

and this part of the Cathedral is called the Martyrdom. In 1173 the Martyred Archbishop was canonized as a Saint and the following year Henry II did penance before this tomb in the crypt. Shortly afterwards the Cathedral was destroyed by fire and William Sens began to rebuild it. Eleven years afterwards the Cathedral was completed and in it were inserted the first pointed arches used in English architecture.

Between the Warriors' Chapel and the Lady Chapel is the Choir Screen, containing the effigies of Edward I, Edward II, Edward III, Ethelbert, Richard II and John. Entering the choir we find, on the north side, the tomb of Archbishop Chicheley, which he caused to be erected during his lifetime. He is represented lying in state in all the glory of his archiepiscopal robes and below, lying almost naked, wasted and withered in death. Beyond the tomb are those of Archbishops Howley and Bouchier.

Trinity Chapel lies behind the Altar Screen—there rests Henry IV, who died in 1413. His will was dated 21 January, 1408, in which was the following direction: "My body for to be beryed in the church of Canterbury aftyr the descreasion of my cousin the Archbyshcopp, and further that there be a chauntre perpetuall of his prieses for to sing and prey for my soul." In addition to the tombs of Archbishop Courtney, 1396, Cardinal Pole, 1558, and Dean Wotton, 1566, Trinity Chapel contains the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, where on is a beautifully executed gilded copper recumbent statue, the hands joined as in prayer and the figure completely armed. Above it hangs the trophy of the Prince's arms, consisting of the helmet and crest which he wore in battle; his surcoat of velvet, and the scabbard of his dagger, with his gauntlets and shield. He died of consumption at the age of forty-six in the year 1376. Nineteen years previously he had marched in triumph through the city, bringing his prisoner the King of France, after the battle of Poitiers.

In the midst of this chapel was formerly placed the gorgeous shrine and chantry raised to the memory of Saint

Thomas the Martyr and to this shrine came pilgrims and devotees of all nations to offer up prayers and present oblations. With the vast wealth thus accumulated the shrine and chapel were adorned with splendour and the Canterbury pilgrimages were innumerable. Rich and poor flocked to the city. In 1177 Henry the II here met the Earl of Flanders who came with a numerous retinue. Next came William of Rheims with a train of followers and in 1178 Louis the Seventh of France, dressed in pilgrim's garb, and he also was met by the king and a vast concourse of the nobility of France and England assembled. The French monarch presented a rich cup of gold, with the famous jewel "the Regal of France," which Henry the Eighth afterwards had set in a thumb ring.

The steps leading from the side aisles to the Trinity Chapel should be noticed—they give some idea of the number of pilgrims who visited the shrine, who, at the foot of the steps divested themselves of their shoes and walked barefoot, two by two, up to the shrine, and having offered their prayers and made their gifts, passed down the steps on the other side of the high altar walking backwards. All the visitors of after years have not obliterated the grooves worn by those bare feet.

A peep into the crypt discloses the solid masonry of the foundation of the Cathedral. The Chapel of our Lady in the under-crypt was at the time of the visit of Erasmus in 1524, the richest and most elaborate of all the chapels in the Cathedral. Another point of interest is the French church. The Protestants who came to England from Holland and Flanders in the sixteenth century were called "Walloons," those from France "Huguenots." Many settled in Canterbury, and Elizabeth in 1561 granted them this portion of the crypt for their services and these are still continued. In other portions of the under-crypt they, by permission of Archbishop Parker, set up their looms and carried on their business of silk weavers. In 1665 the Huguenots numbered 1,300. In 1694 they had 1,000 looms at work in the city and employed 2,700 people, but the citizens