

imity doing honour to themselves and to the Sovereign of Britain. A shade of sorrow passes over all. Would to heaven it had been so ordered that the Red Man, once the owner of these fair fields, had been marching too. Mas! he was not present. The hunting grounds are now another's. And now we ask, what is the secret of all this fixed and permanent and devoted passion to Britain's Queen? The reply is at hand. It is the spirit of the British law which makes liberty commensurate with and inseparable from British soil.

#### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

BY REV. PROF. CLARK, F.R.S.

When we speak of London, we may mean a good many different things. The city of London proper extends only to the Tower eastward to Temple Bar westward, to London Wall northward, and to the Thames southward—all in the County of Middlesex. But London in the larger sense stretches out into Essex and Kent and Surrey. The city proper has a continually diminishing population, the city in the larger and largest sense a population continually increasing. In 1851 the population of parliamentary London was put down at nearly two millions; in 1891 it was less than one million. At the present moment parliamentary London (with a somewhat increased area), has about four millions, and the postal district of London about five. All this has grown from the small city on the north of the Thames, around which the Romans built walls before the birth of Christ.

But it is not of the great city or its history that we have here to write, but only of its great church, St. Paul's (illustration of which appeared in our Jubilee number), standing a little way to the north of the Thames, in the very heart of the city proper. The present cathedral, as everyone knows, was built by Sir Christopher Wren in the reign of Charles II., after the destruction of the old cathedral in the great fire of 1666. No part of the earlier church remains; but we possess some good views of parts of the interior from which we can judge of its style and period, and we have views of the exterior, taken both before and after the fall of the spire.

When Sir Christopher Wren dug out the foundations of his great church, he found the graves of Saxons and Britons, and the funeral urns of Romans and other memorials of the conquering people. Of the existence of a temple of Diana, of which local legend had told, he found no trace whatever.

As far as we know the earlier church on this site was built by Ethelbert, King of East Kent, and Mellitus, the companion of Augustine, was bishop. But after this the people became pagan again, and it was nearly 40 years after when Erkenwald, brother of St. Chad of Lichfield, became bishop, and by his good works and miracles spread the faith of Christ among his neighbours. William the Conqueror bestowed considerable privileges on St. Paul's, and Lanfranc, the first Norman Archbishop of Canterbury, held at St. Paul's a council which Dean Milman has called "the

first full ecclesiastical parliament of England." Twelve years after this, A.D. 1087, the year of the Conqueror's death, the church was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The Bishop, Maurice, immediately undertook the rebuilding of the cathedral on a grander scale, with a great crypt in which the remains of St. Erkenwald were enshrined. The Conqueror aided the enterprise in various ways. The next bishop, De Balmeis (1108-1127), is said to have devoted his whole income for twenty years to the carrying on of the building. King Henry I. granted privileges for the same purpose. In the reign of Stephen the church was again partially destroyed by fire; but the bishop immediately undertook the rebuilding, in which he was assisted by the citizens. This work was completed by Bishop Richard Fitzneal, about A.D. 1199.

Many strange incidents took place, and important assemblies were held, within the walls of the great church. As we are constrained to restrict ourselves mainly to the history of the building, our readers are referred for such historical details to the admirable work of Dean Milman. One meeting may be mentioned, an assembly of prelates, abbots, barons, under Stephen Langton, who then and there displayed the charter of Henry I., and got those present to pledge themselves to demand the great charter from King John.

The nave of the church, completed about the last year of the reign of Richard I. (except the clerestory), was Norman, as is still shown by the extant drawings. The rebuilding of the choir was begun in the reign of Henry III. by Bishop Eustace de Fauconberg (1221-1228), and completed by Bishop Roger Niger (1229-1241). The cloisters shown in the view of the Chapter house, were built A.D. 1260, and the Lady chapel, A.D. 1310. These parts of the building were all early English or geometrical, of the types presented by Salisbury, Westminster Abbey, and Merton College chapel, Oxford.

The famous St. Paul's pulpit cross stood in the middle of the churchyard, at the northern side of the close. Here sermons were regularly preached, and many attacks on the Reformation and defences of it were spoken from this pulpit. Here also the general meeting of the citizens (Folkmote) was wont to be held. It was rebuilt by Bishop Kemp in 1449, but was destroyed when Parliament ordered the demolition of all the crosses, in the year 1643.

The nave consisted of twelve bays, with semi-circular arches, had a triforium, also Norman, and a clerestory with early English arches and windows. The nave was 290 feet long and 104 broad. The choir was geometrical and early decorated with a beautiful eastern rose window, and was separated by a rich screen from the nave. The total length of the building was 596 feet, the breadth 104 feet, the height of the nave to the ridge of vaulting 91 feet, of the choir roof, 101 feet 6 inches, so that the height was very nearly the same as that of Westminster Abbey.

The great church had fallen into a bad state of repair by the reign of James I., and great efforts were made to strengthen and pre-

serve it. The celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, was employed on this work, and the extant views will show us something of what he did in the way of covering the old building with very questionable renaissance work. Among other things he built a portico at the west end of the church of the Corinthian order, which was much admired by Sir Christopher Wren. The reader will perhaps remember what Sir Christopher himself did, by way of completing the western towers of Westminster Abbey. But the crisis came in the great fire of London, which broke out on the evening of Saturday, September 1, 1666, and not only destroyed the greater part of the building, but so seriously injured the remainder that restoration was found impossible.

The work of rebuilding was entrusted to a commission appointed in November, 1673, who appointed as architect Sir Christopher Wren. His first design was on a larger scale, and by some is thought superior to that which was adopted. Finally, his design being approved, and a warrant issued (May 1, 1675), for the commencement of the work, the first stone was laid by Wren, June 21, 1675.

There were difficulties about the foundation, but they were surmounted, and the work was carried on with vigour, and in two and twenty years from the laying of the first stone the choir was opened for divine service, on occasion of the thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, by which William III. was confirmed on the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1710 the highest and last stone on the top of the lantern, was laid by Christopher Wren, son of the architect, in the presence of the principal mason, Mr. Strong, who had been present at the laying of the first stone.

St. Paul's is built of Portland stone, on the plan of a Latin cross (Wren had originally intended it to be in the form of a Greek cross). The length of the church, with the portico, is 500 feet, the width of the western front with the towers, is 180 feet, and the length of the transept within the doors of the porticos is 250 feet. The circumference is 2,292 feet. The dome, which is at the intersection of the nave and transepts, is 145 feet in diameter. From the top of the dome springs a lantern, enriched with columns, and surmounted by a gilded ball and cross. The total sum expended on the building of St. Paul's cathedral, according to Dean Milman, was £736,752 2s. 3d. The charge of the fabric was vested not in the dean and chapter, but in the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor. In various respects Wren's designs for the cathedral were crossed. He had intended to place the organ on one side; he was compelled to place it on the screen. He wanted mosaics for the internal decoration, but these were pronounced too expensive. It was reserved for the present day to see effect given to the original plans of the architect. The organ has been removed, and much has been done in the way of decoration by mosaics.

The architectural elevation of St. Paul's consists throughout of two orders, the lower Corinthian, the upper Composite. The upper is merely a screen to hide buttresses which

are carried  
resist the  
ous objec  
of the bu  
at Rome  
the Pant  
will place  
technical  
construct  
the most  
of the b  
says an  
Europe  
parison

Varior  
the deco  
But a t  
Bishop  
cathedra  
Milman  
such de  
may giv  
not dist  
harmon  
colour  
foreign  
perman  
exposed

Subs  
sands c  
purpos  
very sl  
opinion  
has be  
the dor  
ried fo  
Among  
noble  
the Di  
object  
ture c  
additi  
tuary.  
poor a  
Ma  
of St.  
by sic  
Duke

The  
B.I  
Cla  
Thi  
lent  
takes  
stand  
the c  
took  
useful  
pels.  
geog  
age.  
first  
with  
by I  
restr  
Her  
secu  
For  
the  
estim  
at t  
sees  
and  
the  
and