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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Boyle monument               | 16. Lady Chapel                 |
| 2. Celtic grave slabs           | 17. Virgin and Child statue     |
| 3. Curran memorial              | 18. Tregury tomb                |
| 4. Jones monument               | 19. Bouhéreau brass             |
| 5. Carolan memorial             | 20. Sutton brass                |
| 6. Saint Patrick statue         | 21. Fyche brass                 |
| 7. Dean Dawson statue           | 22. Choir                       |
| 8. Marquis of Buckingham statue | 23. Marsh monument              |
| 9. Whiteside statue             | 24. Celtic grave slabs          |
| 10. Lover memorial              | 25. Hyde memorial               |
| 11. Chapter Door                | 26. Childers memorial           |
| 12. Huguenot Bell               | 27. Swift memorials             |
| 13. Staircase to organ loft     | 28. Swift's and Stella's graves |
| 14. De Saundford tomb           | 29. Baptistry                   |
| 15. Schomberg memorial          |                                 |

## OPENING TIMES FOR VISITORS

Monday – Friday (all year)	9.00 – 18.00 (last admission 17.00)
<b>Saturday:</b>	
March – October	9.00 – 18.30 (last admission 18.00)
November – February	9.00 – 17.30 (last admission 17.00)
<b>Sunday (Cathedral closes to visitors 30 minutes before services):</b>	
March – October	9.00 – 18.30 (last admission 18.00)
November – February	9.00 – 15.00 (last admission 14.30)

Visitors are welcome throughout the year. Advance booking for groups is desirable.

Guided tours are not provided but guidebooks are sold in the bookshop. Tour groups are not admitted during services except for worship.

## TIMES OF SERVICES

### Sunday:

Holy Eucharist in the Lady Chapel	8.30
Sung Eucharist/Matins	11.15
Evensong	15.15

### Daily:

Matins (Monday to Friday, school term only)	9.40
Holy Eucharist (Wednesday and Thursday only)	11.05
Evensong (Monday to Friday)	17.45

There are no sung services on Saturdays or on Wednesdays in July and August. Visitors of all denominations are welcome at all services. Photography is not permitted during services and when the choir is present.

## FACILITIES

Parking for tour buses is available in Saint Patrick's Close. Wheelchair access is available. Toilet facilities are provided. The bookshop sells a range of guidebooks, information about the Cathedral, and CDs featuring the Cathedral choir and organ. All proceeds go to the upkeep of the Cathedral.

## STAFF

Please ask any member of staff for help. If you would like to speak to one of the clergy, this can easily be facilitated.

## CONTACTS

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**THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL  
 AND COLLEGIATE CHURCH  
 OF ST PATRICK ❖ DUBLIN**

**The Dean and Chapter  
 welcome you and  
 thank you  
 for your gift**

**S**aint Patrick is said to have baptised converts to Christianity at a well that once existed in the park alongside the Cathedral. Because of this association with Saint Patrick, a church has stood here since the fifth century. The Normans built a church in stone on this site in 1191. This was rebuilt in the early thirteenth century and is the building we see today. Archbishop Minot rebuilt the west tower in 1370 after a fire and the spire was added in 1749.

Saint Patrick's Cathedral has contributed much to Irish life throughout its long history. Jonathan Swift was Dean from 1713 – 45. Handel's Messiah received its first performance in Dublin in 1742 sung by the combined choirs of Saint Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals. *Living Stones*, the Cathedral's permanent exhibition, celebrates the Cathedral's place in the life of the city, its history and its role in a fast changing world. It emphasises that the Cathedral is not a museum but a building embracing the past to herald the future.

#### WHAT TO SEE IN SAINT PATRICK'S

**WEST END OF NAVE** The Boyle monument [1] was erected by Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, in 1632 in memory of his second wife, Lady Katherine. Her grandfather, Robert Weston, was Dean of the Cathedral (1567 – 73) and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Further along are two Celtic stone grave slabs bearing Christian symbols [2].

**NORTH AISLE** The white marble bust of Rt Hon. John Philpot Curran [3], Master of the Rolls, was erected in 1842 by public subscription. He was the father of Sarah Curran, lover of Robert Emmet (patriot), whose affair inspired Thomas Moore's song 'She is far from the Land'. The two tier monumental tomb commemorates Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin [4] (d. 1650), and his son, Viscount Ranelagh. Other memorials include: the white marble bas-relief of Turlough Carolan [5], harper and last of the Irish bards; the statue of Saint Patrick by Melanie Le Brocqy [6]; the statue of the Dean Dawson [7]; the statue of the Marquis of Buckingham [8] wearing the robes and regalia of the Order of Saint Patrick, which was instituted during his vice-royalty in 1783; and the statue of the Rt Hon. James Whiteside [9], Lord Chief Justice of Ireland (d. 1876). The white marble plaque on black marble is in memory of Samuel Lover [10], poet, painter, novelist and composer (d. 1868).

**NORTH TRANSEPT** This is the focus of the main exhibition which includes some of the Cathedral plate made by Dublin silversmith Richard Williams in 1779. The Chapter Door [11] commemorates the amicable conclusion to the feud between the Earl of Ormond and Earl of Kildare in 1492. The Earl of Kildare cut a hole in the door and through it stretched out his arm to grasp the hand of the Earl of Ormond, his enemy, who had taken refuge in the Chapter House. By taking the initiative and reaching out in reconciliation peace was restored. The parishioners of Saint Luke's Church, Dublin gave the Huguenot Bell [12] (in memory of the coming of the Huguenots to Dublin) to Saint Patrick's Cathedral when Saint Luke's was closed for public worship in 1975. The contribution of music to the life of Saint Patrick's is celebrated in the area around the spiral staircase to the organ loft [13]. The colours and memorials of many Irish regiments are also displayed in the North Transept.

**NORTH CHOIR AISLE** The tomb and effigy represent Fulk de Saundford [14], Archbishop of Dublin (d. 1271). Swift wrote the Latin inscription on the black marble over the grave of the Duke of Schomberg [15], who advised William of Orange to go to Ireland in 1686, promising his support.

**LADY CHAPEL** [16] This chapel was used by the Huguenots from 1666 – 1816. The high backed chair is said to have been used by William III on 6 July 1690, when he attended service in the Cathedral after the Battle of the Boyne. The statue of the Virgin and Child [17] is by Friedrich Herkner, RHA.

**SOUTH CHOIR AISLE** The stone tomb slab is in memory of Archbishop Michael Tregury [18] while the effigy is probably of a sub-deacon of the early fourteenth century and is a good example of medieval Irish bas-relief. The brass close-by marks the burial place of Dr Elie Bouhéreau [19] (1643 – 1719) who was a Huguenot refugee and the first librarian of Marsh's Library. The Sutton and Fyche brasses [20 & 21] date from the sixteenth century and are among the oldest in Ireland.

**CHOIR** [22] The first two rows of the stalls are used by the choir and the third by the canons of the Cathedral. Above are the banners and hatchments of the Knights of Saint Patrick, a chivalric order founded by King George III in 1783. The organ is situated in the triforium and clerestory levels on the north side.

**SOUTH TRANSEPT** Archbishop Narcissus Marsh [23] founded Marsh's Library, the first public library in Ireland, in 1701. It contains Archbishop Marsh's collections of books and is still being used for its original purpose. The two Celtic stone slabs [24] date from the seventh and tenth centuries.

**SOUTH AISLE** The memorials in this area comprise military memorials and memorials to distinguished Irishmen including Douglas Hyde and Erskine Childers [25 & 26], the first and fourth Presidents of Ireland. Also gathered together in this area are memorials and items commemorating the writer, satirist and Dean of the Cathedral, Jonathan Swift [27]. These include Swift's epitaph and bust, his death mask, a selection of his published writings, the parchment awarding him the Freedom of the City of Dublin, the Queen Anne Patent that was Swift's warrant to become Dean of Saint Patrick's and the pulpit from which he is reputed to have preached. Near his bust is a brass showing the names of all the Deans of the Cathedral. Swift and his friend Stella (Esther Johnson) are buried at the south-west end of the nave [28].

**THE BAPTISTERY** [29] The tiles here are medieval, as is the font. The stained glass was erected in 1864. It is the work of the Casey Brothers of Dublin and was presented to the Cathedral by Timothy and Patrick Murphy, contractors, who carried out the main work of restoration for Sir Benjamin Guinness in the nineteenth century.

*Saint Patrick's more than any other building in Ireland embodies the history and heritage of Irish people of all backgrounds from the earliest times to the present day. It continues the function for which it was founded – the daily offering of worship to Almighty God through the medium of great music.*