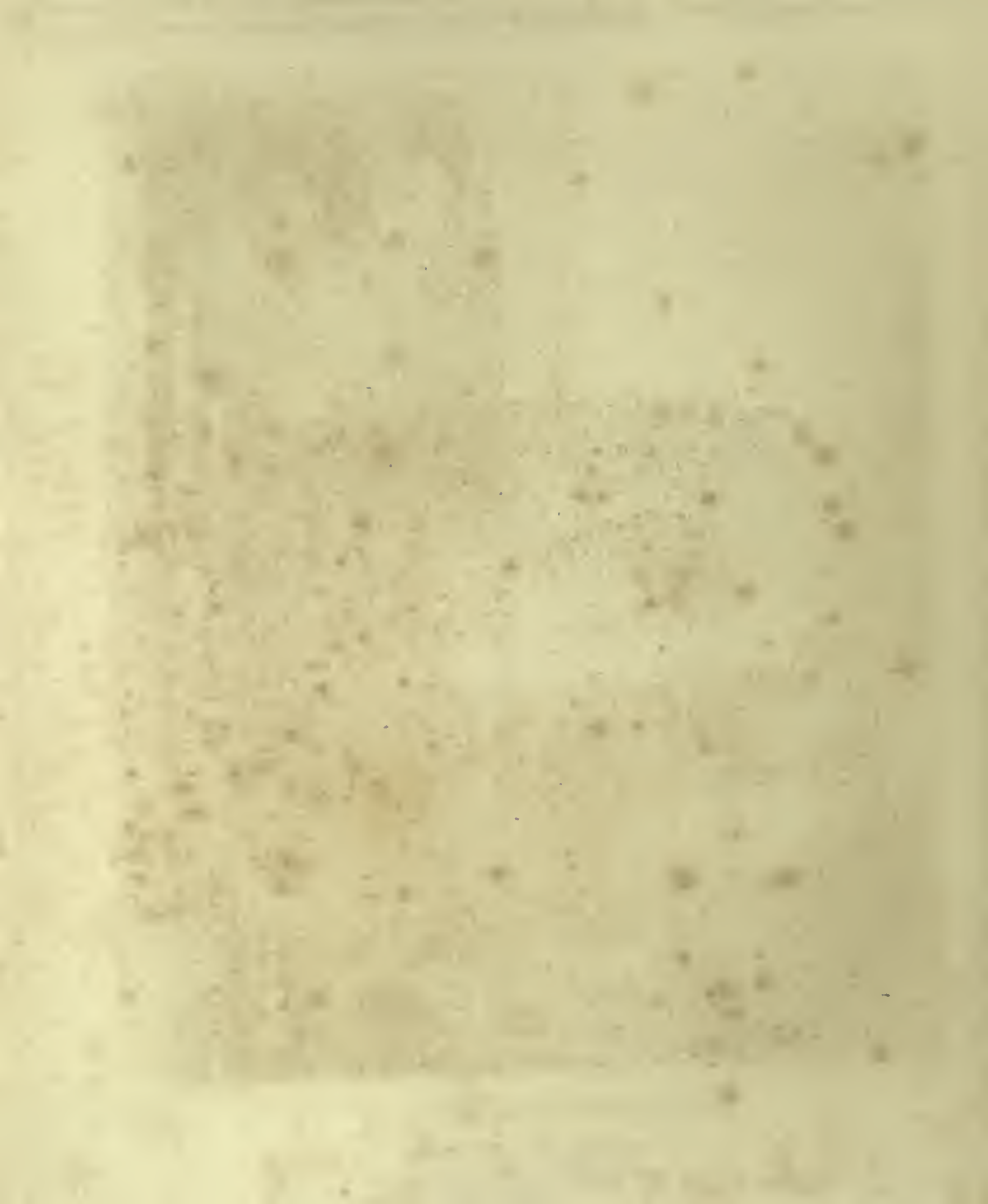


Drawn by J. Eastwood, from a Sketch by H. S. G. ver

Engraved by W. Woodcut

S. M. View of the East Tower
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Ward, Canterbury





Drawn by T. Hastings from a Sketch by H. S. Storer

Engraved by W. Woolnoth

St. Anselm's Chapel:
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Ward, Canterbury





Drawn by T. Hastings, from a sketch by H.S. Storer

East End,

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Hooper Ward, Canterbury.

Engraved by W.P.

an advanced style of architecture from that of the choir. The perforations in them represented in the plate, seem to form a prelude to that noble invention, the flying buttress, which another gradation of advance served to produce.

The next plate, the "East End," brings us to the extremity of the structure. We have here a comprehensive view of the circular tower intended to contain Becket's shrine, but subsequently found not convenient for the accommodation of his numerous votaries. Its aspect displays it to have been left unfinished: what was the design of its original termination is unknown; probably it was intended at the period of the other great reparations, to have crowned its turrets with spires, and its buttresses with pinnacles.

Passing through the avenue leading by the deanery and prebendal houses, anciently the prior's residence, we come into the Green Court, a square area. The eastern side was anciently the residence of the prior; the other ranges of buildings were the various offices of the convent, as its brewhouse, bakehouse, granary, &c. Next the gate from the city, at which the conventual porter was stationed, are the remains of a spacious hall, appropriated for the accommodation of poor pilgrims. This apartment conveys a noble idea of monastic hospitality, having been 150 feet in length, and 40 broad. A steward and attendant were attached to it, who furnished its tables with a regular allowance from the offices of the cellarer—a liberality which was distinct from the daily distribution in the almshouse adjoining, where all the fragments of the refectory were given to the poor. The entrance to this *domus hospitium*, is highly interesting; among the sculptured ornaments of its columns and arches may be traced, on the capitals, a close imitation of that beautiful Grecian embellishment commonly called the honey-suckle.

The northern side of the cathedral possesses a general correspondence with its opposite, although from the earliest date it appears to have been enveloped by the monastic offices: these buildings converted to modern uses, have screened the lower parts of the walls from the effects of the weather. A very perfect specimen of the belt of intersecting arches, which surrounded Lanfranc's structure, may be examined by exploring this side of the building more closely from an aperture in the undercroft. Many curious remains of Lanfranc's work, and very probably of Odo's exist in the vaults beneath the auditory, the baptistery, and other erections in this quarter.

By following the course of the dark entry into the cloister, we witness the deplorable effect of the northern blast upon the comparatively modern nave and

western transept. The view in the plate "from the N. West." gives a picturesque representation of the nave and western transept, with an angular view of the central tower. This transept displays, even in ruins, the lightness and elegance of Sudbury's design.

Upon examining the cloister, we find traces of that which existed prior to the time of Chillenden. The roof of the cloister walk is a vault of converging groins, with escutcheons at the intersections of the ribs bearing the arms of benefactors to the church to the number of 683. The surrounding walls contain several enriched entrances of various antiquity, of which that leading into the Martyrdom is the most distinguished by ornament. This entrance is also remarkable as the way by which the archbishop entered the cathedral from his palace, although on occasions of great solemnity he took the course of the great western door.—Opposed to this, on the western side, is the way by which the archbishop entered the cloister, evidently of the time of Chillenden. The southern walk was formerly, being less likely to be intruded upon by the conventual attendants, held sacred for the purposes of meditation and prayer, the walls being painted with texts of scripture. The area of the cloister is now used as a burial ground, and various monumental tablets of modern date are affixed to its walls.

One of the entrances in the cloister is to the Chapter House, a magnificent building—well proportioned and lofty, it strikes with awe and admiration upon entering it. Its form is a parallelogram: at the eastern and western extremities are two corresponding windows, of superb dimensions and adornment, the work of Chillenden, and decorated with his name and arms. In the plate "View of Chapter House and Cloisters," an exterior view is given of the window at the western end, which contains some remains of painted glass, in figures representing the orders of the hierarchy, with titles inscribed "Cherubim, Seraphim, Angeli, Archangeli, Virtutes, Potestates, Dominationes." On the north the plain surface of the upper wall is broken by four blank windows corresponding to others which give light, on the opposite side. Above these the ceiling forms an elegant vault enriched with gilt ribs upon a white ground, with roses, stars, and escutcheons at the intersections. All this was the work of the same able artist, while the stall-work, which surrounds the apartment, is the production of his equally intelligent predecessor, Prior Henry. This stall-work consists of a seat and magnificent canopy at the eastern end, on each side of which are six stalls, divided by columns of Petworth marble, gilt and painted. The work is continued along



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Engraved by W. Woolnoth

View from the West.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Ward, Canterbury





Engraved by J. J. Smith

Designed by J. J. Smith

View of Chapter House and Westwerk
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

either side, in a somewhat plainer, yet truly elegant form. The pavement has suffered considerably, and the monumental stones, which are those of some of the priors and architects, and which were removed from the nave at the time the pavement there was repaired, are stripped of their brasses. In the Chapter House of the monks of Christchurch, on this spot, though in a prior building, was witnessed the degrading spectacle of a high souled monarch submitting to be scourged by presumptuous monks, with the most humiliating accompaniments which church penance could inflict.

Upon the dissolution of the convent, when so spacious an apartment was needless for the assemblage of a chapter, of a dean and twelve prebendaries, it was converted into a sermon-house, and fitted up with a pulpit, pews, and galleries. The indecorum of the removal of the congregation after prayers in the choir, with the attendant struggle for seats, occasioned it to be disused. It has answered the purpose of a parish church, while that of St. Andrew in the city was re-building. It appears to have served as a barrack for the Hanoverian troops quartered here in 1756, as also for the Hessians who succeeded. It is now in a state of almost total disuse.

DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY
OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

UPON gaining the centre of the church, after entering by the south porch, the eye is enchanted with the effect of the vista of the nave, its graceful clustered columns receding in gradual perspective, and the lofty arch of its groined roof diminishing in distance. The spacious western window, though inferior in the brilliancy of its hues to those of earlier date, has a noble effect from its extent. It is divided into bays, and above, by sub-divisions, into smaller compartments. That immediately under the point of the arch, contains the arms of Richard II. while the second range contains six small figures between the arms of his first and second wife. The third stage has ten saints. The fourth, the twelve Apostles, with two figures kneeling. Below these, are seven large figures of our kings, beginning with Canute. The figures in the two remaining courses were nearly destroyed, and have been replaced.

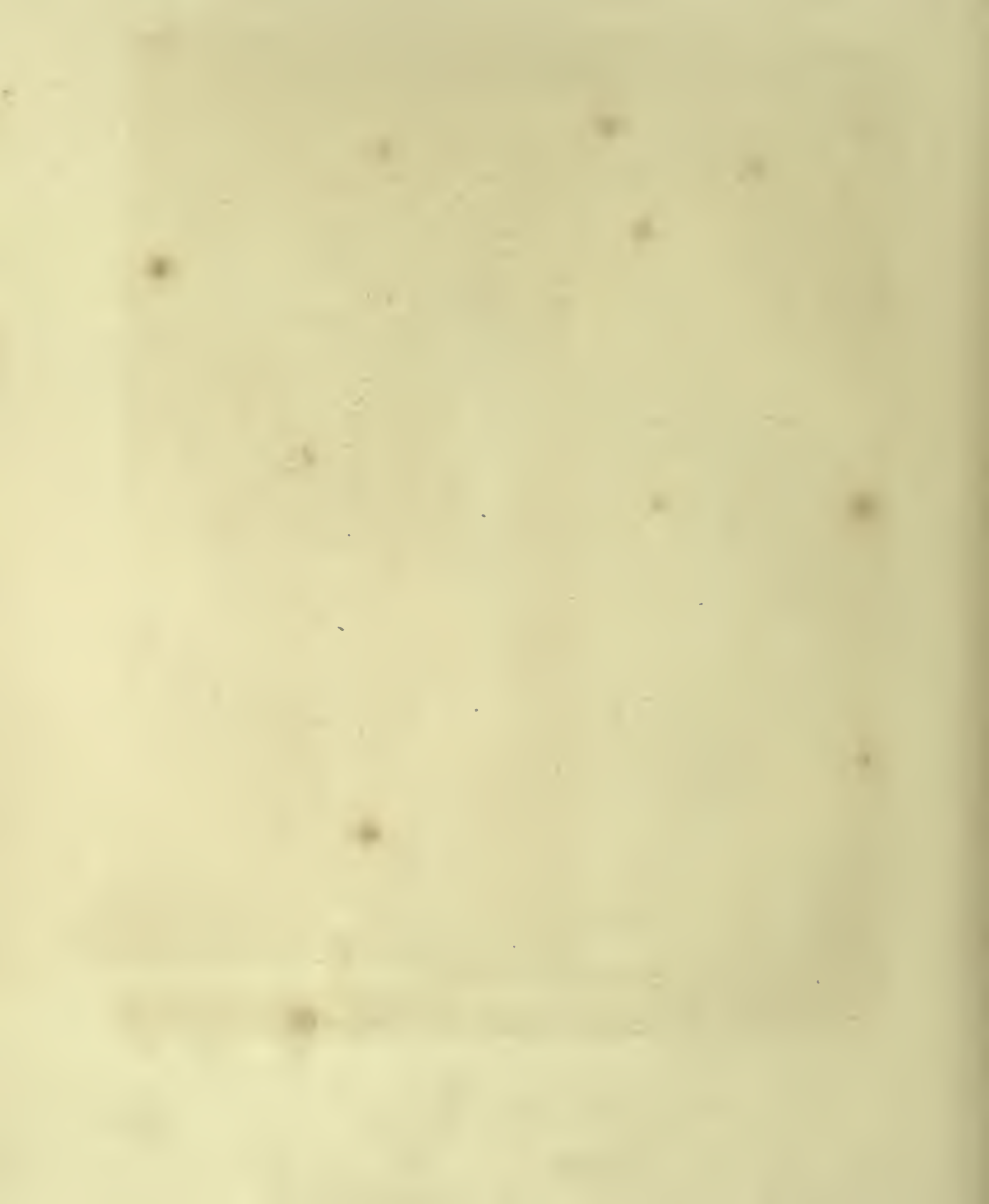
At the extremity of the northern aisle, the space of the interior of the Arundel Tower, was, previous to its recent removal, fitted up in a plain manner for a consistory court. The end of the opposite aisle is the spot selected for the drawing given in the "View of the Nave from the S. Aisle." On the left the sight is directed obliquely across the building, and through the arch, at the extremity of the northern aisle, into the north-west transept, or martyrdom, and the Dean's Chapel. Attached to the last cluster of the columns on either side are the ornamental braces affixed by Prior Goldstone to support the angles of the central tower: to give them an air of lightness, they are pierced with quatrefoils, and embattled. In the centre are the steps leading to the choir, with a part of the ornamental screen of Prior Henry. Above is shewn a portion of the central tower.



Drawn by T. Hastings from a Sketch by H. S. Storer

Engraved by W. Woolnoth

View of the Nave from the S. Side
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



On the right, looking across the western transept, the eye is carried along the vaulted side aisle of the choir. The eastern part of the church which contained the treasures, was formerly divided from the western by a massy railing in front of the choir.

The Martyrdom, from its peculiar sanctity, was formerly inclosed by a stone partition, which is now removed. Descending into it by a few steps, we observe the spot, on which the martyr, Becket, fell before the altar of St. Benedict, marked by a marble stone in the pavement, from which a piece of about four inches square has been taken out. Here the brains of the archbishop are said to have fallen, and the excision from the pavement was made for the purpose of transmitting the stone, and the brains to Rome. Through the door upon the left, leading from the cloister, a long succession of venerable prelates have been accustomed to enter the holy edifice to perform the offices of devotion. Here also the heroic Edward I. received the nuptial benediction upon espousing Margaret of France. On the spot where stood the altar of St. Benedict, another altar was subsequently erected, dedicated to the Virgin, and on which, according to Erasmus, "Lay the point of the sword broken off upon splitting Becket's scull, and which was devoutly kissed by pilgrims." Before this altar pilgrims of all degrees and of all ages constantly crowded. Here also are the tombs of Archbishops Peckham and Warham; in the chantry enclosing the effigy of the latter is a specimen of the florid style of art, harmonizing with the gorgeous taste of the age in which he lived

Above the Martyrdom is the large window once remarkably rich in coloured glass, the munificent donation of Edward IV. which was destroyed by order of the Parliament in the time of the civil wars. The memorials of the race of the donor were left uninjured, the fanatical zealots satisfying themselves with the destruction of whatever they considered as popish emblems.

The entrance into the adjoining Chapel (the Dean's) is by a door in a beautiful ornamental screen of open arches, crowned with purfled canopies. It derives its present appellation from its containing the monuments of several of the deans—works so cumbrous and tasteless in design, as to render them ill-suited to this elegant chapel. The eastern window is surrounded with sculptured vine leaves and grapes, and has the unusual form of a semicircular arch. This chapel is considered a very choice specimen of that ornamental style which induced the florid.

From the Martyrdom, descending by a flight of steps, a circular-arched

Saxon entrance conducts us to the dark and silent undercroft, the primeval church, and again hallowed by being formed into a place of worship for the Protestant refugees from the Netherlands. It is divided longitudinally by rows of pillars, forming supports to the columns of the eastern part of the superstructure. The view in our engraving of "The Undercroft" is taken from the northern side, looking obliquely across to the entrance of the French Church from the close. The capitals to the short and rudely formed columns are mostly sculptured with fantastic devices, upon the meaning of which antiquaries have bestowed much pains without coming to any satisfactory conclusion. Ledwich traces these sculptures to represent "a hawk killing a serpent, an Egyptian gryphon, a gladiator and lion, a Roman equestrian, a double-headed anubis bestriding a double-headed crocodile, a satyr on two deers, &c." It is not disputed that the undercroft was originally of Saxon construction, although various traces of Norman work are discoverable in the supports, which give additional strength to maintain the superstructure. In front, and along the sides of the arches, we notice texts of scripture in old French, painted for the benefit of the frequenters of divine worship. In former days the chief object of attraction here was the Virgin Mary's Chapel towards the east. It is enclosed on either side with open screen work, and this was again surrounded by a double iron rail. It contained an altar adorned with the most profuse decoration; spangled with radiant stars upon a ground of ethereal blue, and set with glittering stones. The niche, above the place of the altar which contained her image, yet remains, besides fragments of the sculptured figures, which told her history. This chapel was esteemed of such peculiar sanctity, that it was necessary for strangers to procure the Archbishop's especial leave before they were permitted to enter it. Erasmus, in describing the Virgin's Chapel, says, "I never saw any thing more laden with riches: on lights being brought, we saw more than a royal spectacle." To the south of the undercroft is the tomb of Cardinal Morton, who founded here a chantry of two monks, to sing daily mass for two years. The inclosed church for the French Protestants, is plainly, though neatly fitted up. Near it was the chantry of the Black Prince, as also Cuthbert's erection in honor of John the Baptist, most gorgeously painted and decorated. Here also was an altar in honor of the Arch-angel Gabriel, and others, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, Becket, and St. Catherine. Becket's tomb stood at the upper end of the undercroft, where his reliques, which had been hastily deposited by the affrighted monks, the night after his murder, as in a

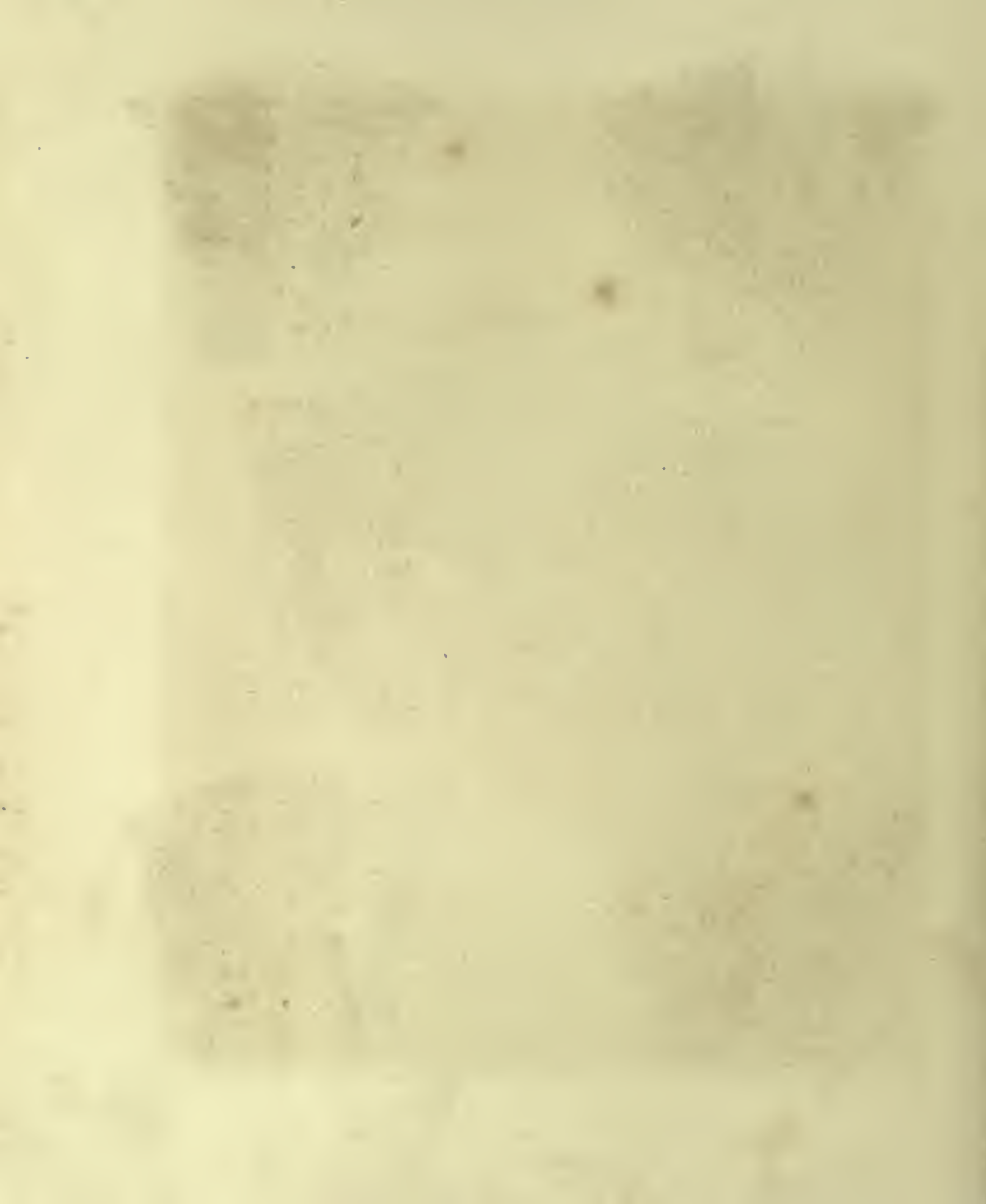


Drawn by T. Hastings.

Engraved by W. Woolnath

The Nave
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Wood, Canterbury

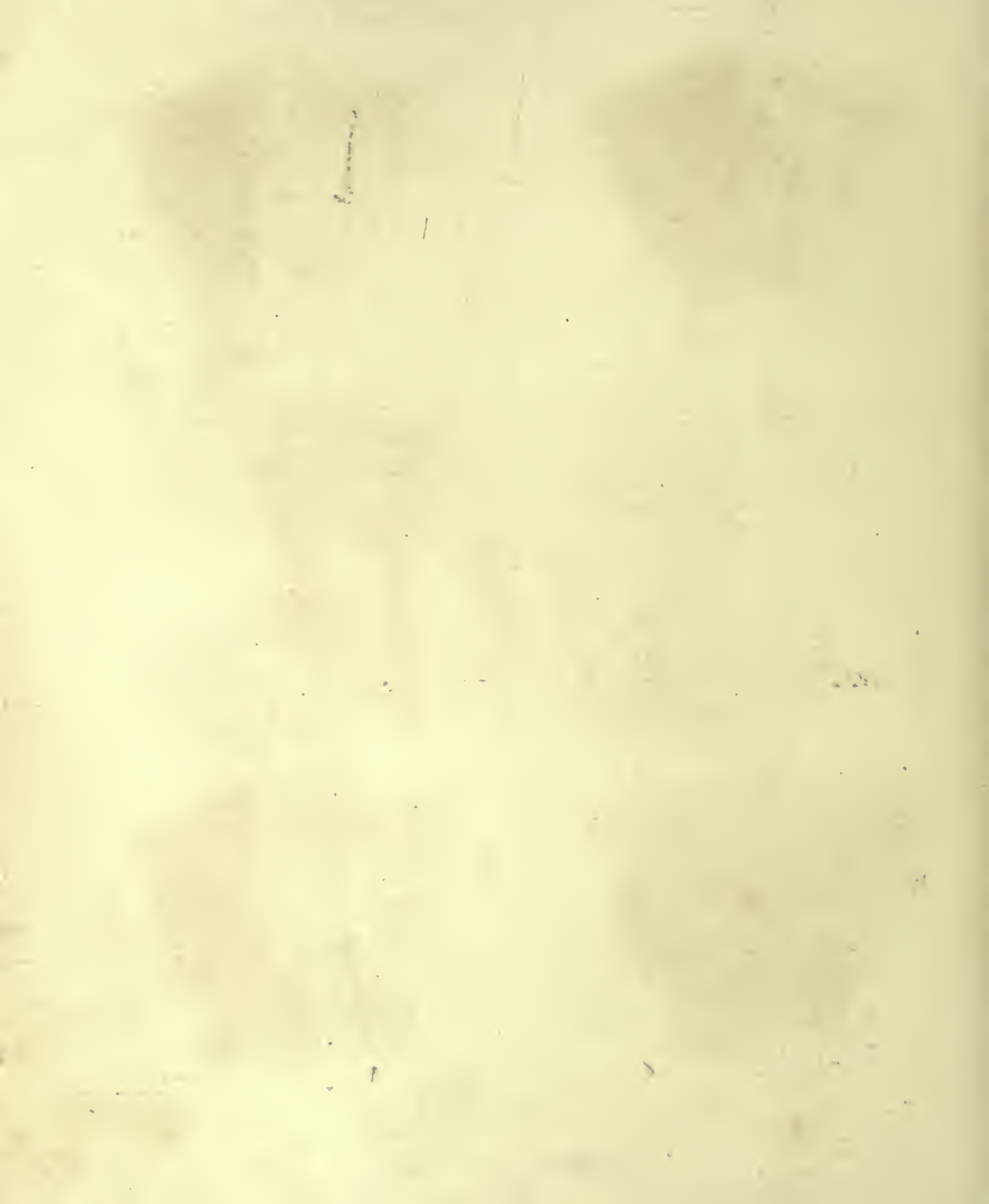




Drawn by T. Ho. from a Sketch by H. S. Storer

Engraved by W. Woolnough

*Capitals in the Crypt and Intersecting Arches,
(on the S. side)*
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.





Drawn by H.S. Storer

Engraved by W. Woolnoth

Capitals in the Choir.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Ward, Canterbury.

place of security, remained until his translation. Hither in 1174, Henry II. came barefoot, and continued a day and a night in prayer, making rich offerings, and giving £50 yearly to find lights for the tomb. Hither also came Lewis VII., of France, who presented the most costly offerings.

We have the finest general view of the interior of the cathedral from the top of the steps leading to the choir. To the westward we have a full and commanding prospect of the nave, and, turning to the east, through the grated door of the choir, we catch a glimpse of the brilliant window, sparkling with a radiancy unparalleled, at the termination of the long extended structure. Above us the central tower displays the delicate groining of its vault, painted and gilt upon a white ground.

We now come to describe the screen. The entrance door is in its centre : over it remains the niche formerly containing an image of the Virgin, and surrounding it are the pedestals and canopies which were graced by the twelve apostles. On either side are three statues of royal personages, in a style of sculpture so admirable as to have occasioned a doubt whether it could possibly be the work of so early a period. An uniform and graceful simplicity prevails in the attitudes, and the general expression is elevated and serene. Five of them hold a globe and a sceptre, and the sixth a church. From the form of the vestments and regalia, they are evidently intended to represent Saxon monarchs ; and the last, Ethelbert, bears an emblem of his having been the founder of ecclesiastic establishments. Above their canopies is a frieze of angels bearing shields ; and over this a perforated and embattled cornice. This screen is of marble, which has acquired a mellow and beautiful tinge ; the whole is of admirable symmetry, and chaste and elegant proportions.

Passing into the choir, we first observe the wainscot stalls for the dean and prebendaries ; they are of the Corinthian order, the sculpture of the capitals and entablature being well executed. The rich canopy over the Archbishop's Throne is also supported by columns of the same order. A large brass eagle, on which the lessons are read, has been removed from the library into the choir ; round it is engraved GVLIVMVS BVRROVGHESS LONDINI ME FECIT ANNO D. 1663. : Its feet are three brass lions. Through the glazed aperture of the altar screen we have a view of the building to the east, and of the brilliantly coloured windows. The columns supporting the roof of the choir are well worthy of observation. The examples given in the plate, " View of the Choir from the

N.E. Transept," will require no explanation. The members of Grecian art, the plinth, the double torus, the acanthus, and caulicolæ, with the abacus, and astragal are varied with taste and ingenuity. This choir must, upon the whole, be considered as the work of a powerful genius breaking through the trammels of example, and confiding in its powers. Pointed arches dividing the choir from the vaulting of the side aisles are supported by these columns: between them rise slender columns of Petworth marble, connecting their capitals with clusters of smaller, supporting the arches of the lower triforium. Above these are the upper triforium and windows, and the lofty vault of the ceiling. In the engraving just named, the tomb of Chicheley fronts the spectator. To the right of the view, and immediatetly above the pavement, is a specimen of a belt of arches which seems to have surrounded the interior of Lanfranc's structure, although subsequent innovations have caused them to disappear in many places. In the painted glass of one of the windows in this transept is a representation of St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar.

A passage to the north, from this transept, leads to a circular apartment, called the Baptistry. The original uses of this structure are wrapped in obscurity, though, from its superior decoration, it was evidently intended to answer some important purpose. Its situation militates against the idea of its having been used for the performance of the baptismal rite for the laity, as it is attached to a part of the edifice which was to them particularly difficult of access. In fact, baptism, being a ceremony of initiation, appears to have been customarily performed in the body of the churches, and near the western entrance, or at the porch. The structure is of an octangular form, and lighted by windows of painted glass. It contains the font given by Bishop Warner, but which was broken to pieces by the fanatical rabble. Somner, the antiquary, collected the fragments, which were put together upon the Restoration. This font presents a pedestal raised upon steps, at each angle of which is a column, and on each side a niche and statue; this supports an elegant basin enriched with sculpture, and crowned with a figure of Charity; the whole of creditable design and execution. The library extends to the east of this erection: it is of brick and of modern construction, built upon the site of the Prior's Chapel. In this place is a collection of antique coins and medals, made abroad, and given to this library by Dean Bargrave and Dr. Meric Casaubon; and a collection of manuscripts given by Doctor Casaubon: among which are the annals of his life. Here is also a curious



Drawn by T. Hastings, from a Sketch by H. S. Storer

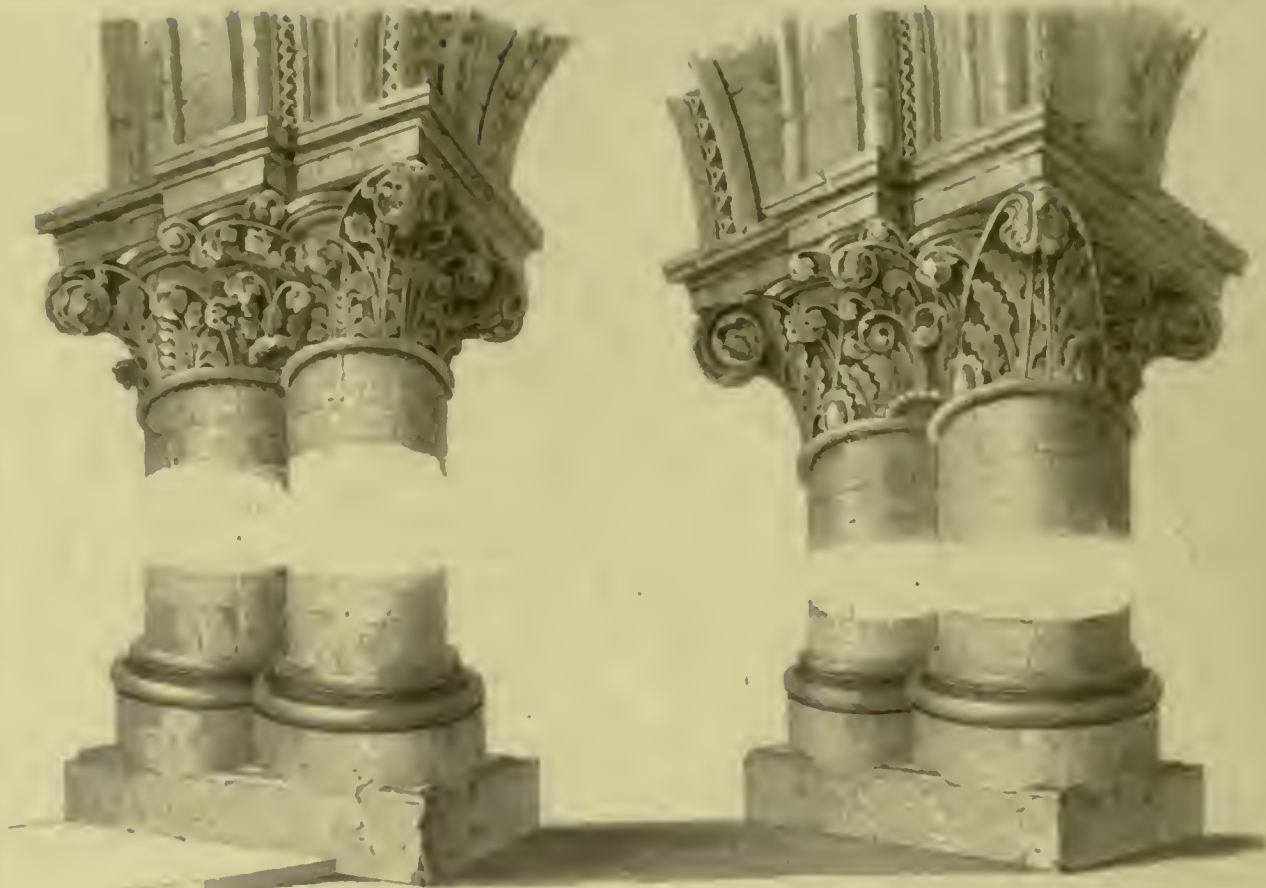
Engraved by W. Woolnoth.

View of the Choir from the A.E. Transept.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.







Capitals on the Lady, Trinity Chapel.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

Published by the Rev. Wm. Wood, Canterbury.

octagon table of black marble, inlaid with figures in white, representing in the centre, Orpheus playing to the Beasts, and round it are various kinds of hunting—the whole well executed.

Following the course of the northern aisle, whose brilliant windows are its most remarkable objects, but whose devices it would be tedious to explain, being rudely designed subjects from scripture, we arrive at the steps leading to that “holiest of holies,” the Trinity Chapel, once containing the shrine of the sainted martyr. Near the foot of these steps is an entrance to what was formerly the store room of the sacrist, one of the great officers of the monastery. Adjoining this is the vestry of the Dean and Prebendaries, once the Chapel of St. Andrew, and the audit house, a modern building; also the treasury, formerly a place of deposit for relics. None of these offices present any thing worthy of particular notice.

Having ascended the steps into Trinity Chapel, we perceive that the side aisles and columns here sweep to form a circular area, the ribs of the vaulted roof being knotted together over its centre by a large boss. This chapel is replete with memorable subjects. The attention of the observer is usually first directed to trace the site of that shrine, once the subject of so much attraction, the sight of which was the reward of so many toilsome pilgrimages. This curiosity will not be disappointed. The erection itself, with all its costly garniture is gone; but the place of the rail which enclosed it is marked by an indenture in the pavement, worn by the knees of its incessant votaries. It was of the usual size and form of altar-tombs. To the north and south of this spot, being considered situations of the most privileged sanctity, stand the tombs adorned with trophies and canopies of Henry IV. and his Queen, and of the heroic Edward the Black Prince. In front is a beautiful piece of tessellated work, on either side of which the pavement is composed of Norman tiles, containing in circular compartments various and grotesque devices; among them are the zodiacal signs. This observation of the pavement leads to the notice of regular furrows marking the ascending and descending course, of the pious train of visitants, on the steps of the southern aisle, by which direction they were conducted in order not to interrupt the church service, nor interfere with the more private parts of the edifice. Whatever feelings may arise in observing these indelible traces of the influence of superstition, many will behold, with pleasurable emotions, similar traces of respect on the steps, yet remaining, at the altar opposite the tomb of the courteous, the heroic Edward Prince of Wales.

We now come to consider the architecture of Trinity Chapel. The device of using double columns seems to have originated with a view to preserve lightness and gain additional strength. The foliage of the capitals of these double columns which would naturally introduce the cluster, is sculptured with much taste and ability, and very ingeniously varied, as displayed in our plate of examples. The triforia is here continued, but owing to the contracted distance of the columns, the lower arches are extremely acute. The windows of the chapel are well worthy of admiration. Those on the south, both here and in the side aisle, have been much mutilated, and are nearly all plain; but the opposite having been better protected externally, by the contiguous buildings, have suffered less. It is not a matter of much regret that the regularity and unity of their designs is destroyed, which were principally scripture subjects, and legends of the saints, in compartments surrounded by mosaic borders. The charm and beauty of the windows consists in the extreme brilliancy of the hues. The different pieces are very small, and where they form borders. &c. of regular design, are fitted with much art—hence their rich and gem-like effect, which would be greatly injured by larger divisions. These, with those of the circular tower adjoining, are all of the happiest period of an art which afterwards experienced a gradual degeneracy, now deplored in vain.

Opposite the tomb of Henry IV. is the chantry built for the purpose of containing an altar at which daily mass might be said for the repose of the souls of that monarch and his queen. It is a beautiful little structure, lighted by two windows, and vaulted upon the principle of the Lady Chapel, with which it appears to be coeval. Architects aiming to revive, and re-adopt a style of art, truly elegant, and purely national, may here find an admirable model, capable from its size of being applied to various purposes of domestic establishment.

We now come to the tower, called Becket's Crown. Here stands the patriarchal chair, removed to this situation from the back of the high altar. It is of grey marble, the seat formed of a solid cubical stone, having a raised back and sides, carved with plain square pannels. It was formerly used for the magnificent ceremony of the enthronization. The same style of architecture is preserved in the triforia, but the supporting columns are here converted into slender clusters attached to the wall between circular headed windows. The ribs of the roof, springing from these columns, meet in the centre, and are knotted by a boss. Over Cardinal Pole's monument, and in the opposite compartment, some remains of monkish painting may be seen. From this situation we have a comprehensive



Drawn by J. Laing, from a sketch by H. Horne

Engraved by W. W. Colnath

View from Beckwith's Corner

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



view through Trinity Chapel, and along the vista of the choir: this is the point selected in the "View from Becket's Crown." In front is the arch which connects the tower to the body of the edifice, supported by clusters of slender columns, and on either side those which rise to meet the ribs of the roof. We next discern the vaulting of the aisle, with the double columns. Through the arch immediately in front, the triforia recede in perspective, and the area of the Trinity Chapel appears terminated by the screen at the back of the altar, in front of which some figures denote the place of the descent: this screen has recently been removed. The choir retires in shadow, and the vista is terminated by the eastern transept, irradiated by a gleam of light from its southern extremity. In rear of the nearest double column are the railing and canopy of Henry the Fourth's tomb, and between the columns the monument of Dean Wotton. To the right of these, are seen the sweep of the side aisle and the front of the chantry, where there once stood a confessional, over the place of which are indications of some of the exquisite painted windows we have noticed. Before quitting this end of the edifice, visitors should not omit the enjoyment of a beautiful view of the city, its antiquities, and the adjacent country to the eastward through an aperture opened for that purpose in the terminating window.

After passing the tombs of Odo, Cardinal Chastilion, and of Archbishop Theobald, we enter upon the southern aisle. Descending the furrowed steps we turn to the left into St. Anselm's Chapel. The circular mouldings of the entrance arch are rich in effect, and there is some ingenious sculpture dispersed about the capitals, &c. A small apartment over this chapel has occasioned some controversy as to its uses. The probability is that it was a place of confinement for an offender in the convent, whom it was not intended to debar the benefit of the service in the choir, which he might witness through a grate looking towards the high altar.

The tombs and enriched canopies of Kemp, Stratford, and Sudbury will next arrest attention.

The southern wing of the eastern transept corresponds in style with the opposite. In its acute and ungraceful arches, we perceive that English art, like that of Greece, went through a course of rude essays before it established a standard of purity, and principles, which experiment alone can establish. Following the course of the aisle, until we reach the steps by which we quit the line of the choir, by turning to the left, we find ourselves in the transept with which

Sudbury commenced his improvements. The stately window answers in extent to that of the Martyrdom, beneath which is an entrance from the close, and in the south-western angle a staircase leading to the roof of the church. In casting a glance over this and the opposite wing, we find that the monastic architects, with due reverence, preserved whatever was deemed memorable in the interior of the building during the alteration. This is particularly evinced by Peckham's tomb, and an ancient projection for supporting an organ over the entrance of St. Michael's Chapel, adorned with the effigies of Pope Gregory, and Augustine. These representations are pierced with holes of musket shot, a mark of abhorrence inflicted by some of the military in the service of the Puritans once stationed here.

St. Michael's, otherwise the Warriors' Chapel, is so designated from a number of military monuments it contains. The ceiling of this chapel is richly gilt, but the disposition of the ribs is by no means elegant.

Above this chapel is an apartment, which deserves attentive observation, from being the place in which Sudbury's architects have left their memorials, consisting of three sculptured heads at the intersection of the ribs of the roof.

The conclusion of our course brings us to the staircase by which we ascend the central tower. Over the vaulting which closes the view from the church is a loft, with machinery for drawing up materials for repairs, lighted by loop holes. The remainder of the interior, which we can here observe to the top of the tower, has nothing particularly worthy of notice. It contains a small bell, tolled before the service in the choir, called Bell Harry, from whence the tower has received its modern appellation. There are some apertures for containing the ends of beams intended to support a peal of bells, but the south-western pillar of the tower having betrayed symptoms of weakness, most admirably corrected by Goldstone, prevented this design from being carried into effect.





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Altar of St. Dunstons

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

M O N U M E N T S .

WE now proceed to take a survey of the monuments, and a more interesting one could not be selected for representation, from among those contained in Canterbury Cathedral, than that of Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince. This monument claims our peculiar attention, both on account of the worth and modesty it commemorates, and as an example of taste in art. The tomb itself is a sarcophagus of grey marble upon a base sculptured with open quartrefoils, the ends and sides garnished with sixteen copper shields within starred quatrefoils, on which are alternately his arms, England and old France quarterly, with a file of three points; and his device, three ostrich feathers, the quill end of each in a socket, across which is a label with his motto **ich diene**, superscribed with the words **houuout** and **ich diene**. By his will he directed twelve escutcheons of *laton* to be disposed round his tomb, each a foot square or wider; six of which were to contain his arms complete, and the other six his badge of ostrich feathers; on each of the twelve to be inscribed the word **houmout**. These labels have been broken off, with the exception of seven. He also directed that upon his tomb should be placed a table of *laton*, gilt, of the same dimensions with the tomb, whereon was to be laid an image of *laton* in relief, gilt, in memory of him, armed in a warlike manner, with his arms quartered, and his face uncovered, his helmet with the leopard under his head. His cumbent effigy is of copper, gilt, of beautiful execution, the hands gracefully joined, as in prayer, and the figure cased in the panoply of a knight completely armed. His face is whiskered, his helmet pointed, and adorned with a coronet of oak leaves, once enriched with gems, of which only the collets now remain; under his head a helmet surmounted by a leopard, crowned, and having round his neck a label of three points; his gorget of mail; on his surcoat France and England, quarterly, under a label of three points; the lapets of his surcoat are

bound with a girdle, enamelled, studded with leopards' faces in rounds, and fastened by a lion passant guardant ; under his surcoat appears mail ; his gauntlets are armed on the knuckles with iron spikes ; his cuisses and greaves plated, the latter seamed like spatterdashes : his shoes, formed of brass plates folded over each other, are according to the fashion of the time, remarkably long and picked ; his spurs have large rowels, and the straps are fastened with roses ; at his feet is a lioness, by his side lies his sword loose, being with the sheath all of solid copper four feet long, studded with lozenges, the hilt of wire work, gilt, with an enamelled lion's head, on a blue ground. This sword had been fastened to his girdle by a hook still remaining thereon. On a brass plate surrounding the upper part of the tomb is inscribed the epitaph in the old character, which is a curious specimen of the style of the age, bearing, as Mr Gough justly observes, a considerable similarity in the turns of its phraseology to the celebrated " Romaunt of the Rose," and other works of that age.

At the head of the tomb.

Cy gist le Noble Prince Mons, EDWARD, aisez filz du tres Noble Roy EDWARD TIERS: Prince d'AQUITANE & de GALLES, Duc de CORNWALLE, & Conte de CESTRE. qui morust, en la feste de la Trinité, qu'estoit le VIII. jour de JUIN, l'an de grace mil trois centz septante sisième, l'alme de qui Dieu ait mercy. Amen.

Translation.

Here lieth the noble Prince EDWARD, eldest son of the most noble King EDWARD III. Prince of AQUITAIN and WALES, Duke of CORNWALL and Earl of Chester, who died on Trinity Sunday, which was on the 8th of June, in the year of grace 1376. To the soul of whom God grant mercy.

South side.

Tu qui passez oue bouche close
Par la ou ce corps repose,
Entent ce que te dirai,
Sy come te dire le say,
Tiel come tu es tiel fu,
Tu seras tiel come je fu

De la mort ne pensai je mye,
Tant come j'avoï la vie ;
En terre avois grand richesse ;
Dont j'y fis grand noblesse ;
Terre, mesons, grand tresor,
Draps, chivauz, argent, & or.

Mes ore su je a pouvres & chetiffs
Perfond en la tre gis.
Ma grande beaute est toute alee ;
Ma char est toute gastee.

Moule est estroit ma meson ;
En moy na si vente non ;

Whoe'er thou be that passest by,
Where this corps interr'd doth lie,
Understand what I shall say,
As, at this time, speak I may ;
Such as thou art, such was I,
Such as I am, shalt thou be.

Little did I think on death,
Long as I enjoy'd my breath.
Great riches here I did possess,
Whereof I made great nobleness.
I had gold, silver, wardrobes, land,
Great treasures, horses, houses grand.

At the foot.

But now a caitiff poor am I,
Deep in the ground, lo ! here I lie ;
My beauty great is all quite gone,
My flesh is wasted to the bone.

North side.

My house is narrow now and throng,
Nothing but truth comes from my tongue

Et si ore me veissez
 Je ne quide pas qe vous deissez,
 Qe j'eusse onques home este,
 Si fu je ore de tant changee.

Pour Dieu priez au celestien Roy,
 Qe mercy ait de l'ame de moy ;
 Tous ceulx qi pur moy prieront,
 Qu a Dieu macorderont,
 Dieu les mette en son Paradis,
 Ou nul ne poet estre chetiff.

And if you should see me this day,
 I do not think but ye would say,
 That I had never been a man,
 So much alter'd now I am.

For God's sake pray to the heavenly King,
 That he my soul to heaven would bring.
 All they that pray and make accord,
 For me, unto my God and Lord,
 God place them in his Paradise,
 Wherein no wretched caitiff lies.

Over this tomb is a wooden canopy, with an embattled cornice, on the face of which was a painted figure of our Saviour, now almost obliterated ; also the four Evangelists, with their symbols in the corners. Above the canopy is the trophy of his arms, consisting of the helmet and crest which he wore in battle ; his surcoat of velvet quilted with cotton, and curiously finished and gilt ; and the scabbard of his dagger, or small sword (the weapon itself is reported to have been taken away by Oliver Cromwell) ; also his gauntlets ; his shield is suspended against a column at the head of the tomb.

In the south aisle of the nave a few paces from the south-west door, is a plain but neat piece of white oval marble, bearing the following inscription :—

Near this place
 lies the body of JOHN POTTER,
 of Wandsworth, in the county of Surry,
 Esquire,
 He departed this life
 the 22d March, 1764, aged 67.

He married CATHERINE,
 Daughter of
 Lieut. General GEORGE SUTTON,
 by whom he left
 one Son and five Daughters.
Requiescat in pace.

A short distance from this monument is a small chapel, formerly the chantry of the Lady Joan Brenchley, who in 1447 erected an altar to St. John the Baptist. In 1600 the chapel was cleansed by Dean Neville, intending it as a burial place for himself and family.

A handsome marble monument, some years since, with the effigy of Dean Nevil in his habit, kneeling at a reading desk, stood on the east side of this chapel, but has since been removed to the Dean's Chapel, where the remains of it now stand. The following is the inscription :—

To the most excellent THOMAS NEVIL, D.D.
 Illustrious by birth, remarkable for piety, of extraordinary genius, and uncommon learning ; of the most engaging temper, and a worthy and approved divine. In his early youth (being at Cambridge in Pembroke Hall, where he continued 15 years) he was embellished with all the improvements which decorate the younger years of life, and in that University, (which he adorned and enriched

to his utmost power, by his studies and industry) he was afterwards Master of Magdalen College ; highly esteemed by the most gracious Queen Elizabeth, a Princess of most excellent judgment, to whom he was chaplain, for his singular and worthy endowments of mind : Dean of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, over which he presided with great reputation eight years ; of the College of the holy and undivided Trinity, now not only

the most renowned of that University, but of all Europe (which was decayed and near falling, and through age incoherent and irregular, by his advice, favour, and liberal gift of money, the ill-disposed buildings being taken down and rebuilt in a more elegant form; the ways, and ancient courts, made regular, and enlarged by new and excellent improvements and ornaments, and brought to the remarkable beauty it now bears) Governor, Enlarger, and most happy Restorer; lastly, of this Church, which he governed [18] years with strict justice, extraordinary modesty, and singular in-

tegrity, a most discreet Dean and upright improver. This monument, virtue and honor, in spite of death, have, as it were, with their own hands, erected to his memory. He died in the year 1615, aged on the second day of May, and in this Chapel, which, while he lived, he embellished for himself and his family, he (not without being much lamented by all that knew him) was buried under this tomb, and expects, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, favour and eternal glory.— Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.

Under the other arch was that of his brother, Alexander Nevil, esq. in the same devout posture :—

Here lies the body of ALEXANDER NEVIL, esq.

If you would learn what I was! know.

Alexander Nevil, eldest son of Richard Nevil, esq.; of the noble and ancient family of the Nevils, and Ann Mantel, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel, kni. While living, I lived to God, myself, and my friends. An unwearied and constant follower of learning; a despiser of the world, a candidate of heaven, an unworthy servant of Jesus Christ. Behold what I was! If you would learn what I am, that I will inform you likewise. The one part of me, (that which was mortal and subject to perish) age decayed, disease oppressed, and death at length seized; and being fearful of losing his prey, thrust it into this prison which you see; but my other and better part, being immortal, is joined in happiness to Christ, and defies death (through Christ's power) though he rages and (as you may

perceive) wastes and tears in pieces the remains of my mortality. And both expect the second coming of his Heavenly Majesty, and both (when that great sun of righteousness shall enlighten the Earth, and come at length to judge both the quick and the dead) shall be partakers of a glorious resurrection and immortality, which God, the redeemer of mankind, purchased with his most precious blood, for me a most miserable sinner. In this hope I lived, and in it (in spite of the flesh, the world, death, and the devil) I die, in the year of my age — in the year of Christ's incarnation, 1614, the 4th of October. 'Tis sufficient (good spectator) to know what I inform you. Farewell.

O God! in thee have I put my trust,
Suffer not eternal shame to cover me.

O Death, where is thy victory?

O Grave, where is thy sting?

On the side of the table where his book lies :—

The body of Alexander Nevil, &c.

Death, wherefore do you rage?

Why oppress with your malice

Whom Christ will shortly restore;

At whose return you are destroyed.

Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me.

In the same chapel was a monument of Richard Nevil, esq.; and Anne, his wife, father and mother of Dean Nevil, and for Thomas Nevil their son.

Eternity is my wish.

August 3, 1599, Thomas Nevil, Dean of this Church, erected this monument of his duty and love, to the perpetual memory of the best of fathers, and most indulgent mother, RICHARD NEVIL, esq. and ANNE, his wife, bound thereto by strict love and regard, as likewise to his dear Brother, THOMAS NEVIL, who rests in the same tomb with them.

RICHARD NEVIL, was born in Nottinghamshire; his father and elder brother were Sir Alexander and Sir Anthony Nevil, Knights. He had

a generous and truly christian soul; his youth he spent at Court, and when grown old, the decline of life at Canterbury, with honour and esteem. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel, Knight, and the Lady Margaret, an excellent Matron, (who, after Sir Walter's death, married Sir Wm. Hault; and lastly, Sir James Hales, Knight) a woman emulous of good, ignorant of evil, a despiser of vanity, very intent on offices of sincere charity, sitting like Mary constantly at Jesus' feet; lastly, both in life and death, a singular instance of faith, modesty, innocence, and piety.

Near to where the door of Dean Nevil's Chapel was, is an elegant white marble monument, by Rysbrack, representing 2 boys, one of whom is leaning on a broken pillar, and holding a serpent with its tail in its mouth—the emblem of eternity : the other holding a flaming heart.

Here lies the body of JOHN SYMPSON,

Esquire,
The only surviving son of John,
a Lawyer,
The first born of Nicholas Sympson,
a most fertile genius, and indefatigable
quickness of parts,
Opened to him, when a youth,
An easy path to the study of the liberal
arts, and particularly Physic,
At Merton Col. Oxford.
When a man,
He never deviated from the course of
Life, he had so happily begun,

That is, a private one ;
And chiefly addicted to letters,
Yet he did not live for himself alone ;
For he was equalled by few,
and equal to every duty of
A Husband, Father, Friend and Citizen,
Such were his singular piety,
Pristine manners, natural dignity, and
sweet affability of speech.

To her most worthy husband,
Deceased the 3rd of June, 1748, aged 63,
His Wife Mary
Has consecrated this monument.

A short distance from this monument is one against the wall, with the following inscription :

He that's imprison'd in this narrow room,
Wer't not for custom, needs nor verse nor tomb ;
Nor can from these a memory be lent
To him who must be his tomb's monument.
And by the virtue of his lasting fame,
Must make his tomb live long, not it his name ;

For when this gaudy Monument is gone,
Children of th' unborn world shall spy the stone
That covers him, and to their fellows cry,
'Tis here, 'tis hereabout, Berkeley does lie.
To build his tomb then is not thought so safe,
Whose virtue must outlive his epitaph.

Under the fifth window from the great southern entrance, is an oval marble slab, inscribed as follows :—

Near this place are deposited the remains of
RICHARD COPE HOPTON, of the County of

Hereford, Esq. He departed this life Nov. 17th,
1786, aged 73 years.

Having surveyed the monuments in the south aisle of the nave, we return to those in the north aisle.

Opposite the monument of John Porter, esq. is one of Thomas Sturman --

THOMAS STURMAN, Auditor to the Rev.
Dr. John Boys, and Dr. Isaac Bargrave, Deans of
this Cathedral Church, and a pattern of fidelity
and economy, lies near this place. He died Jan.
15, 1632.

Dr. John Bargrave, Vice-dean, grandson of the
above mentioned Deans; caused the epitaph on
stone of this worthy man (well known to him)
being almost obliterated, to be replaced and new
gilt, 1679.

At a small distance from this monument lies buried Orlando Gibbons, who was born at Cambridge, and educated in the University of Oxford ; where, in 1622, he supplicated for his degree as doctor of music, but whether he was admitted does not appear. He was an excellent musician, esteemed in that time, and composed several church services and anthems, and other musical pieces.

He was made Organist of the King's chapel, and being commanded to attend the King's nuptials at Canterbury, he died here of the small pox, being then about 43 years old. There is a monument against the wall for him.

To ORLANDO GIBBONS, of Cambridge, born among the muses and music; Organist of the Royal Chapel, emulating by the touch of his fingers the harmony of the Spheres; Composer of many hymns, which sound his praise no less than that of his Maker: A man of integrity, whose manner of life, and sweetness of temper, vied with that of his art; being sent for to Canterbury, to

attend the nuptials of King Charles and his Queen, he died of the small pox, and was conveyed to the heavenly choir on Whitsunday, in the year 1625. Elizabeth his wife, who bore him seven children, little able to survive such a loss, to her most deserving husband hath, with tears, erected this monument. He lived — years — months — days.

At a little distance, against the wall, is a stone table, for Adrian Saravia, D.D.

To her beloved husband, Adrian de Saravia Margaret Wilts, still living, his second wife, with whom he lived piously and happily six years, placed this sincere though small memorial as a pledge of her love. He was in his life time an excellent Doctor of Divinity, a Prebendary of this Cathedral Church, a most worthy man, eminent in all kinds of learning, remarkable for piety, gravity, sweetness of manners, distinguished by his wri-

tings, orthodox in his faith, and rich in good works; a native of the low countries, born at Hedin, in Artois. He was formerly regent at Leyden; he first came to England at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth of blessed memory. Having before been created Doctor at Leyden; he was afterwards incorporated at Oxford. The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, 1612.

On his gravestone was an inscription, now in great measure defaced.

Here lie interred the bodies of Adrian Saravia, and his first wife Catherine D'allez. He calmly died in the Lord, in the 82d year of his age, Jan.

25, 1612; she Feb. 2, 1605, having been married 15 years.

Near the stone table of Dr. Saravia is a handsome marble monument for Sir John Boys, knt. During the rebellion this monument was abused, but afterwards repaired by Grotius Boys. It is now in a very dilapidated state.

To Sir JOHN BOYS, of the family of Fredville, Knight, a learned Lawyer; Steward of the temporalities to five Archbishops of Canterbury; Assessor in this Court to three Wardens of the Cinque Ports, Recorder of the City of Canterbury; founder of Jesus Hospital in the suburbs; a man of singular piety, gravity and mildness: he married two wives, Dorothy Pawley, and Jane Walker, but leaving no child, he restored his devoted soul to Christ his Saviour, August 28, 1612, aged 77.

Grotius Boys renewed the memorial of this most

worthy man, chusing that this should rather be the monument of his relation than of that more than civil war which spared not even the dead: he was buried at his seat of Betshanger, with his ancestors and his father Geoffry Boys, esq. here, not to be forgotten. Can we ever blush or cease to mourn for one so beloved and learned? It is indeed doubtful whether he excelled most in sweetness of manners, or in polite literature; the delight and grief of his friends. As to his other praises the too scanty marble is silent and cannot contain them.

Next to this monument of Sir John Boys, knt. is one for Dr. Turner, Prebendary of this church, and Vicar of Greenwich.

Near this marble rests all that is mortal of JOHN TURNER, D.D. a man for piety, learning and sweetness of manners, remarkable; an indefatigable assertor of the rights in the Church of England, the doctrine of the redemption of our

blessed Saviour; a faithful subject and truly loyal to his Prince; to whom Utoxeter in the County of Stafford gave birth, Nov. 16, 1660, whom a country School instructed in the first rudiments of learning; and Trinity College, Cambridge, admit-

ting him to the inmost recesses of science, adorned him with rewards and honours. He was a learned master of a School at Blackheath, an eloquent Preacher at Christ Church, London, and a faithful Pastor at Greenwich. By favour of the Bishop of Lincoln, he was Canon of Lincoln; and by the King's favour, of this Metropolitan Church of

Canterbury. He married Sarah Tucker, a Clergyman's daughter in Suffolk, who bore him one son and two daughters. At length, nothing here being firm and stable, he died of a fever in his house at Canterbury, the 7th of December, 1720, aged 61 years. His widow, in pious regard, erected this monument.

At a little distance from this monument is a tomb-stone for Dr. Boys, of Fredville, and his second daughter, Elizabeth Boys.

Here rests the body of Dr. THOMAS BOYS, of Fredville, who took to wife the daughter of Richard Rogers, D.D. Dean of this Church, and Suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury; a man, the ornament of an ancient family, and of the age he lived in; this only his epitaph preserves

in memory; the just shall be had in eternal remembrance. Under the same tomb is interred the mortal part of Mrs. ELIZABETH BOYS, second daughter of Sir William Boys, Knt. M.D. great grandson of the aforesaid; she died in the year 1722, aged 23 years.

Next to Dr. Turner's monument, against the wall, is a handsome monument for Dr. Colf, born in France, and educated at Christ Church in Oxford; afterwards Prebendary and Vice-dean of this church; he died in 1643, aged 63 years, as appears by the inscription.

This monument, reader, was placed for the Rev. Richard Colf, D.D. Prebendary of this church; he was born at Calais, whence, when young, he came into England, and studied at Christ Church in Oxford; after patiently enduring a grievous dis-

temper, and persevering to the last in that faith he taught, and in which he lived, in the 63rd year of age, he sweetly slept in the Lord, on the 7th day of October, 1613, being then Vice-dean of this Metropolitan Church.

The following monuments have recently been added in the north aisle:—To the memory of Dr. Ayerst, Robert Mac Pherson Cairnes, Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Captain John Purvis, Lieut. Col. Stuart, George Fraser, esq. with inscriptions as follow:

On a marble monument surmounted by a slab of a pyramidal form, near the centre of which are the arms of the deceased; beneath the following epitaph:—

Beneath are deposited the remains of WILLIAM AYERST, D.D. a person of distinguished abilities and merit, both as a divine and a man of business; he sustained with great credit, the character of Chaplain and Secretary to several Embassies in the Reigns of Queen Anne and King George I. and in recompence for his faithful service, was

advanced by the latter of those Princes to a Prebend in this Church: he enjoyed that preferment 40 years, and by his singular diligence in the duties of a retired life, maintained the reputation which he acquired in his public employment. He died May 9th, 1765, aged 81 years.

On a marble slab, resembling a shield supported by implements of war, is the following tribute of respect to departed worth, erected by Robert and Mary Rushbrook, of Canterbury:—

Sacred to the memory of ROBERT MAC PHERSON CAIRNES, Major of Royal Horse

Artillery, who was taken from this sublunary scene June the 18th, 1815, aged 30. Brief, but most

noble, was his career, and his end was glorious: bravely asserting the cause of an injured Monarch, he fell on the plains of Waterloo. His rare endowments, his high qualifications, the endearing attractions of his character, as son, as brother, and as friend, are indelibly impressed on the minds of all who had the happiness of possessing his esteem, and who now feel the exquisite anguish, inflicted by his early death. This humble monument erected

by the hand of friendship, is a faithful but very inadequate testimony of affection and grief, which no language can express—of affection which lives beyond the tomb—of grief which will never terminate, till those who now deplore his loss shall rejoin him in the blessed realms of everlasting peace.

ROBERT AND MARY RUSHBROOKE.

Upon a large marble slab is the following inscription—A bass relief head surmounts it, of good workmanship, with a trifling emblem on each side.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS LAWRENCE, M.D.—To the studies, which render a well educated man the fitter for medicine, he added those which constitute the Physician. Anatomy the best basis of the healing art, early drew his attention; his maturer age embraced it with ardour; he pursued it carefully and deeply at Oxford; and at last, as an Anatomical Reader of that University, he illustrated it from the Professor's chair. As a practising Physician he discharged his duties diligently and honourably—acute in the discrimination of disease, simple in his mode of treatment, arrogating no peculiar merit—nor eager for glory or gain. In his writings he exhibited a pure and perfect Latinity, explaining his subjects with elegance, neither involving the sense in a multitude of words, nor obscuring it by affected brevity. In the common intercourse of life he was obliging, gentle, accessible—never preferring himself to others, nor making an enemy. In the

London College of Physicians, he sustained the labours and honours of that Institution, with equal dignity, as Registrar, as Lecturer frequently, and eight years as President. Though in his old age he laboured under a long and incurable disorder, he might even before his death be truly reckoned 'happy'; soothed by that best consolation of evil—the consciousness of a well spent life. He was the son of a Commander in the British Navy, and married Frances, the daughter of William Chancey, a Physician of Derby, by whom he had nine children, of whom Wm. Chancey died in the East Indies, Charles at Lyme Regis, in the County of Dorset: Frances, Harriet and Joanna, are inclosed in the same tomb with their father; three others were taken off at an early age; and the survivors erected this monument. He died the 6th January, 1783, at the age of 72 years, and was buried in the neighbouring parish church of St. Margaret..

On a small marble monument, on which is a flaming urn and the emblems of war, is engraved the following:—

Sacred to the memory of Capt. JOHN PURVIS, of the First, or Royal Scots Regiment, who was mortally wounded on the night of the 8th of March, 1814, whilst gallantly leading a division of that brave regiment to the charge, at the siege of Bergen Op Zoom. He deservedly possessed the regard and esteem of his brother officers; and died, much lamented, on the 16th day of the same month, at Rosendaal, where his remains were interred. Thus

in the 44th year of his age, after a service of 29 years, in defence of his country, fell a brave man, a sincere friend, and a most affectionate husband; whose greatest pride was to emulate others by the honorable and zealous discharge of his duty. This humble tribute of respect to his beloved memory, is erected by Mr. Alderman Browne, brother to his afflicted widow, whose loss is the more severe, from the recollection of his private worth.

In a line with the above is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Lieut Col. Stuart, erected by the voluntary contribution of the soldiers of his regiment. Britannia is supporting the hero who is supposed to be wounded in the head, and is resting his body against a piece of artillery.—The following inscription is underneath.

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN STUART, who fell at the head of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, in the 32nd year of his age, at the battle of Roleia, on the 17th of August, 1808; while the British arms were successfully supporting the cause of Portugal against the usurpation of France. He was lost to his country at a period of life, when his attainments and natural

endowments might have secured to her benefit the most important advantages; but it is the private loss that the officers of his regiment would chiefly deplore, in paying this tribute of veneration to his beloved memory. He lived revered in the recollection of 'all who ever knew him; but they are anxious to transmit to later ages, some memorial of a distinguished example of worth and excellence.

A neat marble monument, bears the following inscription: on the top is a slab of a pyramidal form, against which is an urn; underneath a book, upon which is engraved—"This my son was lost, but is found."

Sacred to the memory of GEORGE FRASER, esq. many years Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot. The loss of his much beloved son, ERSKINE ALEXANDER FRASER, Lieutenant in the same Regiment, whose early distinguished talents promised a bright ornament to the profession, and who gallantly fell at the storming of San Sebastian in Spain, on the 31st of August, 1813, before he had completed his 18th year. This severe dispensation so preyed on the mind of his afflicted father, that he became the

victim of unceasing grief, and expired on the 4th of December, in the following year, in the 54th year of his age. In unfeigned love and gratitude for his unremitting and unexampled exertions for the welfare of a numerous family, and to perpetuate the memory of a virtuous life, devoted to social duties and domestic happiness; this humble tribute is erected by his disconsolate widow, and most affectionate children, who in deep affliction must long deplore the dissolution of nature's fondest ties.

Having surveyed the side aisles of the body, we now proceed to the south cross.

Not far from the entrance of this, is buried the famous and learned Meric Casaubon, son of the learned Isaac Casaubon. He was born in the city of Geneva, in September, 1599, was brought when young into England by his father, and instructed till his fifteenth year at a private school; at that age he was sent to Christ-church in Oxford, and soon after elected student of that college, and took his degrees in Arts, that of Master in 1621; at which time King James took notice of him for a defence of his father, published against the calumnies of a Roman Catholic, and soon after he was beneficed at Bledon in Somersetshire, by Bishop Andrews of Winchester; about which time he designed to have gone on against Baronius's Annales, where his father had left off; but the troubles arising in England, he was prevented from prosecuting his design, and was forced to sell most part of his books; and after twenty years, for so long these troubles continued, he was grown so old and infirm, that he was obliged to desist. In the beginning of the grand rebellion he was much esteemed by Archbishop Laud, who presented him to the Rectory of Ickham, four miles from Canterbury, and to a prebendal stall in this church. And in 1636, he was created Doctor in Divinity by the command of King Charles and his queen, then at Oxford. In the begin-

ning of the civil war he lost his preferments, and lived retired. After the king's martyrdom in 1649, Cromwell sent several times to prevail with him to write the history of the civil war : but he declined it, as being unfit for that employment, and could not so impartially engage in it, but that his subject would force him to make such reflections as would be ungrateful, if not injurious to Cromwell ; however, though Cromwell failed in this project, to witness his value for him, he tendered three or four hundred pounds to be lodged in a bookseller's hands for him, which he likewise refused. About that time Christina, Queen of Sweden, invited him to take the government of one or more of her universities ; but he resolved to end his days in England : and after the restoration, being restored to his spiritualities, he died in 1671.

Stay, Traveller, and Reverence !
Here MERIC CASAUBON divested himself of the
mortal remains of his immortal spirit.
Of a great name and a learned race, the worthy heir.

Having for his
Father, ISAAC CASAUBON,
Grandfather, HENRY STEPHENS,
Great Grandfather, ROB. STEPHENS.

Alas, what Men ! What Prodigies of Learning !
What ornaments of their age ! He having received
his Learning, as by inheritance, descending from
so many learned ancestors, improved it ; and to
the ornament and increase of piety (which ever
sat as Queen in his breast) happily consecrated it.

In a compartment against the south-west pillar of the great tower, is a handsome monument for Mrs. Frances Holcombe, wife of the late Dr. S. Holcombe, Prebendary of this church.

Near this Monument lie
The remains of FRANCES HOLCOMBE,
Wife of the Reverend
SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, D.D. and
Prebendary of this Church ;
A prudent, pious, and virtuous, woman,
Much beloved,
Not only by her husband,
But by all exceedingly esteemed.
She was the daughter of
GEOFFRY HETHERINGTON, of
London, Gent.
And Susan his wife, of the ancient

Against the same pillow is a white marble monument for Samuel Holcombe, D.D. with the following inscription :—

Here lies the remains of
SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, D.D.
A man of sound integrity, simple manners,

He also enriched the Republic of Letters with a manifold treasure of things and languages. It is hard to say whether he was more distinguished for learning or piety, for his liberality to the poor, his communicative temper to his friends, his humanity and tenderness to all, or for his enduring the most exquisite tortures of a lingering distemper with a christian patience. This first of Churches may boast of having for her Prebendaries, both the CASAUBONS, the first of men, who held the same rank among the learned, that she holds among the Churches. Our Casaubon died on July 16, 1671, in the 75th year of his age, and the 46th of his Canonship.

Family of Wilmer,
In the County of York.
Of four children which she bore,
Susan died in her infancy,
Frances, Samuel, and Anne, survive.
After a long and painful disease,
Which by her unconquered patience
She rendered lighter,
At last, on the 30th day of March,
In 1725, aged 62,
As she lived, she piously and religiously
Died,
Amidst the general grief of her friends.

And deeply versed in sacred literature ;
He strenuously practised true religion,
Being a Christian

Both in doctrine and example.
He died the 1st day of April, in the
year 1761, aged 96 years.
Samuel Holcombe, M.A.

Prebendary of Worcester,
And Frances his children erected
This Monument.

Against the wall is affixed a monument for Miss Jane Hardres, daughter of Sir Thomas Hardres of this County. Sir Thomas represented the City of Canterbury, in Parliament in the first, second, and seventh years of Edward II. With the late Sir W. Hardres, the title of baronet became extinct.

To JANE HARDRES, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hardres, Knight, King's Serjeant at Law, and Philadelphia his wife, descended from a very ancient family; a virgin eminently adorned with all the gifts of body and of mind; obedient and respectful to all, but especially to her parents; constant in her prayers, charitable to the poor; remarkable for her unstrained manners; of a pleasing and agreeable person, and an extraordinary beauty; dear to her relations, and much lamented

by all that knew her. She willingly resigned her soul to God in the year 1675, in the 20th year of her age.

Attend, O my choice Companions! If blooming youth; if the most tender affection of parents, and love of brothers; if affluence of wealth; if a large circle of friends, would have availed any thing, I had still continued among you; but God decreed otherwise; therefore take this warning from me.

Learn to distrust a flattering world.

On one side of the entrance into St. Michael's Chapel, against the wall, is a monument for Dr. John Battely.

Here lies the body of JOHN BATTELY, D.D. born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and one of the domestic chaplains to his Grace, William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was rewarded, first, with the Rectory of Adisham, near this City, then with a Canonry in this Metropolitan Church; and lastly with the Archdeaconry of this diocese; in all which preferments, he acquitted himself with the utmost prudence and

fidelity. He was a man of strict piety towards God: of an honest and sweet disposition of mind; of excellent knowledge in divine and human learning; of singular charity to the poor; of munificence to his friends, and candour and good-will towards all; with these noble endowments he greatly adorned this Cathedral, and indeed the whole Church of England. He departed this life, October 10, in the year of our Lord 1708, and in the 61st of his age.

On the other side of the chapel is a plain marble table monument for the Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A.

Here lie the remains of
HERBERT RANDOLPH, M.A.
Eldest son of HERBERT RANDOLPH,

Of this City, esq.
And Mary, his wife, daughter of
John Castilion, Dean of Rochester;
He married Catherine,
Daughter of Edward Wake, D.D.
Prebendary of this Church;
And after her death he married Mary,
Daughter of
Nathaniel Denew, esq. ;
He left one son,
Herbert, by Catherine his wife,
And two daughters,
Mary and Elizabeth.
He died the first of September, .

In the year of our Lord 1755, and
In the 62nd of his age.
Educated in the University of Oxford,
He was first
A gentleman commoner
Of Christ Church, and then
A fellow of All-Souls College;
He was a great lover of the Muses, and
well accomplished
In every kind of polite literature;
Afterwards he applied himself
To the more severe studies of Divinity;
His merit was not long
Concealed from the excellent Archbishop,
By whose favour he became
Rector of Deal and Woodchurch,
And a Preacher in this Cathedral;

He was a man of excellent parts,
 Of quick wit, acute discernment, and
 Indefatigable industry;
 Well versed in various sciences;
 Of a sweet disposition,
 Elegant, blameless;
 An affable and agreeable friend, and
 A most loving husband;
 Born both to please and to profit;
 A very indulgent but discreet father,
 And kind to all:
 His charity and munificence
 The whole clergy of this diocese
 will testify,
 And their widows and orphans will

For ever bless his memory.
 In an age too fond of novelty, he lived
 With primitive faith and manners;
 A good, diligent, and faithful pastor;
 An assiduous, eloquent,
 And orthodox Preacher; a most
 Pious son, a most faithful minister,
 And strenuous defender
 Of the Church of England.

He hath fought a good fight,
 He hath finished his course,
 He hath kept the faith;
 Henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of
 Righteousness.

On an oval marble slab, surmounted by the arms of the defunct, is the following, near the door of the southern entrance:—

Sacred to the memory of RICHARD EDWARDS, esq. Admiral of the Blue; who departed this life the 3rd of February, 1795, in the 76th year of his age. His remains are interred under a black marble, nearly beneath this monument.

St. Michael's Chapel, usually designated "The Warrior's Chapel," from several memorials of military men being preserved here, whose bodies were deposited elsewhere. In the middle of it is a stately and magnificent monument of marble and alabaster, having the cumbent figure of a lady between two armed knights at full length. That in the middle represents Margaret Holland, third daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, who was beheaded for treason against Henry IV. The effigy on her left hand represents her first husband, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, and half brother to Henry IV. He was born before marriage, and legitimated by Act of Parliament. He was created Earl and Marquess of Somerset 20th Richard II. and Marquess of Dorset, and Lord Chamberlain of England, during life. The title of Marquess was taken from him by act of Parliament, 1st Henry IV., not in disrespect of his person, but because the title was then new, and worn only by Vere, King Richard's favourite, which, when at the Parliament's request, it was offered to be restored to him, he refused. He was Captain of Calais; and died, not on the 16th of March, 1409, (as Weever says) but on the 21st of April, being Palm Sunday, in 1410. On her right hand is the effigy of her second husband, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, nephew to her first husband, and second son of Henry IV., Earl of Albemarle, president of the council, and lieutenant-general to the king's forces. He was the first Englishman slain at the battle of Bauge. His body being sent to the Duchess then in Normandy, she brought it to England, buried it here and erected this monument.

At the left, within the chapel, is a handsome monument for Lieutenant Prude, on which is his effigy kneeling.

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM PRUDE, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the Belgic Warres, slayne at the siege of Maxtritch, the 12th July, 1632.

Stand, Soldiers, e'er you march, by way of chardge,
Take an example here that may enlarge
Your minds to noble actions. Here in peace
Rests one whose life was warre, whose rich increase
Of fame and honor from his valour grew,
Unbegg'd, unbought; for what he wonne he drew
By just desart: having for his service been

A soldier, till neere sixty, from sixteen
Yeares of his active life: continually
Fearless of death, yet still prepar'd to die
In his religious thoughts: for midst all harms
He bore as much of pietie as arms.
Now soldiers on, and fear not to intrude
The gates of death, by example of this Prude.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Spracklin, knt., and had issue by her four sons and three daughters. To whose memory his surviving sonne Searles Prude hath erected this monument.

Near the Monument of William Prude, esq., is that of Sir Thomas Thornhurst, knight.

Sir THOMAS THORNHURST, son of Sir Stephen Thornhurst, knt. one equally excelling in strength of body and mind, after he had endured much glorious toil in the Dutch, German, and Spanish wars, and had bravely discharged the duty of a General, was slain at the first onset against the Isle of Rhee, on the 17th of July, in 1627, but fell not without aequiring glory to himself, and victory to the English. By Barbara, his wife, one of the coheireses of Thomas Shirley, esq. He had three children, Barbara, Anthony, and Cecilia. From her love and tender affection for the memory of her dear husband, his most sorrowful wife, Barbara, has erected this monument.

Stay, gentle reader, pass not slightly by,
This tomb is sacred to the memory
Of noble Thornhurst; what he was, and who,
There is not room enough for me to show,
Nor his brave story out at length t'explain.
Both Germanies, the new-found world and Spain,
Ostend's long siege, and Newport battle tried
His worth; at last warring with France he died;
His blood seal'd that last conquest, for black Rhee
Gave him at once a death and victory.
His death as well as life victorious was,
Fearing lest Rhee (as might be brought to pass)
By others might be lost in time to come,
He took possession till the day of doom.

Next to Sir Thomas Thornhurst's monument, is an elegant one for Lady Thornhurst.

Here lieth the Lady THORNHURST, who was sometime the wife of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissingherst in the County of Kent, and had issue by the said Sir Richard two daughters; the Lady Grisogene Lennard, and the Lady Cicely Blunt. She departed this present world in the month of May, in the year of our Lord God 1609. She then being of the age of 60 years.

On one side of the base is the figure of Lady Grisogene Lennard. On the other, that of the Lady Cicely Blunt.

The next monument is to the memory of Lady Dorothy Thornhurst.

To Lady DOROTHY THORNHURST, daughter to Roger Drew, of Dentsworth, esq.; who, after the decease of Dr. Hippocrates D'Otten, a celebrated physician of the illustrious family of Otten, in Holsatia, married a second time to Sir Stephen Thornhurst, knt. and survived him; her ashes were mingled with his in this place, on the 12th of June, in the 55th year of her age, and in the year of our Lord, 1620. In pious memory of

her, her sorrowful niece (by the father) Martha Norton hath erected this monument.

Had Juno, Venus, and Minerva praise?
Such thou wert once, yet who thy fame will raise?
Shall wit and beauty meet superior foes?
And must this urn thy sundry gifts enclose?
Here lies thy dust, thy soul to heaven-ward flies,
And claims her seat above the starry skies.

A handsome one of white marble for Miss Anne Milles, called the Beauty of Kent.

Here lies ANNE MILLES, daughter of Samuel Milles, esq. and Anne his wife; a daughter well deserving such parents; whom when you shall understand to have lived and died a virgin, you may perhaps wonder of what worth a virgin is, or what sort of a virgin this Anne was; here then you may know, whatever is so fair as to be loved? Whatever is so chaste as to be esteemed? That all (how great or valuable soever) concentrated in our virgin: but you may say, what is beauty? or, what is chastity? Her beauty had not that adulterate paint, which some crafty artificers in colours make up, which perishes in the evening. Nor was her chastity that which is willingly parted with by some, and is sometimes forced from others. But her beauty was bestowed by Nature's hand. Of this harmony between her beauty and chastity, all are witnesses whose beauty is their care, or whose chastity their pride. She, conscious to her-

self, how frail beauty is, and how unequal chastity alone is to a christian warfare, received into her heart the whole choir of christian virtues, and armed her tender shoulders with the whole armour of Christ. In this church, at the sacred font, she gave her name to Christ, and hence she assumed Christ, and bore his ensign. In this church, this pure worshipper of God was constant in daily prayers, and a frequent partaker of the holy supper of Christ. But she was not more constant in the public offices of the Church than she was in private prayer in her closet; thereby shunning both the sight and praise of men, and regarding him only as the witness, whom she expected to be the rewarder of her piety. Though unmarried, she was invited to the marriage of the Lamb, and like the wise virgins, went with her lamp burning to meet the bridegroom, on Dec. 23, 1714, aged 20.

Under the monument of Anne Milles, is a figure greatly mutilated by the curiosity of individuals; the head by some means has been detached from the body, and, from its appearance, there is no doubt of its belonging to the monument of the Nevilles, in the south aisle of the nave, now removed to the Dean's Chapel.

Near this is a remarkable one for Archbishop Langton, appearing as a stone coffin above the ground, part of it being in the thickness of the wall.

The next monument is that of Sir George Rooke, who was descended of an ancient and honorable family, seated at Monk's Horton in Kent. And of the same family very probably was George Rookes, a person in the service of King James I., who was sent by him upon some special affairs in Sicily, in the year 1604. Sir William, this brave admiral's father, was sheriff of Kent and mayor of Canterbury.

Sacred to the memory of Sir GEORGE ROOKE knt. (son of Sir William Rooke, knt.) Vice Admiral of England. O how much history is in that name! And how little is this inscription able to relate it! The French flying from the fight, in the year 1692, he in an open boat, amidst the showers of great and small shot, (in the presence of so many French, a deed scarce credible by posterity!) having first prepared the fire-ships, burnt thirteen ships of war near La Hogue. Afterwards the difference between the Swedes and Danes being happily

and justly composed by his advice, he left the North in peace and returned Southward; where a whole fleet of the enemies' convoying ships being either burnt or taken at Vigo, he safely brought to England the Galleons, ships of immense burden, laden with treasure, and with the utmost integrity lodged the rich spoils in the public treasury. He took Gibraltar with the fleet, in fewer hours, than a regular army afterwards in vain besieged it for months. And with the same career of success, his navy being as much inferior in strength, as it was

superior in conduct and courage, he put to flight the whole french fleet ; which, though well provided dared not again to hazard a battle.

He opened the way for
Charles III. to ascend the throne,
The Spaniards to recover their liberty, and
Europe to enjoy peace.

For these and other toils undergone by this Christian hero, for his singular piety to the church, his fidelity to William the Great, and Anne the Good, ever most religiously observed, for his causing the name of Britain to be honored and revered through the whole world, God did not grant him swelling titles, nor invidious wealth, nor the empty applause of the vulgar ; but the delights of a good

On the right hand of the entrance into the chapel is affixed a mural monument for Sir James Hales, knt., who died in the year, 1589, Lady Alice, his widow, who died in 1592, and their only son Cheney Hales, who died in 1596.

Sacred to posterity. To the memory of Sir JAMES HALES, knt. renowned for military achievements and public employments, and dear to his country, who being appointed Treasurer in the expedition to Portugal, returning from thence to his native country, died in the year 1589. To

conscience, the love of all good men, retirement in his paternal seat, and death at last in Christ. He died on the 4th of January, 1708, in the 58th year of his age.

He married three wives,
Mary Howe, of Cold Berwick, in the County of Wilts,
Mary Lutterell, of Dunster Castle, in the County of Somerset,
Catherine Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, in the County of Kent.

By the second of whom he left George his only son.
This monument was erected by
Wm. Brodnax. and Samuel Milles, esqrs.,
his Executors.

ALICE, his relict, a woman adorned with all the gifts of nature and piety, who died in 1592.

And to CHENEY HALES, only son of the above-mentioned James and Alice, who was snatched away by an untimely death ; Richard Lee, esq. the surviving and sorrowful husband of the said Alice, has erected this monument.

Next to Sir James Hales's, is a handsome monument, in the corner of the chapel, with military trophies, on a pediment supported by four Corinthian pillars, for Brigadier Francis Godfrey, groom of the bed-chamber to Prince George of Denmark.

Sacred to the memory of FRANCIS GODFREY, esq. ; who being a groom of the bed-chamber to his most serene highness, Prince George of Denmark, &c. and also a colonel in the army, acquitted himself with honor ; being advanced to a higher post, he gave so many proofs of a military

genius, that it might easily have been presumed, how much he would have distinguished himself, if he had lived longer. He died of a fever, October 6, 1712, aged 32. To their deserving son his sorrowful parents placed this monument.

From St. Michael's Chapel we proceed through an arch under the ascent to the choir into the North Cross or Martyrdom.

This was the place where Becket fell into the hands of those who murdered him ; that part therefore was separated from the way to the choir by a stone-partition, on the door of which was written,

Est sacer hicce locus, venerabilis atque beatus
Presul ubi sanctus Thomas est martyrizatus.

Translation.

The place within as sacred we revere,
Blessed St. Thomas died a martyr there.

A grave being dug here in 1734, so near this partition, that the foundation of it gave way ; to prevent mischief it was taken down, and the way laid open to

it. Against the north wall of this aisle are two handsome monuments, one of Archbishop Peckham under an arch, which, as well as the piers which support it, has been adorned with carving and gilding; these are of stone, but the figure is of oak, on a slab of the same, very sound, though almost 500 years old. At the feet of this is that of Archbishop Warham, which is larger and more lofty than that of Archbishop Peckham; both these monuments are much admired, one for its age, the other for its beautiful Gothic work. And against the corner of the Virgin Mary's Chapel, and between that and the passage to the Undercroft, where was Becket's altar, is a monument of blue and white marble, with a bust, in an alcove between two Corinthian pillars, for Dr. Chapman, archdeacon of Stow and prebendary of this cathedral.

To ALEXANDER CHAPMAN, of Norfolk, D.D. in the University of Cambridge, chaplain to her most serene highness, Elizabeth, consort of Frederick, Elector Palatine, his most gracious mistress; archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, and prebendary of this metropolitan Church; a man as well skilled in the knowledge of languages as sciences; a most persuasive preacher, and while his strength and health permitted,

no less assiduous than solid: remarkable for his piety towards God, his charity towards his neighbours, and the sweetness of his manners towards all.

In gratitude to his dearest and most deserving brother deceased, this small memorial was erected by H. C.

His mortal being changed into an eternal sabbath, he resigned his soul to God, September 6, in the year of our Lord 1629; of his age, 52.

Where this monument now stands was formerly the altar of St. Benedict, at which Becket was murdered, in his way from his palace to the choir, whither he was forced by those who attended him, thinking the sacredness of the church would protect him against his assassins.

Near the door which opens into the cloister, is a table monument against the wall, for the Rev. Mr. Clerke, sometime rector of St. Mary Bothaw and St. Swithin's, London.

Here lies, expecting a blessed resurrection, all that was mortal of the Rev. JOHN CLERKE, born at Witney in Oxfordshire, master of arts in the University of Oxford, and lastly, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Bothaw, and St. Swithin's, London, who, after a short stay at the

Deanery here, whither he had retired on account of his health, departed this life October 19, 1700, aged 45. To her most lamented husband, Rebecca Clerke, daughter of George Hooper, Gentleman, of the county of Worcester, erected this monument.

At a little distance from Mr. Clerke's monument is another for Priscilla, the daughter of Thomas Fotherby, esq.

Near this place lies interred, PRISCILLA, the daughter of Thomas Fotherby, esq.; wife of Wm. Kingsley, gent. to whom she bore eleven children, four of whom are buried here, and seven survive, viz. William, Anne, Thomas, Anthony, Phæbe, Elizabeth, and Edle. She was always earnestly inflamed with zeal for divine worship and pure religion. She was dutiful to her parents, cour-

teous and civil to all, a loving wife, an indulgent mother, and in a word, a woman of primitive faith and virtue. After she had languished a year in a consumption, she died on August 6th, in the year of our Lord 1683, aged 33. In memory of his beloved wife, her sorrowful husband hath erected this monument.

Over a small door, on the right of the entrance to the cloister, is a small slab, surmounted, bearing the following inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of EDWARD BENSON, Cathedral, he died on the 28th day of June, 1803, esq. late auditor to the Dean and Chapter of this in the 44th year of his age.

Over the centre of the arch leading to the cloister, is a small square stone, erected by the Rev. Dr. Welfitt, to the memory of Mr. Jesse White, bearing the following inscription :—

In memory of Mr. JESSE WHITE, the intelligent, useful, and faithful surveyor and woodreeve to the Dean and Chapter. "Multum nostræ qui proderat ædi." He died 15th December, 1821, in his sixty-fifth year.

Above the arch leading under the ascent to the choir, is the following inscription, on a neat marble monument ;

Near to this place are deposited the remains of SUSANNAH PIERCY, widow of Thomas Piercy, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy ; who with a disposition formed for friendship and society, united every other virtue that can adorn a christian. She died the 18th of August, 1806, aged 74.

On the side of the same arch as the above, an oval marble slab, bears the following :—

Near this place are deposited the remains of THOMAS PIERCY, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, of distinguished merit in his profession ; which on no occasion was more conspicuous than on the 23rd of September, 1779, when in conjunction with Sir Richard Pearson, he valiantly engaged a very superior french force under the command of Paul Jones. The event of which unequal combat was security to a numerous convoy sent under their protection ; though it was unfortunately attended with loss of liberty to both the commanders, who had so gallantly stood forth in their defence. On his return from captivity, his services were gratefully acknowledged by the Russia Company, and the corporations of Hull and Scarborough ; and were rewarded with advancement by his sovereign. On the 22nd day of September, 1793, he departed this life, in the 63rd year of his age, to the great sorrow and regret of his numerous friends and acquaintance ; of none more than his affectionate widow, who caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

A screen of stone-work divides the Martyrdom from a fine Chapel of the Virgin Mary ; now called the Dean's Chapel.

This chapel, much admired for the elegance of its structure, was built by Prior Goldstone, who died in 1468, and was buried here, but the inscription on his tomb has been long since torn away. It is an elegant piece of work, with much carved foliage at the east window ; the side walls are divided by a pilaster in the middle of each, from whence some of the ribs of the roof spring, so that each side is as two arches. Both the pilasters have had niches on each side for statues, correspondent to others at the corner of the chapel. On opening the grave of Dean Potter in 1770, some bones were found which probably were those of this prior. Since the reformation, six of the deans have been interred here. The first was Dr. Rogers, the third dean of this cathedral, and suffragan Bishop of Dover. He lies buried under a handsome monument.

On May 19, 1597, RICHARD ROGERS, of Sutton Valence, a man of an ancient family and primitive virtues, eighteen years Suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and thirteen years dean

of this church, in the 64th year of his age, was buried here. He was the example of a most righteous life, of which he left the remembrance.

Near the entrance, on a flat marble is an epitaph for Dr. James Wedderburn, prebendary of Wells.

Here lies the Rt. Rev. Father in God, JAMES WEDDERBURN, born at Dundee, in Scotland, Dean of the royal chapel there; lastly Bishop of the See of Dumblain, for four years; a man of

primitive probity and honor, and a great ornament to his country for his excellent learning. He died Sept. 23, 1639. Aged 54.

On the south side is the tomb of Dean Fotherby, the sides of which are adorned with some curious sculpture representing skulls, bones, and other emblems of mortality; but at the ends, many of the first ornaments have been cut away, to give additional room, whether for monuments or altars does not appear; in the midst of the ornaments is the inscription.

To his dear father CHARLES FOTHERBY, of Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln, some time Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and Bachelor of Divinity in that University, Archdeacon of the diocese of Canterbury for about 24 years, Prebendary of that Metropolitan Church 20 years, and 4 years Dean of the same; a diligent and sincere Preacher of God's word, and a cordial asserter of divine truth, distinguished for his piety, gravity, and hospitality; who changing this mortal sabbath for an immortal one in the heavens, on the 29th of March, in the year, 1619, and in the 70th year of his age.

JOHN FOTHERBY, his son and heir, piously erected this monument. He married Cæcilia Walker, of Cambridge, who was his only wife, and continued so 31 years. She bore him ten children,

five of whom only survived him; John married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, of Essex, Phœbe, married to Henry, son of Sir Henry Palmer, of Kent, knight, and Robert to Priscilla, daughter of John Moyle, of Buckwell, in Kent, esq. and two daughters unmarried, Elizabeth and Mabell.

CÆCILIA FOTHERBY, once partner of his bed, now of his tomb, was born at Cambridge, and while living, was an example of holy life and manners; she closed it with the sabbath, on the 19th of October, 1634, aged upwards of 60 years, and mother and grandmother of a noble and numerous race, sweetly sleeping in the Lord, and changing this mortal sabbath for an immortal one in heaven, expects here the resurrection of the just, by Christ Jesus, the first fruits of them that sleep.

Next to this is the effigy of Dean Boys, in his study, with a table and reading desk before him, sitting in his chair, and leaning his head on his hand. The pillars and entablature, on which are four escutcheons of his arms and those of the Deanry, are of the Ionic order, all of white marble. Dr. Boys died suddenly in his study in the year 1625, and was interred here, September 30. Among the books which form the back ground of the monument is the inscription.

Amidst the tears of good men!

JOHN BOYS, D.D. Dean of this church of Christ, Canterbury, lately a pattern of christian diligence, then of human mortality, and now of divine grace. He taught, raised, adorned the church by his preaching, life, and writings; and in particular left behind him as his perpetual monument, an

excellent Explanation of the whole Liturgy; a work of the utmost use and benefit to the English clergy. This monument, though small and unworthy so great a man, and so loving a husband, a debt due to his remains, Angela his tender and sorrowful wife hath erected.

At the east end under the window is an handsome mural monument for Dean Turner, and on the north side this inscription.

Here lies THOMAS TURNER, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's London, then Dean of Rochester in the year 1631, and lastly, Dean of this Church of Christ, Canterbury, in 1643; whom those glorious and holy martyrs, Charles the First and Archbishop Laud, retained as Chaplain, and with whom he was a brave Confessor. Him the King, in almost his last trouble, at Hampton Court and the Isle of Wight, selected from the few faithful to attend him. He was descended from a genteel family at Reading, and born (if ever man was) for the public good. His fortune and affluence of

wealth he wisely used; a great example of profound humility, christian simplicity, and most fervent zeal for the church. He bore the calamities under the tyranny of the rebels with an even temper of mind; and having tasted of both fortunes, was unshaken in both. At the happy restoration of King Charles the Second, he by no means solicited new dignities; and continued to preach to his eightieth year. At length being mature for heaven, after many immortal actions, he desired nothing mortal, but to die in the Lord. He died in the year 1672, aged 81 years.

In a beautiful frame of white marble is a very good picture of Dean Bargrave, painted on copper, and copied from one by Cornelius Jansen, at the Deanry.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, of Kent, Dr. of Divinity, Dean of this church, and its great ornament, by his polished genius, promoted piety, and learning. In an age too fond of novelty, he lived conformably to the primitive faith and manners. To foreign nations, and to noblemen at home, he was a welcome guest, and he repaid them with a generous hospitality. In the Civil Wars, on the side of King Charles the Martyr, he stood and fell. After many journeys through Europe here fixed at last. He died in the year of Christ, 1642, and of his age 56.

JOHN BARGRAVE, of Kent, Dr. of Divinity, by his last will ordered this monument to be erected, in 1679,

Here (even after death) united, ELIZABETH DERING, the most beloved wife of the aforesaid Isaac Bargrave, lies entombed. In life, conjugal love and mutual agreeableness of manners, in death the piety of their children, and after death, divine mercy, made them, in heaven and on earth, inseparable. She died in 1667, aged 74.

About the middle of the chapel is a black marble, for Dean Potter, his wife and son, on which is inscribed;

Beneath this marble
Calmly sleeps in Christ, a most
Amiable infant, JOHN POTTER,
Second son of John Potter, D.D.
Prebendary of this church,
By Martha his wife.

Born at Blackburn in Lancashire, April 2, 1742.

Died at Canterbury, Jan. 17, 1745-6.

JOHN POTTER, D.D.

Dean of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury,

Died Sept. 20, 1770, aged 57

MARTHA, his wife, died on the 2nd March, 1775,
In the Seventieth year of her age.

Close by the north door of the choir is a magnificent monument for Archbishop Chicheley, who succeeded Archbishop Arundel in this see, March 12, 1415.

On it is his effigy at full length in his pontificalia, and under it another of a skeleton in its shroud, and round the side pillars, which are gilt and painted, are small elegant statues of white marble, in niches, of the Apostles, Death, Time, &c. which monument (carved it is supposed in Italy) the Archbishop erected in his life time. Upon it is this inscription, in the old text characters.

Here lies HENRY CHICHELEY, Dr. of Laws, formerly Chancellor of Salisbury, who in the 7th

year of King Henry IV. being sent on an embassy to Pope Gregory XII. was consecrated Bishop of
G

St. David's by the hands of that Pope in the city of Sienna. The same Henry also in the 2nd year of King Henry V. was in this holy church elected Archbishop, and translated to it by Pope John

XXIII; he died in the year of our Lord 1443, on the 12th day of April.

That for his sins, your merits may atone,
O supplicate, ye saints, th' Almighty's throne.

Near Archbishop Chicheley's monument is a marble one for Archbishop Bourghier, with an inscription in the old text characters, engraved round the verge of the monument which is of grey marble, very curiously finished, and once adorned with statues; it was erected at his own expence in his life time.

Round the verge at the bottom of the monument :—

Take, passenger, this moral in thy way,
Whoe'er thou art, on some not distant day,
Like me thou shalt be dust, to worms a loathsome
prey.

Here lies the most Reverend Father in Christ
and Lord, THOMAS BOURGCHIER, sometime

Cardinal-priest of St. Cyriac in Thermis, in the
holy Church of Rome, Archbishop of this church,
who died the 30th day of March, in the year of
our Lord, 1486. On whose soul the Most High
have mercy! Amen.

-From hence we ascend a flight of steps into that part of the church behind the Altar, which is called Becket's Chapel, or the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, built in 1174.

On the north side is an elegant monument of marble, on which, at full length, are the effigies of Henry IV. King of England, and Joan, his second Queen, under a canopy painted with three shields of arms, the devices and mottos of which enrich the cornice of the canopy: he was son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, (son of Edward III.) and was, first, Duke of Hereford in his father's life time, from whom he (very probably) imbibed the ambition of succeeding to the Crown. With Henry IV. lies buried his second Queen, Joan, daughter to the King of Navarra, and relict of John, Duke of Bretagne, whom the king married at Winchester, in the year 1403. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey, on the 26th of January, in the same year, and died on the 10th day of July, in the year 1437, at Havering Bower, in Essex. In the same tomb is said to be buried Mary de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, Countess of Derby, and the first wife of King Henry IV. but falsely, for she dying in the year 1394, was buried in the College of Leicester.

On the other side of this chapel is a noble monument for Edward the Black Prince—the particulars, with a correct representation of this tomb have been given at the commencement of the monuments.

A few paces from the Black Prince's monument is a very elegant one, said to be in part, if not the whole, executed at Rome, erected in memory of Dr. Nicholas Wotton, who lies entombed here: on which he is represented kneeling

at his devotion. He was descended of a noble family in this county, an eminent statesman and an accomplished courtier; for he continued in favour and acted in public character under four princes, and as many changes of religion, and died Dean of Canterbury and York. Over his figure is this inscription.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, son of Sir Robert Wotton, knt. by Anne Belknapp, Doctor of Laws, first Dean of this church, and also Dean of the Metropolitan Church of St. Peter's York; a Privy Councillor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; twice sent Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., once to Philip King of Spain, once to Francis I., King of France, thrice to Henry II., his son, once to Mary Queen of Hungary, and Governess of the Netherlands, and twice to William Duke of Cleves. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the renewal of the peace between the English, French, and Scotch; between Guines and Ardres, in the year 1546; and also at Chateau Cambresis in 1559; and lastly, at Edinburgh in Scotland, in 1560. And here, at length, being almost seventy years of age, he rests in peace.

Before his death, and even before his last sickness, as being forewarned of the fatal day, he prophetically sung his swan-like song, and left the above in his study, written with his own hand.

He who spent a great part of his life in the service of such princes, by the will of providence, happily and landably, in such great and various employments (the extraordinary importance of which redounded to the public benefit) must be allowed by Envy herself to have been a wise and experienced statesman. How far he was from seeking honours appears from hence; that it was not from any ambitious design of his own, nor interest of his friends, that he aspired to these ecclesiastical dignities; but Henry VIII. (induced to it by his merit and virtues) bestowed them on him unsolicited. And when the same most excel-

lent monarch found himself at the point of death considering that the tender age of Prince Edward, (who, though of excellent endowments, was then a child, and not equal to the weighty affairs of government) required the sage advice of his privy council, of the sixteen witnesses and executors of his last will and testament, he appointed this Nicholas (then absent on an embassy in France) one. About the middle of the reign of Edward VI. he was made one of the principal secretaries of state; which post he might have held much longer than he did, had not he himself and all his friends earnestly begged leave for him to resign it. He was slender and low in stature, but straight and well shaped, his constitution was firm, his countenance open, his diet sparing, which he never took above once a day; his health so strong that he was seldom affected with any disease; his mind was wholly devoted to books and learning, intent on the studies of arts, physic, laws, and divinity, and richly stored with the knowledge of the Latin, Italian, French, and Low Dutch languages. Thus this man who was famous for birth, but more famous by his honourable embassies, and most of all by his employments, both foreign and domestic, flourishing in honours, worn out with toils, wasted with age, after he had been dean of this church 25 years and 293 days, piously and calmly slept in the Lord at London, Jan. 26, in 1566, leaving for heir Thomas Wotton, his nephew, who has erected this monument to him, not to do him honour, for that he abundantly enjoyed while living, and will inherit after death, but out of true love and due reverence to his immortal memory.

On the north side, near the east window, is a plain brick monument plaistered over, for Cardinal Pole, the last popish Archbishop of Canterbury, and the last archbishop that was buried in this cathedral. He being of the blood royal was buried in the highest and most honourable part of the church. On the wall above it was formerly a beautiful painting in *fresco*, representing two angels, supporting on each side an escutcheon of the cardinal's arms in eight compartments, and between them two cherubims holding a cardinal's hat; but these are sadly gone to decay, and but little remains to be seen of them. The whole inscription on the tomb was

The body of Cardinal Pole.—And over it, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Over the tomb of Cardinal Pole, is a painting of St. Chrysostom, carrying our Saviour over a river. At the feet of the Black Prince is an elegant altar tomb, for Archbishop Courtney, with his figure lying at full length upon it in his robes, with his mitre and crosier. At the feet of Archbishop Courtney, and between two pillars, is a plain tomb, not unlike the shape of a turf grave, but higher, and composed of bricks plastered, over the remains of Odo Colligny, bishop elect of Beauvais and Cardinal Chastillon; he fled into England in 1568, and was graciously received by Queen Elizabeth. He died suddenly by poison, administered by one of his servants in an apple. On the south side of the monument of Edward the Black Prince, is a tomb of a singular form, which was thought by Bishop Goodwin to be Archbishop Theobald. It is more likely, however, to be the monument of Archbishop Lanfranc, who died in 1089, and was buried here.

In St. Anselm's Chapel, lies buried Archbishop Mepham; his tomb is of black marble, and stands almost within the grating. Archbishop Bradwardin is also buried in this chapel, under an ordinary stone near the south window. Nearly opposite to this chapel, is a monument for Archb. Sudbury, on which there is no inscription. This archbishop built the west gate of the city of Canterbury, and the greatest part of the wall extending from that tower to Northgate. Next to this is a monument for Archbishop Stratford, without an inscription. Adjoining, is a monument of curious construction for Archbishop Kemp, with the following inscription:

Here lies the most Reverend Father in Christ
Lord and John Kemp, Cardinal Bp. of the Holy Ro-
man Church, by the title of St. Rufina, Archbishop

of Canterbury, who died on the 22nd day of May,
A.D. 1453. On whose soul God have mercy :—
Amen.

A tomb beyond the cross aisle is still visible, with an effigy upon it in stone. It is that of Archbishop Walter, who was elected to this see in 1192. It is now much defaced, and presents but a sorry appearance, although cleansed from the filth and dust that prevented its development. A little further, in the same wall, is another effigy in stone, to Archbishop W. Reynolds: there was formerly an inscription to the following effect upon it:—

Here rests Walter Reynolds, first Bishop of
Worcester, and Chancellor of England, and after-

wards Archbishop of this church, who died Nov.
16th, in the year of grace 1327.

On the south side of the nave, between two pillars, is a large raised tomb, said to be for Archbishop Wittlesey; but this must be an error, for the figures on it were plainly those of a man and his wife, though at present only the indentions

in the stone appear, the figures and the inscription being entirely gone. Near it is another ancient raised monument for William Lovelace, serjeant at law, and high steward of the liberties of this church, who died in 1576, and Anne his wife, with the brass of two figures torn from it. On the north side of the nave, between two pillars, opposite to Lovelace's is a large raised table monument, once inlaid with brass, but now defaced, as is also the epitaph, for Archbishop Islip. He died at Mayfield, in Sussex, April 26, 1366, of a palsy, occasioned by a fall from his horse into a miry place, between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge, and then sleeping in a stone chamber, above three years before, and was buried by his own desire very privately, before the great cross in this church, on the 2nd of May. He was the first archbishop who had an epitaph upon his tomb in the whole church; but soon after his time they became frequent and common. The ancient custom was to put a piece of lead, with the interred party's name inscribed on it, into the sepulchre with the corpse.

Close to the south wall of the undercroft or French Church, was buried Archbishop Ethelred, who died in 880; and to the north wall Archbishop Eadsine, who died in 1050.

On one side of the Virgin Mary's Chapel is a marble monument with gothic arches and spires, and the effigy of Lady Mohun, of Dunster Castle, in Somersetshire, who in the year 1395, (19th Richard II.) purchased, for 350 marcs, and amortised the manor of Selgrave to the prior and convent for a perpetual chantry, This tomb she erected in her life time, near the altar of the Virgin, and settled five shillings a year on the clerk of the chapel to keep it clean.

Pray to God for the soul of Joan de Borwaschs, who was Lady Mohun.

In the undercroft is also the monument, with an effigy, of Isabella, Countess of Athol, the wife of David Strongboly.

There are a few monuments in the cloyster, of which the following are the inscriptions:—

Near this place lies the body of Thomas Knowler, gent. late Alderman of Canterbury. He had two wives, Martha Twyman and Jane Parker, by them 15 children; by his first wife three, Henry, Thomas and Susan: by his second twelve, Anne, Gregory, Thomas, Jane, George, Elizabeth, Jane, Hester, Thomas, Martha, Danl. and Elizabeth. He was an alderman above 30 years, and several years chamberlain; twice mayor of Canterbury, once in the reign of King Charles II, in the year 1673, and in

the reign of King James II, in the year 1687. He died the 20th March, 1705, aged 67 years.

Near this place, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, resteth the body of Hester Pembroke, late of the precincts of this church, who died 5th of January, 1774, aged 80 years.

Near unto this lieth interred the body of Simon Man, who was one of the vestrys (vestures) of this church, who died the 16th of November, 1673, aged 71.

Here lies the Rev. John Frances, M.A., Head Master of the King's School here, and Rector of Harbledown. A man who, if the limits of this stone would permit, might justly be mentioned with the highest applause, as a learned and diligent school-master, as instructing and at the same time delighting his scholars, and as being deservedly much esteemed by their parents. But the extent of his munificence to his relations, for whom alone he seems to have lived, cannot with propriety here be related. He died unmarried, in the 41st year of his age, of our Lord 1736. Here lies Thos. Frances, who died Jan. 23rd, 1736, aged 40. Jane Frances,

the mother of John and Thomas, died April 23, 1752, aged 91.

How brilliant and transient is life, hence learn, ye young, and be wise! Here lies George Shorey, of London, only six years old; a tender flower—alas! how soon cut down. He died much lamented in the year of our Lord 1740-1, on the 11th day of March.

To the sacred memory of his infant daughter Mary, born of Anne, his wife, this is sorrowfully inscribed by Edward Hasted, esq. This little one, after blooming only nine months, was snatched to the arms of Christ, Sept. 15, 1774. For of such is the kingdom of heaven, farewell, Maria, farewell.

Near the entrance of the cloyster door, on the south wall, is a plain oval piece of marble, with the following inscription:—

Near to this spot lie interred, the remains of Anne Fitzgerald, who died Oct. 15, 1798, aged 65.

As also those of her son, Charles Fitzgerald, who died September 16, 1783, aged 18.

There are several other monuments, but from their being exposed to the action of the weather, the inscriptions are obliterated; besides innumerable flat stones over the sepulchres of individuals interred in this monastic portion of the building.

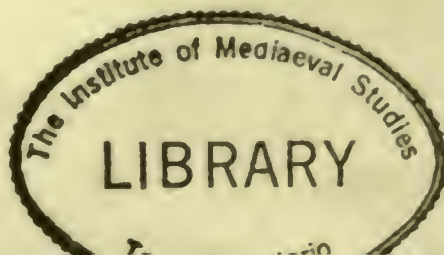
An oval marble bears an inscription to the memory of three beloved children, belonging to Robert and Anna Maria Le Geyt. A short distance from the above, is one for Mrs. Hester Pembroke.

On an oval monument surmounted, is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. John Gostling, M.A. He was author of a celebrated work, entitled "A Walk round Canterbury."

At a little distance is one for Samuel Porter, who was many years organist of this cathedral, bearing an inscription also to the memory of his wife, Sarah Porter, and his son, Samuel Porter.

Against the north wall is a monument for Thomas and William Greene, sons of Thomas Greene, belonging to the East India Company's Artillery. They were two youths of amiable dispositions and engaging manners. Against the same wall, is one for the Rev. James Ford, B.A. Minor Canon of this cathedral, and Rector of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, in the City of Canterbury. He was a man of an exceedingly placid disposition, and to the profession to which he was consecrated, sincerely and devotedly attached.

"He flew when called to a welcome guest."



At a short distance is a monument for Thomas Gregory, M.A. Vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, and Minor Canon of this cathedral. A small marble bears an inscription to the memory of George Prince, and below another for his mother. A few yards from the above, a marble monument bears an inscription for the Rev. Thomas Freeman, Rector of St. Martin's and Vicar of St. Pauls, and Minor Canon of this cathedral. Near this is one for Mr. Findlater Grant, of Sea Bank, near Nairn, North Britain.

On a small marble shield, is the following inscription :—
Susannah Starr, died January 11th, 1810, aged ten years.

In the Sermon House, on the left, is a neat marble slab to the memory of George Ramsay, of the White Friars, Canterbury, Major-general in the army; who departed this life on the 6th of September, 1834, aged 71.

Close to the above, is one for George Nixon Ramsay, Captain of the 6th, or Enniskillen Regiment of Dragoons, (son of Major-general Ramsay) who fell a victim to a malignant fever, on the 13th of February, 1827, in the 24th year of his age.

Next to the above is a monument to the memory of Thomas Dashwood, the youngest son of Sir James Dashwood, who died on the 20th of Dec. 1825, in the 75th year of his age.

On the left of the entrance of the Sermon House, on a neat marble monument, is the following inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Christopher Naylor, A.M. one of the six Preachers of this Ca-	thedral, and the distinguished Master of Canterbury King's School for 30 years, died 11th of April, 1816, aged 78.
--	--

Beneath on a small plate of iron, is engraved, in Latin metre, as follows, nearly obliterated.

From our embrace by Death untimely torn,
To me, tho' gray, thine image yet shall live;

Accept these sighs, nor this my tribute scorn,
The only offering sorrow has to give.

The Rev. C. Naylor, Master of the King's School in sorrow placed this tablet to the memory of his daughter, Mary Anne.

In the North Aisle (which we have omitted to introduce in its proper place) is a neat marble monument to the memory of the Rev. W. Welfitt, D.D. bearing the following inscription :—

In the north-east corner of the Sermon House, under a stone marked W. W. lie the remains of the Rev. William Welfitt, 47 years Prebendary of this cathedral, who departed this life the 3rd day of February, 1833, aged 87 years. Thankful in life, hopeful in death, through the merits and

mediation of Christ Jesus, his blessed Saviour.

“ With long life hath he satisfied him, and made all his bed in sickness.”

Thanks to the Almighty God, in the power of the adorable and incomprehensible Trinity.

We shall conclude our illustrations of Canterbury Cathedral with the memorial of Hubert Walter. The introduction of the cumbent effigy upon tabular tombs was an emboldened effort of sculpture at the commencement of the 13th century. The death-like character of the attitude, the fixed tranquillity of the features, the unbending severity of the straight lines, conspire to place before our eyes, beings suddenly transfixed by the dart of death, and converted into marble, as awful memorials of an inevitable fate. But a melancholy degeneracy from all the principles of true taste soon succeeded, when the stone veil was impiously rent asunder, and the cadaver presented its loathsome contrast to the eye of the spectator. There is another instance of the introduction of the cadaver in the

tomb of Chicheley, but we have selected for representation the tomb and effigy of Hubert Walter ; for although being the most ancient specimen of this class of tombs, it is considerably mutilated, it was thought well to preserve a representation of its present appearance, as being one of the most original examples of this absurdity in sculptures.



Drawn & Engraved by W. Poulton

Tomb of Hubert Walter,

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Published by Henry Wood, Canterbury.



THE NORTH WESTERN TOWER.

THE interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of this new tower, took place on the 3rd of September, 1832. The erection will be entirely at the expence of the Dean and Chapter, who for several years past have been expending large sums in restoring and beautifying the Cathedral. The ceremony of laying the stone took place in the afternoon; the procession, arranging itself in the northern aisle in the following order:—Twelve beadsmen in gowns, bearing white staves; two workmen, one bearing a level, the other a mallet; a workman with a silver trowel, the choristers, the lay clerks, the minor canons, the auditor, the surveyor, vergers, prebends, the Lord Bishop of Oxford (dean of Canterbury). The procession being formed round the stone, Dr. Russell, the vice-dean, and the Rev. Mr. Baylay, one of the prebends, read the 67th Psalm; after which the Lord Bishop of Oxford made an appropriate and excellent prayer, imploring the Divine blessing on the work. The surveyor then placed various coins of the present reign in a cavity prepared for that purpose, and to contain the plate, the inscription on which, as follows, was read by Dr. Russell:—

TVRRIS

AEDI. CHRISTI. CANTVARIENSI
 AB. OCCIDENTE. SEPTENTRIONEN. VERSVS
 SVIS. ATQVE. CAPITVLI. SVMPTIBVS
 EX. INTEGRO. ADSTRVENDAE
 HON. RICARDVS. BAGOT. S.T.P.
 DECANVS. CANTVARIENSIS
 EPISCOPVSQVE. IDEM. OXONIENSIS
 HOC. FVNDAMENTVM. IECIT
 III. NON. SEPTEMBRES. A.S.M. DCCC. XXX. II

Ioh. Rvssell. S.T.P. Vice Decano.
 Gvl. Wellfit. S.T.P.
 Geor. Moore. A.M.
 Car. Norris. A.M.
 Hon. Comite Nelson. S.T.P.
 R. Moore. A.M.
 Gval Brown. A.M.
 Hon. I.E. Boscawen. A.M.
 Iac. Croft. A.M. Archidiacono. Cantvar.
 Gvl. F. Baylay. A.M. Receptore.
 I. H. Spry. S.T.P. Thesavario
 Ioh. Peel. A.M.

Praebendariis
 G. Avstin. Architecto

TRANSLATION.

The Foundation Stone of a Tower to be rebuilt on the North West of the Church of Christ, Canterbury, at the expence of the Dean and Chapter, was laid September 3, 1832, by the Hon. R. Bagot, D.D. Dean of Canterbury and Bishop of Oxford.

The Prebendaries at the time being—
 John Russell, D.D. Vice-dean.
 William Wellfitt, D.D.
 George Moore, M.A.
 Charles Norris, M.A.
 The Right Hon. Earl Nelson, D.D.
 Robert Moore, M.A.
 Walter Brown, M.A.
 Hon. John Evelyn Boscawen, M.A.
 James Croft, M.A. Archdeacon of Canterbury
 William Frederick Baylay, M.A. Receiver.
 John Hume Spry, D.D. Treasurer
 John Peel, M.A.
 The Architect being George Austin.

The surveyor, Mr. Austin, then covered the cavity of the stone with plate glass, and assisted the bishop in spreading the cement. The next process was the lowering of the foundation stone, of nearly four tons weight, proving its level, and giving it the accustomed settings with the formalities of the mallet from the layer of the stone.

The choir next sang the Old 100th Psalm.

The Bishop added the following Blessing :—

“ God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, prosper, accept, and sanctify this the labour of our hands. The Lord so favourably with his merey look upon it that the work which we undertake to his glory, may be fostered by his blessing, and preserved by his Providence, both now and for ever.—Amen.” And the ceremony was concluded by the choir singing “ Glory be to the Father.”

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY,

FROM AUGUSTINE TO THE PRESENT TIME, WITH THE RESPECTIVE DATES OF THEIR NOMINATION.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Augustine, - - -	597	Eadsin, - - -	1038	Hon. Thomas Arundel, -	1396
Lawrence, - - -	604	Robert, - - -	1050	Roger Walden, - -	1398
Mellitus, - - -	619	Stigand, - - -	1052	Henry Chicheley, -	1414
Justus, - - -	624	Lanfranc, - - -	1070	John Stafford, - -	1443
Honorius, - - -	634	Anselm, - - -	1093	John Kemp, - - -	1452
Deus-dedit, - - -	654	Ralph, - - -	1114	Hon. Thomas Bourghier,	1454
Theodore, - - -	668	William Corboil, -	1122	John Morton - - -	1486
Brithwald, - - -	693	Theobald, - - -	1138	Henry Dean, - - -	1501
Tatwine, - - -	731	Thomas Becket, -	1162	William Warham, -	1503
Nothelm, - - -	735	Richard, - - -	1174	Thomas Cranmer, -	1532
Cuthbert, - - -	742	Baldwin, - - -	1184	Hon. Reginald Pole,	1555
Bregwine, - - -	759	Reginald Fitz-Joceline,	1191	Matthew Parker, -	1559
Jaenbert, or Lambert,	763	Hubert Walter, -	1193	Edmund Grindal, -	1578
Athelard, - - -	793	Stephen Langton, -	1207	John Whetgift, -	1583
Wulfred, - - -	803	Richard Magnus, or		Richard Beaucroft, -	1604
Fleogeld, - - -	830	Lethershead, -	1229	George Abbot, - -	1610
Ceolnoth, - - -	830	Edmund, - - -	1234	William Laud, - -	1633
Athelred, - - -	871	Boniface, - - -	1245	William Juxon, - -	1660
Plegmund, - - -	891	Robert Kilwardby, -	1272	Gilbert Sheldon, -	1663
Athelm, - - -	923	John Peckham, -	1278	William Sancroft, -	1677
Wilhelm, - - -	928	Robert Winchelsea, -	1294	John Tillotson, -	1691
Odo, - - -	941	Walter Reynolds, -	1333	Thomas Tennison, -	1694
Elsine, - - -		Simon Mepham, -	1328	William Wake, - -	1715
Brithelm, - - -		John Stratford, -	1333	John Potter, - - -	1737
Dunstan, - - -	954	John de Offord, -	1348	Thomas Herring, -	1747
Ethelgar, - - -	988	Thomas Bradwardin,	1349	Matthew Hatton, -	1757
Siricius, - - -	989	Simon Islip, - - -	1349	Thomas Secker, - -	1758
Alfric, - - -	996	Simon Langham, -	1366	Frederick Cornwallis,	1768
Elphege - - -	1005	William Wittlesea, -	1368	John Moore, - - -	1783
Living, - - -	1013	Simon Sudbury, -	1375	Charles Manners Sutton,	1805
Agelnoth, - - -	1020	Hon. William Courtney,	1381	William Howley, -	1828

DEANS OF CANTERBURY.

Nicholas Wotton, D.D.	1530	John Tillotson, D.D.	- - 1672	John Moore, D.D.	- - 1771
Thomas Godwyn, D.D.	- 1566	John Sharp, D.D.	- - 1689	James Cornwallis, D.L.	- 1775
Richard Rogers, D.D.	- 1584	George Hooper, D.D.	- - 1691	George Horne, D.D.	- 1781
Thomas Nevil, D.D.	- - 1597	George Stanhope, D.D.	- 1703	William Buller, D.D.	- - 1790
Charles Fotherby, B.D.	- 1615	Elias Sydall, D.D.	- - 1728	F. H. W. Cornwallis, D.D.	1793
John Boys, D.D.	- - - 1619	John Lynch, D.D.	- - 1733	Thomas Powys, D.D.	- - 1797
George Eglington, D.D.	- 1642	William Friend, D.D.	- - 1760	Gerard Andrewes, D.D.	1809
Isaac Bargrave, D.D.	- - 1625	John Potter, D.D.	- - 1766	Hugh Percy, D.D.	- - 1825
Thomas Turner, D.D.	- 1643	Brownlow North, D.L.	- 1770	Richard Bagot, D.D.	- 1827

ARCHDEACONS.

Wilfred, - - - - -	798	Stephen de Monte Luelli,	1257	William Chicheley, - -	1420
Beornoth - - - - -	844	Hugh Mortimer, - -	1271	Prosper of Columna, - -	1426
Æthelwald - - - - -	853	William Middleton, -	1275	Thomas Chicheley, D.L.	1433
Ealstan, - - - - -	864	Robert of Yarmouth, -	1278	Thomas Wittembourne, -	1448
Sigfreth, - - - - -	866	John Langton, - - -	1299	John Bouchier, - - -	1479
Liaving, - - - - -	866	Richard of Feringes, -	1299	William Warham, - - -	1498
Werbeald, - - - - -	890	Simon of Feversham, -	1305	Edmund Cranmer, - - -	1534
Brinstan, - - - - -	1007	Bernard de Eyci, - -	1313	Nicholas Harpsfield, - -	1554
Haymo, - - - - -	-	Lutterdus Labredus, - -	-	Edmund Guest, B.D.	- 1559
Valerius, - - - - -	1072	Sim. Convenius, or de Cominges	-	Edmund Freak, - - -	1564
Anschetillus, - - - - -	1075	John Bruiton, - - -	1323	William Redman, - - -	1576
William, - - - - -	1101	Raymund de Farges, -	-	Charles Fotherby, B.D.	- 1596
John, - - - - -	1115	Hugh de Engolesme, -	1327	William Kinsley, D.D.	- 1615
Ancelinus, - - - - -	1124	Robert Stratford, - -	1335	George Hall, - - -	1660
Helewius, - - - - -	1147	Bernard Sistre, - - -	1339	William Sancroft, D.D.	- 1668
Walter, - - - - -	1148	Peter Rogers (Cardinal) -	1356	Samuel Parker, D.D.	- - 1670
Roger, - - - - -	1154	William Indicis, - - -	1356	John Batteley, D.D.	- - 1686
Thomas Becket, - - -	1155	Henry of Wakefield - -	1374	Thomas Green, D.D.	- - 1709
Geoffrey Ridel, - - -	-	William, (Cardinal)	1379	Thomas Bowers, D.D.	- 1721
Herbert - - - - -	1173	Andomar de Rupy, - -	-	Samuel Lisle, D.D.	- - 1724
Robert, - - - - -	1193	William of Packington,	1381	Sir John Head, bart. D.D.	1748
Henry de Castilion - -	1202	Adam of Mottruin - -	1390	William Backhouse, D.D.	1769
Henry de Stanford, - -	1207	Richard Clifford, - -	1397	John Lynch, - - -	1788
Simon Langton, - - -	1227	Robert Halam, - - -	1401	Hurst Radcliffe, - - -	1803
Stephen de Vicenna, -	1248	John Wakering, - - -	1408	Hugh Percy, - - -	1822
Ottobon, - - - - -	1252	Henry Romworth, - - -	1416	James Croft, - - -	1825

Of the archbishops, who from St. Augustine to Pole, are seventy in number, forty-eight were buried in this church, and twenty-one in other places, besides Cranmer, whose body was consumed in the flames. Cardinal Pole was the last that was buried here, it being remarkable, that no archbishop has been interred in this cathedral since the reformation, which has given the papists occasion to say, that St. Thomas Becket will not suffer it.

The priory of Christ Church being dissolved by a commission, dated March 20, 31st Henry VIII; two years after, the King created by letters patent a new society, consisting of a dean, an archdeacon, and twelve prebendaries, three of

whom are in the archbishop's nomination, and the rest in the king's. There are besides, six preachers, (appointed by the archbishop) six minor canons, twelve lay-clerks and ten choristers. King Henry VIII, in 1530, founded also a grammar school, consisting of two masters, and fifty scholars.

PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Archbishop, (the 91st,) the Most Rev. W. Howley, D.D. Lambeth Palace, 1828. Dean, (the 27th) the Hon. and Very Rev. R. Bagot, D.D. 1827. Archdeacon, (the 87th) J. Croft, Canterbury, 1825.

PREBENDARIES.	A.D.	PREBENDARIES.	A.D.	PREBENDARIES.	A.D.
6 G. Moore, M.A.	1795	2 W. F. Baylay, M.A.	1823	3 Francis Dawson, B.D.	1833
1 R. Moore, M.A.	1804	11 J. Russell, D.D.	1826	10 Philip Hunt, D.D.	1833
12 Hon. J. E. Boscawen, M.A. 1822		8 J. H. Spry, D.D.	1827	9 William Wood, B.D.	1834
4 Archdeacon Croft, M.A. 1822		7 J. Peel, M.A.	1828	5 Vacant	

The figures denote the number of the stall. The first, fourth, and sixth, are in the gift of the archbishop, the others are in the gift of the king.

Proctor for the Dean and Chapter, Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, elected 1833.

Auditor, T. Starr, gent. 1803. Surveyor, G. Austln, 1829. Woodreeve, G. Austin, 1834.

Six Preachers, nominated by the Archbishop, whose office it is to preach at the Cathedral on eleven holidays every year :—

J. Reeve,	1816	J. Hamilton,	1828	T. Bartlett, M.A.	1832
Hon. W. Eden,	1824	I. E. N. Molesworth	1832	C. Foster,	1835

Masters of the King's School, appointed by the dean and chapter :—Upper master, Rev. G. Wallace, M.A.; second master, A. Beatson, M.A.; 50 king's scholars.

Minor Canons appointed by the dean and chapter.

W. Bennett,	1801	G. P. Marriott,	1824	F. Rouch,	1827
I. Metcalfe,	1816	I. Stratton,	1825	W. H. S. Braham,	1829

Organist and Master of Choristers, T. Jones, 1831.

Commissary of the city and diocese, and official to the archdeacon, Sir H. Jenner, knt. 1826. . .

Deputy Registrars, Messrs. Abbot and Cullen.

FINIS.

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Illustrative views of the
Metropolitan Cathedral Church
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