

In Dowgate Street, west of the station, is *Skinner's Hall*, with a fine series of historical paintings by *Frank Brangwyn, R.A.* This Company has an income of over £60,000 a year, and possesses some very fine plate. In the wall of *St. Swithin's Church* may be seen the famous *London Stone*, supposed, though considerable difference of opinion exists on the subject, to have been the *milliarium* of the Roman forum in London, from which distances along the great highways were reckoned. In *St. Swithin's Lane* are the *City Carlton Club* and *New Court*, the latter the headquarters of the great house of *Rothschild*, with *Salter's Hall* adjoining. *St. Mary, Abchurch*, another of *Wren's* churches, has cupola paintings by *Thornhill* and carvings by *Grinling Gibbons*. In *Walbrook*, just behind the *Mansion House*, is *St. Stephen's Church*, generally considered one of *Wren's* masterpieces. The most notable feature is the cupola, "a kind of probationary trial previous to the architect's greater dome of *St. Paul's*." Here, in the family vault, lies *Sir John Vanbrugh*, the famous architect, upon whom was penned the witty epitaph: "Lie heavy on him, earth, for he laid many a heavy load on thee."

We have now regained our starting-point at the *Bank* (p. 190).

ROUTE X.—MOORGATE STREET—CITY ROAD—LONDON WALL—CRIPPLEGATE—THE CHARTERHOUSE—THE MARKETS—CLERKENWELL—SMITHFIELD—NEWGATE STREET—HOLBORN VIADUCT.

Starting again from the *Bank*, we walk northward along *Prince's Street*, the whole of the east side of which is occupied by the *Bank of England*, while on the left are a number of important insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions. *Gresham Street* (p. 197) runs off to the left, but we will keep northward along *Moorgate* to the old *City* boundary, still known as *London Wall*. Just beyond, with entrance in *Moorfields*, is the *Moorgate Station* of the *Metropolitan Railway*, serving also as the terminus of the *Midland* and *Great Northern City* services, and close at hand are stations on the *Great Northern and City* and *City and South London Tubes*.

Were we to follow this line of route above ground we should pass on the right ¹*Finsbury Circus*, on the north side of which is the *London Institution*, accommodating the *School of Oriental Studies*, opened by the *King* and *Queen* in 1917. On the left of the *City Road*, nearly opposite *Finsbury Square*, are the headquarters and drill ground of the *Honourable Artillery Company*, generally known as the *H.A.C.*, the oldest military body in the kingdom. The corps was formed in 1537, under the title of the

¹ *Finsbury Circus* and *Square* are sometimes confused by strangers with the suburb of *Finsbury Park*, several miles to the north, where there is an important junction of the *Tube Railways* with the *Great Northern* lines.

Guild or Fraternity of St. George, and from it were always selected the officers of the City Trained Bands. It rendered magnificent service during the War, and its ranks furnished a large number of officers for the Regular Army. The "Troop of Colour" is held annually in July. In the museum are many torn and tattered flags, suits of old armour, portraits, etc. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston (Mass.), the oldest corps in America, was founded in 1638 by emigrant members of the H.A.C. Close at hand are the headquarters of the London Rifle Brigade, another famous City regiment.

To the north is **Bunhill (Bonehill) Fields Cemetery**, for more than two centuries the chief burial-place of Nonconformists. A little to the south of the central walk is the recently-restored **Tomb of John Bunyan**, with recumbent figure erected in 1862; while to the north of the walk is an obelisk in memory of **Daniel Defoe**, subscribed for by youthful readers of *Robinson Crusoe*. Here, too, are buried Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer; the redoubtable Susannah Wesley, mother of John and Charles Wesley; John Owen; and Henry, Richard and William Cromwell, descendants of the Protector. In the Friends' Burial-Ground adjoining is the **Grave of George Fox**, the founder of the Society. In **Bunhill Row** Milton wrote the greater part of *Paradise Lost*, and here he died (1674). A warehouse (No. 124) now occupies the site (tablet).

On the east side of the City Road stands **Wesley's Chapel** (Plan II. O. 6), the "Cathedral of Methodism." The first stone was laid by John Wesley in 1777, and here he preached during the later years of his life. He is buried in the graveyard behind. In front is his statue, a centenary memorial, and in the chapel are tablets in memory of his mother and his brother Charles. Adjoining the Chapel is **Wesley's House**, part of which is now used as a Museum (*open daily 10 to 4, admission 3d.*).

At the corner of City Road and Old Street is the **Laysian Mission House** (Wesleyan), erected at a cost of upwards of £112,000. Almost next door is a large restaurant established under the Alexandra Trust, to supply working people with cheap and wholesome meals.

This is a digression, however. We will assume that the visitor, on reaching **London Wall** (Plan II. N. and O. 7), turns westward and follows approximately the course of the old city wall (see p. 54), a long section of which is exposed to the view of the passer-by in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, near the top of Wood Street. The old porch of **St. Alphage** (the church was demolished in 1919), on the south side of London Wall, serves as a chapel for private prayer. Here are preserved some memorials removed from the church, including one to Sir Rowland Heyward, Lord Mayor in 1570 and again in 1590,

including his two wives and sixteen children. Near the top of **Wood Street**—the headquarters of wholesale haberdashery—is the Church of **St. Giles, Cripplegate** (Plan II. N. 7), known the world over as the burial-place of John Milton. The poet was born in the neighbouring ward of Bread Street on the 9th December, 1608 (see p. 198). (*The Church is open daily 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 1; entrance in Fore Street.*) The building dates from the end of the fourteenth century, and was fortunate in escaping the great Fire of 1897, just as it escaped the greater Fire of 1666. In recent years it has been thoroughly restored.

Close to the north door is a bronze **Statue of Milton**, erected in 1904, with an appropriate quotation from *Paradise Lost*. The poet is further commemorated by a bust against the south wall of the nave, and a stone tablet let into the floor near the chancel marks approximately the place of his interment (d. 1674, aged 66). The entry in the parish register of that date reads: "John Milton, gentleman, Consumption, chancel, 12 (November)." Other noteworthy features are the window (next to the Milton bust) commemorating Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College (p. 245), the quaint oval window at the east end, and the Grinling Gibbons carving on the pulpit and font. Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Boucher were married in this church on August 22nd, 1620. Other worthies here interred were Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*; Frobisher, the explorer; and Speed, the topographer. In the south-west angle of the churchyard, at some distance from the passage railing, may be seen another fragment of the old London wall—a circular bastion, dwarfed by the warehouses which tower above it.

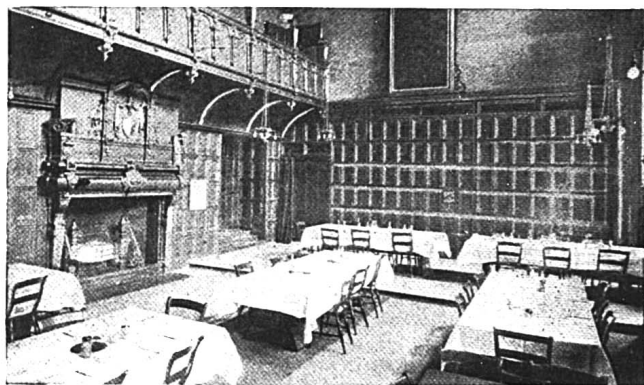
In Jewin Street, Milton lived for a while. **Milton Street**, to the east, leading from Fore Street to Chiswell Street, is the "Grub Street" of literary tradition. Its modern name (dating from 1830) is not, as is commonly supposed, a tribute to the poet, but to a builder of the same name, who included the street in his sphere of operations. In Golden Lane, slightly to the north, is the **Cripplegate Institute and Library**, opened in 1896. Passing along the Barbican—another reminder of the old fortified wall—we cross **Aldersgate Street** (p. 198), and turn left at the station to Charterhouse Square, on the north side of which stands that mellow institution, the **Charterhouse** (Plan II. M. 6), considered by Sir W. Besant "the most beautiful and most venerable monument of old London."

On applying at the porter's lodge (*Mon., Wed. and Fri., 3 to 5 only*) visitors are shown round by a guide. The name is a corruption of Chartreuse. The original Carthusian Monastery was founded for twenty-four monks in 1371, and after the Dissolution

became the property successively of Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) North and the Duke of Norfolk, each of whom built a residence for himself. Queen Elizabeth and James I. both resided here for some days. In 1611 the property was purchased by "good old Thomas Sutton," a wealthy merchant, and endowed as a "hospital" for forty poor boys and eighty poor men. The tercentenary of his death was worthily commemorated on the 12th December, 1912. The foundation for "poor brethren" still exists as of yore, though financial depreciation has necessitated a reduction of numbers. No one will visit this quaint old place without calling to mind Thackeray's dear old Colonel Newcome, who was one of the "poor brethren." The *Gatehouse* dates from the sixteenth century; the upper part was rebuilt about 1700. On the right of the *Entrance Court* will be seen the façade of the house built by the Duke of Norfolk about 1565. The *Great Hall*, in which such of the brethren as are able dine daily and where the Founders' Day Dinner mentioned by Thackeray in *The Newcomes* is held, is one of the finest Elizabethan rooms in existence. It was built early in the sixteenth century, the minstrels' gallery, screens and wood panelling being added about sixty years later by the Duke of Norfolk, by whose directions, too, the roof was probably raised and the four upper windows inserted. The *Scholars' Hall*, used by the boys of the old foundation, is now the brothers' library. It was built by the Duke of Norfolk towards the end of the sixteenth century, partly from the materials of the earlier monastic buildings. The Church is reached by way of a *Cloister*, with memorials of Thackeray, Leech, Havelock, John Wesley, Roger Williams (the founder of Rhode Island), one Shakespeare (the original of Colonel Newcome), and other old scholars. The *Church* was altered by the monks early in the sixteenth century, and further altered by the Sutton Trustees in 1614. Its most notable feature is the elaborate monument of Thomas Sutton, the founder. Visitors are admitted to the services (week-days, 9.30 and 6; Sundays, 8 and 11). In the Master's Lodge are portraits by Kneller and others of Charles II., the second Duke of Buckingham, Monmouth, Dr. Burnet and other notables of the Stuart period. The curfew is rung each night at 9, the number of strokes corresponding with the number of brethren resident at the time.

The *Charterhouse School*—of which Steele, Addison, Wesley, Havelock, Grote, Leech, Thackeray and other famous men were scholars—was transferred in 1872 to Godalming. Its place is now occupied by the *Merchant Taylors' School* (a day school—entrance in Rutland Place), another ancient foundation, having on its rolls the names of Spenser, Clive and other great men. A memorial of Clive is a conspicuous feature of the school hall.

Close at hand is a long range of buildings used as the *Metropolitan Meat Market* (p. 19), west of which are the Poultry, Fish, Fruit and Vegetable Markets, lining Farringdon Street.



Photos by [Levy, Sons & Co.
THE CHARTERHOUSE : CLOISTER—DINING HALL—THE CHAPEL.
London.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

[Rotary Series.]



RAHERE'S TOMB, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

It is worth while to turn for a few yards up **St. John Street**, an unattractive thoroughfare running northward from the Meat Market to Islington. Almost immediately we have on the left *St. John Lane*, spanned by that interesting relic of the old priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, **St. John's Gate** (Plan II. M. 6), built by Prior Docwra in 1504. The Order was suppressed by Henry VIII., and in the reign of Edward VI. Lord Protector Somerset pulled down most of the Priory buildings, and carted away the materials to help in the construction of Somerset House. The rooms over the gate and the modern hall adjoining are occupied by the Order of St. John in England and by its foundation, that useful society the *St. John Ambulance Association*. To view the rooms it is necessary to write the Secretary of the Order. Permission is usually given for Saturday afternoons. Near the gate stands an old-world smithy; Smithfield's horse-drawn traffic provides plenty of work. In St. John Square, north of the gate, is **St. John's Church**, the Norman crypt of which formed part of the Priory Church. A short distance to the west is Clerkenwell Green, with the **Sessions House** of the County of London. The densely-populated neighbourhood of Clerkenwell is mostly occupied by watch-makers and metal-workers. Towards the northern end of St. John Street is the **Northampton Institute**.

Passing **Sadlers' Wells Theatre**, recalling bygone glories, we should shortly reach the "Angel" at Islington, a busy tramway and omnibus centre taking its name from the sign of a tavern which, repeatedly rebuilt, overlooked the crossroads for centuries. Its modern successor is a restaurant owned by Messrs. Lyons. A short distance along **Upper Street** is the **Agricultural Hall**, the scene of important cattle shows and trade exhibitions. Islington may still be "merrie," as in Gilpin's day, but if so it very successfully disguises the fact. A notable feature is the great **Metropolitan Cattle Market**, reached by way of the Caledonian Road (see p. 19).

Returning to Charterhouse Street, we cross the **Meat Market**, covering an area of nearly ten acres, to the open space still known as **Smithfield** (Plan II. M. 7), or "smooth field," an ancient jousting ground outside the City walls. The name of **Giltspur Street**, leading into Newgate Street, is an obvious reminder of the same picturesque period. In most minds, however, Smithfield has more sombre associations. Here, as the **Martyrs' Memorial** on the wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital records, some hundreds of Protestants in the reign of Mary suffered death at the stake, a similar fate attending a number of Nonconformists under her enlightened successor, Elizabeth. It was at Smithfield, moreover, that Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, according to the traditional story, struck down

Wat Tyler. For centuries the annual "Bartlemy Fair" was the occasion of popular revels of a far from dignified description. On the south side is St. Bartholomew's Hospital, commonly known as "Bart's," the oldest institution of the kind in England.

The hospital originally formed part of an Augustinian Priory founded in 1123 by Rahere, the minstrel and favourite of Henry I., whose tomb we shall see in the church hard by. On the suppression of the monasteries Henry VIII. refounded the hospital and restored a great part of its former revenues, in grateful acknowledgment of which fact his statue still stands over the west gate, having figures of a sick man and a cripple on either side. The older quadrangular edifice was erected by Gibbs in 1730-3. Part of the site of Christ's Hospital was acquired in 1902 in connection with a rebuilding scheme, and the first new block, the casualty and out-patients' department, was opened in 1907. Endowments provide an income of about £60,000 a year, which is well employed in the relief of some 7,500 in-patients and an enormous number of out-patients. About 60,000 surgical and medical cases are treated annually. There is a convalescent home in connection at Swanley. The Medical School has long enjoyed a reputation second to none. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, Richard Owen, the anatomist, Abernethy, and many other famous physicians have taught at "Bart's." In the Governor's Hall are portraits of famous physicians and surgeons by Kneller, Reynolds, Lawrence, Millais, Luke Fildes and others. The paintings on the staircase, depicting the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda, were executed gratuitously by Hogarth. The hospital, like all similar institutions in London, is in urgent need of further funds to meet the increased cost of maintenance.

East of the Hospital, in Little Britain, a picturesque Elizabethan half-timbered Gateway, recently restored to its original condition, marks the entrance to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great (Plan II. M. 7), the oldest church standing in London, if we except the chapel in the Tower. No visitor should miss seeing this fine Norman building (*open free daily from 9.30 to 5. Admission to cloister and crypt, 6d.*).

Like the Hospital, the Church was founded by Rahere in 1123, but the edifice we see is merely the choir and a small portion of the nave of the original Priory Church. The Early English nave, destroyed by Henry VIII., occupied the site of the graveyard, as can be seen by the remains. Through the exertions of several enthusiastic Rectors and others the church has been restored in recent years, at a cost of upwards of £60,000, and most of the encroachments which defaced and circumscribed it removed. The *Lady Chapel* at the east end, with its handsome wrought-iron screen, was long used for commercial purposes;

in it Benjamin Franklin served a year as a journeyman printer. Its last tenant was a fringe manufacturer. The north transept was actually used as a blacksmith's forge. The best view of the church as a whole is from under the organ gallery looking east. Another pleasing vista is that looking westward through the massive Norman columns of the choir. On the north side of the choir is the *Tomb of Rahere* (d. 1143), with a richly decorated early Perpendicular canopy (c. 1405). The body is still above ground, immediately beneath the figure. On either side of the recumbent effigy is an Augustinian canon in his habit, holding an open Bible and pointing to Isaiah li. 3. The passage, beautifully appropriate to Rahere's work in draining the horse market site in Smithfield, and founding a Church and Hospital on the spot where formerly stood the gallows, runs, "He will comfort all her waste places; and He will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord." In the triforium opposite is *Prior Bolton's Window* with his rebus, Bolt-in-tun. In the south ambulatory is another fine monument to Sir Walter Mildmay (1589). He was founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and one of the commissioners who tried Mary, Queen of Scots. The *Crypt*, the vaulting of which has been renewed, was originally a bone crypt. Later it became a wine and coal cellar; it is now used as a mortuary chapel. Three bays of the ancient *Cloister*, long used as stables, were bought back and restored in 1905; other bays have still to be acquired.

In the churchyard is observed annually on Good Friday a curious ceremony in accordance with which twenty-one aged widows of the City of London pick sixpences from a certain flat tombstone covering the remains of a lady who many years ago is said to have left a sum of money for the purpose.

Hogarth was baptized in St. Bartholomew's Church in 1697, though the record of the fact was made in the wrong book. He was born in the adjoining *Bartholomew Close*. The Close suffered greatly during one of the Zeppelin raids.

Proceeding in the direction of Newgate Street, we pass between two huge blocks of the *General Post Office* (p. 198), and have on our right the fane of *Christ Church*.

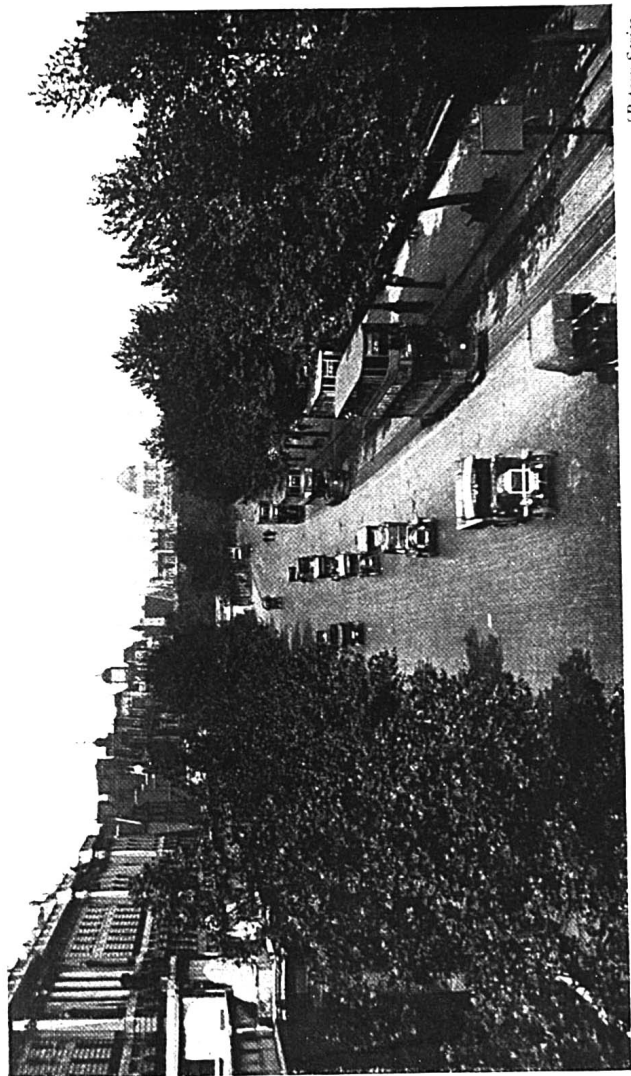
Like nearly all the City churches, it was the work of Wren, though the lower part contains many traces of the earlier monastery church, notably the marble pavement of the sanctuary. In one part of the flooring the effect of the Fire on the marble can be clearly seen. In the porch are several memorials of officials and others, removed from Christ's Hospital in 1905 on the demolition of that building. Particular attention should be paid to the marble font, for the carving is believed to be by Grinling Gibbons. It is certainly characteristic, and would

appear to be an almost solitary example of his work in stone. The pulpit and part of the reading desk were undoubtedly carved by him. The richly-decorated organ is a fine mellow instrument beloved by musicians. It has responded to the touch of both Handel and Mendelssohn. In the chancel are six carved panels, representing the Apostles and the Last Supper, said to have been taken from a ship of the Spanish Armada. It is a pity that the carved woodwork above the galleries is still disfigured by distemper. Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist, and Lawrence Sheriff, the founder of Rugby School, are buried here. The "Spital Sermon," preached on the second Wednesday after Easter is attended by the Lord Mayor in state, in accordance with ancient custom. It was formerly given at the old Spital Cross, Spitalfields, and there is record of one discourse which attained such a length that the civic dignitaries in desperation requested the preacher to "print the rest." When published, the sermon filled 230 pages! Another annual function is the attendance of the Blue-Coat boys on St. Matthew's Day. They are afterwards regaled at the Mansion House, each boy receiving a gold or silver coin according to his standing in the school.

A passage leads to the cleared space so long occupied by Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-Coat School, founded by Edward, VI. in 1552, on the site of a monastery of the Grey Friars. In 1902 the school was removed to new buildings at Stammerham, near Horsham. The greater part of the site is now occupied by the King Edward VII. block of the General Post Office (p. 199), the remainder by the new buildings of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Following Newgate Street (Plan II. M. 7) westward, we may take note that at No. 87, now a refreshment depôt, Sir Henry Irving served for some time as a publisher's clerk (tablet). On the left is the curved façade of the Central Criminal Court (p. 209), one of the most dignified and stately of the many fine buildings erected during recent years in the Metropolis. On the right is St. Sepulchre's Church, one of the bells of which was always tolled until 1890 on the occasion of an execution at Newgate. At an earlier period, when Tyburn (p. 140) was the place of execution, it was the considerate custom at this church to present a bunch of flowers to each criminal who passed along to his doom. The church was almost rebuilt in the seventeenth century, the best features being the fine porch and the pinnacled square tower. The organ was built in 1670 by the famous Rhenatus Harris. On the south side of the choir is buried the redoubtable *Captain John Smith*, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England." Roger Ascham (1515-1568), author of the *Schoolmaster*, also lies here.

Snow Hill now descends on the right to Farringdon Street,



[Rotary Series.

THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE.

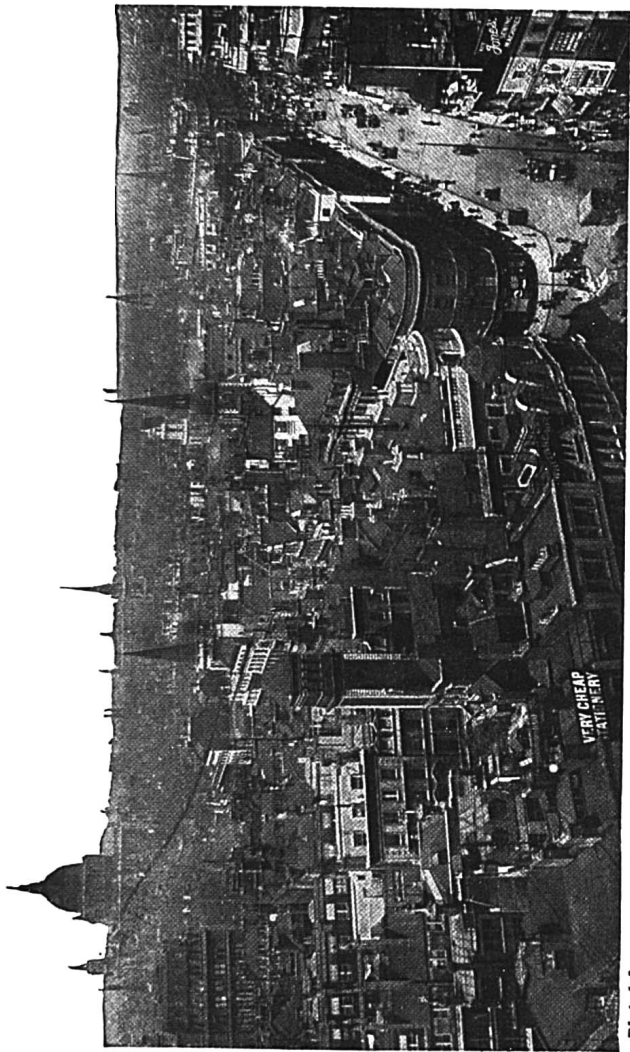


Photo by]

VIEW WESTWARD FROM THE MONUMENT.

[P. G. Litch.

and on the opposite side of the road we have **Holborn Viaduct Station** (Southern—S.E. & C.—Railway), with a large hotel adjoining. **Holborn Viaduct** (Plan II. M. 7), one of the most useful of Metropolitan improvements, spans the old Holborn Valley, through which formerly ran the river Fleet (p. 186). Before the construction of the iron bridge over Farringdon Street, the steep Holborn Hill was one of the most dangerous parts of London. The Viaduct, 1,400 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, is supported by massive arches and columns of granite. The parapets above Farringdon Street bear bronze figures of Art, Science, Commerce and Agriculture; and in niches of the buildings at the corners are statues of Henry Fitz-Aylwin, first Mayor of London (see p. 6), Sir William Walworth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Sir Hugh Myddelton, of waterworks fame. Steps lead down into **Farringdon Street** (p. 189). Holborn Viaduct was long the headquarters of the bicycle trade, and those interested in such matters may still inspect tasteful "mounts" in nearly every window. The **City Temple** tersely tells its history on a tablet affixed to one of the outer walls. It has had two famous ministers in the persons of Dr. Parker (d. 1902) and the Rev. R. J. Campbell. The Thursday midday service is largely attended by City men and others. **St. Andrew's Church**, formerly approached by steps, but now below the level of the road, was rebuilt by Wren in 1686. The Church has many interesting associations. The registers record the burial of Thomas Chatterton (August 28, 1770), and the christening on July 31st, 1817, at the age of twelve, of Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield. Hazlitt was married here in 1808, Charles Lamb acting as best man. Within are tablets in memory of Lord Wriothsley, Sacheverell the divine, who was impeached by the House of Commons in 1710, and several notable authors.

At **Holborn Circus** (Plan II. M. 7), in which stands a poor equestrian *Statue of the Prince Consort*, we reach the eastward limit of Route No. VI. (p. 154). **Hatton Garden**, running northward from the Circus to Clerkenwell Road, and **Ely Place**, a *cul-de-sac* immediately to the east, stand on the site of the famous palace of the Bishops of Ely, where John of Gaunt, father of Henry IV., died in 1399. Says Gloucester in Shakespeare's *Richard III.* :—

"My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there;
I do beseech you send for some of them."

Later the palace was occupied by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth. Hatton Garden is the centre of the world's diamond trade, and also contains the London offices of many of the leading manufacturers of pottery. The only portion of the palace which escaped the Fire has been restored, and now forms **St. Etheldreda's Church**, Ely Place, the only pre-Reformation church in London that has been restored to the Roman Catholic worship. The building is two-storied, and both the Chapel itself and the Undercroft should be seen. The tracery of the east and west windows—the former said to be the largest east window in London, as it is certainly the most beautiful—the oak roof, and the cloister, in which fig-trees still flourish, make this quiet nook, in the heart of the great City, a place of exceptional interest.

ROUTE XI—THREADNEEDLE STREET—BISHOPSGATE—BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM—GEFFRYES' MUSEUM—LIVERPOOL STREET—BROAD STREET—THE STOCK EXCHANGE—LOTHBURY.

From the Bank we turn this time along the quaintly-named **Threadneedle Street**, skirting the northern side of the Royal Exchange. On the right, beyond Finch Lane, is **Merchant Taylors' Hall**, the largest of those belonging to the London Livery Companies. The Company, incorporated in 1327, has an income of £50,000 a year. The present hall, in which are royal portraits by Lawrence and others, dates from 1671, its predecessor having perished in the Great Fire, the crypt alone being spared. At the junction with Bishopsgate stands the chief office of the *National Provincial and Union Bank of England*, one of the finest modern buildings in London. **Bishopsgate**, taking its name from the old Bishop's Gate, is a continuation northward of Gracechurch Street.

Nearly opposite Threadneedle Street is the **Wesleyan Centenary Hall**. The *Bank of Scotland*, housed in a magnificent modern building, is a corporation only a year younger than the Bank of England.

Great St. Helen's gives access to **St. Helen's Church** (*open daily 11.30 to 4, except Saturdays*), unrivalled among City churches for the spaciousness of its interior.

The church occupies part of the site of a very ancient nunnery founded, if tradition is to be believed, in memory of Helena, mother of Constantine. The demolition of buildings in St. Helen's Place in 1922 exposed remains of a building of Saxon date, and another believed to be Roman. There were also revealed some arches of the nunnery. The present building, dating in part from the thirteenth century, and consisting of a nave divided