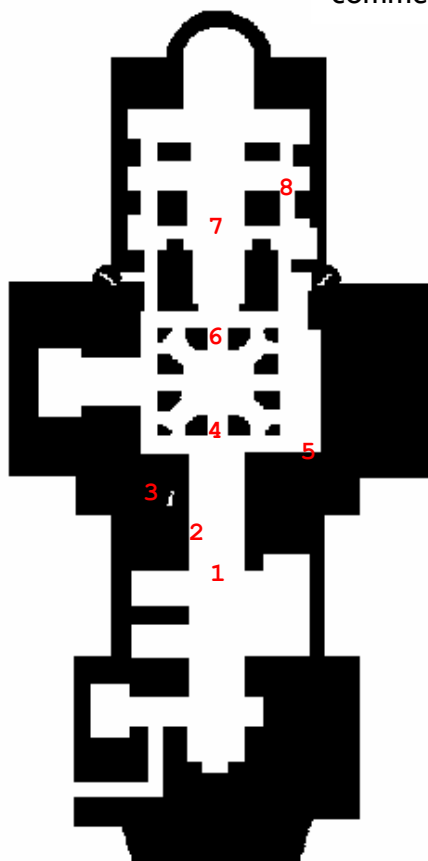


A 'Self-Guided' Cathedral Tour for Schools and Community Groups

The Crypt

We recommend that you begin your tour in the Crypt. If you are a large group – please split up into smaller groups. It would be a good idea if some commence upstairs on the Cathedral floor.



1. The Churchill Gates

These gates were installed in 2004 as a memorial to Sir Winston Churchill, the famous Prime Minister who led Britain through WWII. Churchill was one of only three people to have a state funeral at St. Paul's. Can you see any symbols on them?

2. The Model of St. Paul's Cathedral

Walk through the gates and you'll find a model of this Cathedral. How is it different to the model of the old Cathedral next to it?

3. The Model of the old St. Paul's Cathedral

This shows the Cathedral, that burned down in the Great Fire of London, 1666.

4. The Tomb of Horatio, Viscount

Nelson

Look up at the shiny black sarcophagus on top of this memorial to Lord Nelson. It is directly beneath the Dome of the Cathedral. Nelson was one of the finest Naval Commanders in British history.

Nelson's greatest battle was the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 during which he was shot by a French sniper, aboard his flagship *HMS Victory*. His body was preserved in a large barrel of brandy for the journey back to England, before being buried under the ground here in the Crypt after his state funeral at St. Paul's.



The black sarcophagus was originally made for Cardinal Wolsey, the chief advisor to King Henry VIII. When the Cardinal did not get Henry his divorce from Queen Katherine of Aragon, he was arrested and his sarcophagus (made ready for when he died!) was taken away from him. Can you see a crown on the top?

Not far away from this memorial, you'll find a wall plaque remembering the famous nurse, Florence Nightingale - have a look for it!

5. Statues from Old St. Paul's Cathedral

Not far from Nelson's tomb, in the side aisles, you will see blackened stone statues which have been badly damaged. These memorials have survived the Great Fire of London that broke out in 1666! The heat and flames caused the stone to explode! They were also damaged during the Civil War. Look at the clothes they are wearing. Which bits are missing from their bodies? At what time in history do you think these people lived?

6. The ENORMOUS tomb of Arthur Duke of Wellington

The tomb of the Duke of Wellington is the HUGE one in the centre of the East end of the Crypt. Look at the size of it! Can you see the lions who are supporting it? Does this make you think this person was important in the country?

Before he became Britain's most famous Army General, Arthur Wellesley was a poor student who was sent away from Eton College because he was not doing well in his studies! He was sent to an army military training school. He soon became a good soldier and leader.

The most famous battle he led was the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, at which Napoleon was finally defeated and captured. Wellington was also Prime Minister of this country for two years. When he died 13,000 people came to the Cathedral for his funeral.

Around Wellington's tomb, you can find memorials to Field Marshals of WWII, including the famous "Monty".

7. The OBE Chapel

In this chapel many family celebrations such as Weddings, Baptisms (Christenings), Funerals and memorial services are often held. It is also known as the *Chapel of St. Faith*. A called St Faith's was knocked down during the building of the medieval Cathedral that stood on this site before this one.

Members of the *Order of the British Empire (OBE)* can get married here and have their children baptised. Which famous English footballer has been given an OBE by the Queen? (clue: his first name begins with D!)

8. The Tomb of Sir Christopher Wren

In the far South East corner of the Crypt, to the right, is the simple black tomb stone that marks the grave of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who designed this Cathedral. The plaque above, erected by his son, contains the words, “Reader, if a monument you seek, look around you.” These words are also found on the floor under the Dome.



Why do you think Wren wanted these words in it?

Why did he not want to have a huge memorial statue to remember him by?

Have a look around at some of the other interesting statues/memorial plaques on the walls and the floor.

There are many famous authors and artists buried or remembered here.

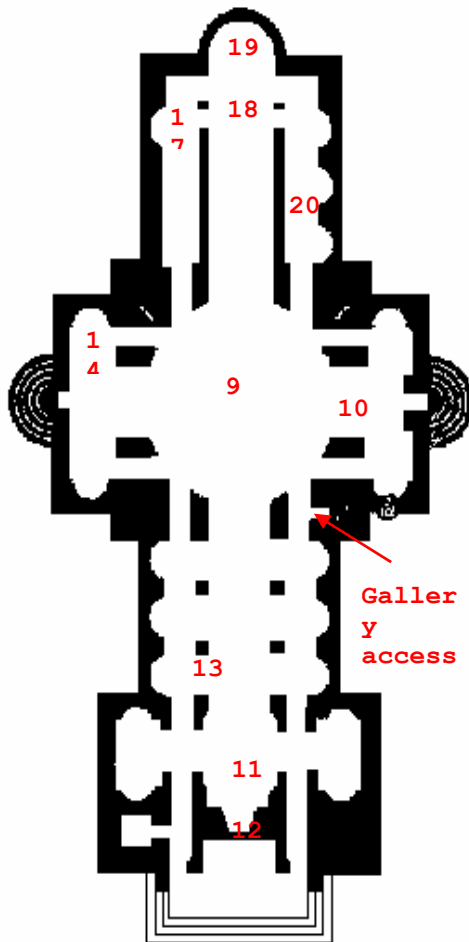
You might want to sketch some interesting things here...

There is more space below to sketch or do a brass rubbing from one of the floor brasses. You might want to save this space to do some sketching when you get up on the Cathedral floor!

Be a Poet!

You could even sit down and look around you, then try and write a poem about what you can see in this amazing place.

On the Cathedral Floor



9. The Dome

Stand under the Dome and look up into it! The Dome weighs 65,000 tonnes and is made up of stone, glass, and steel bands. The Whispering Gallery is up there, inside the Dome. Look up, can you see people walking up there, around the gallery?

10. The Nelson Memorial

Walk over to the South Transept. You will see a huge, stone memorial to Lord Nelson.



Britannia points to him, telling two young boys about his heroic actions. The lion at his feet looks a little seasick.

Nelson suffered from sea sickness throughout his life!

11. The West End- near the Great West Doors

At the West End of the Cathedral, (where the enormous wooden doors are!) you can stand and look at the whole building. What do you think of it? Beside the Great West Doors, on the right, you will see a panel of stonework which is much darker than the rest. This shows the colour of the inside of the Cathedral before it was recently cleaned.

Just in front of the doors there is a plaque on the floor. It is there to remember the brave men and women who were members of *St. Paul's Fire Watch*. They kept watch every night and diffused incendiary bombs that fell on the roof of the Cathedral during the Second World War Blitz on London. They saved this Cathedral from burning down!

12. *The Font*

Our Font is made from Italian marble.
Look how close it is to the main doors!
Fonts are usually placed near the entrance of a church to symbolise 'coming into the Christian church family' when someone is baptised.
Can you see the huge candle near it?
This is the Paschal Candle - it was brought into the Cathedral early on Easter Sunday morning to celebrate Jesus 'the light of the world' rising again from death. It represents the 'light of the new life of Easter'.



13. *The Duke of Wellington's Memorial*

Walk up from the Font and turn to your left - a short way along this side aisle you will see the gigantic memorial to the Duke of Wellington. Look for his favourite horse, Copenhagen on the top of it! The names of the Duke's many battles are written lower down around the base.



14. *The Light of the World Painting*

Keep walking to your left and in the North Transept you will see this famous painting called *The Light of the World*. It was painted by William Holman Hunt. How can you tell this is Jesus in the painting? What is he holding in his hand?

Jesus is knocking on a door. What is covering the door? A verse from the book of Revelation in the New Testament part of the Bible is written below the painting. This painting symbolises (represents) several things:- The door represents the door of a person's heart. Jesus wishes to come into peoples' hearts and lives, and knocks to be let in. There is no door handle and the only way the door can be opened is if the person on the inside opens it.

The flags in this chapel are the colours of the Middlesex Regiment.

15. *Henry Moore's Mother&Child Sculpture*

and the Tijou Gates Walk up the North Quire Aisle. The modern statue at the East end is called *Mother and Child* by the famous sculptor Henry Moore. It is made from a special type of marble - touch it, and walk around it. What do you think of this sculpture? Who might this represent?



Opposite the statue are the majestic, gold painted Tijou Gates, made by Jean Tijou, the master French metalworker. You can walk through them. Do you feel like you are entering a special area?

16. The High Altar (a beautiful marble table!)

You are now in the most holy area at the East end - the *Sanctuary*. During the Blitz (1940-41) a huge bomb fell here. It crushed the High Altar. The High Altar you see now with the beautiful cross on it, plus the beautiful decorative cover (Chino), was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. It was put in after the war in 1952. The Cathedral leaders would not let him put this here in the 1700's when the Cathedral was built. It is a war memorial to those from the countries of the Commonwealth who died in wars, as well as a place where we remember Jesus, using bread and wine. Which symbols that represent the ingredients in bread and wine can you see on the front of the Altar?

17. The American Memorial Chapel

Behind the High Altar is the American Memorial Chapel. There is a book in there that records the names of the 28,000 American servicemen and women who died during WWII, whilst stationed in Britain. Look carefully at the carving around the altar. Can you see flowers and birds? These are from the USA, and the stained glass shows scenes from the life of Jesus.

18. John Donne's Memorial Statue in the opposite South side Aisle.

Go through the gates on the opposite side and walk down the South side aisle. Not very far along you'll see this spooky statue. He is standing up, wrapped in a cloth shroud!

John Donne was a famous poet. He who was also the Dean, (Priest in charge), of old St. Paul's Cathedral (the one that burned down in the Great Fire of London).

Amazingly this statue survived the Great Fire of London! Look at it carefully. Can you see the scorch marks at the bottom of the vase, caused by the flames?

Which bit broke off do you think, when it fell through the floor of the old Cathedral during the Great Fire?