

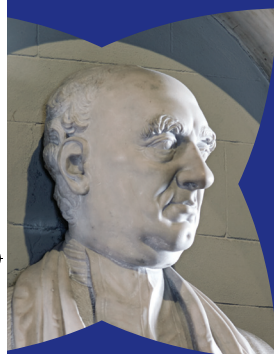
THE TREE OF REMEMBRANCE

The Tree of Remembrance was created in 2014 to commemorate the centenary of World War One. It represents the stark destruction of war. Visitors are invited to leave a message beside the tree to a loved one who has been affected by conflict.



JONATHAN SWIFT

Jonathan Swift is the most famous Dean ever associated with the Cathedral. Author of *Gulliver's Travels* and many other works, Swift did much to help the disadvantaged in society. From his pulpit, still on display in the Cathedral, he preached many lengthy sermons dealing with social injustice.



THE DISCOVERY SPACE

In the South Transept you will find the Discovery Space which features a range of interactive activities. Try your hand at a brass rubbing, building a model of the cathedral, or making a jigsaw of one of our stained glass windows. Explore the building further through our interactive touch screen table.



SERVICES

SUNDAY

- 09.15 Holy Eucharist (Said)
- 11.15 Sung Eucharist / Choral Matins
- 15.15 Choral Evensong

MONDAY – FRIDAY

- 09.00 Sung Matins (School term only)
- 11.05 Holy Eucharist (Said on Wednesday and Thursday)
- 17.30 Choral Evensong / Evening Prayer

SATURDAY

- 11.05 Holy Eucharist (Said)

Visitors are welcome to attend services

There are no sung services on Saturdays. For details of sung services in July and August please check our website.

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



Photography is not permitted during services and when the choir is present.



Free WiFi available throughout the Cathedral.

CONTACT US

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SAINT
PATRICK'S
CATHEDRAL
DUBLIN

YOUR
GUIDE

WELCOME TO SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

Prayer has been offered at this place for centuries. According to tradition, Saint Patrick used a nearby well to baptise converts to Christianity and a small church was built marking it as a sacred place near the heart of Dublin. The present building dates from 1220 and over the centuries the Cathedral has experienced and survived wars, revolutions, and a reformation. Today the Cathedral continues to welcome new generations with open doors.

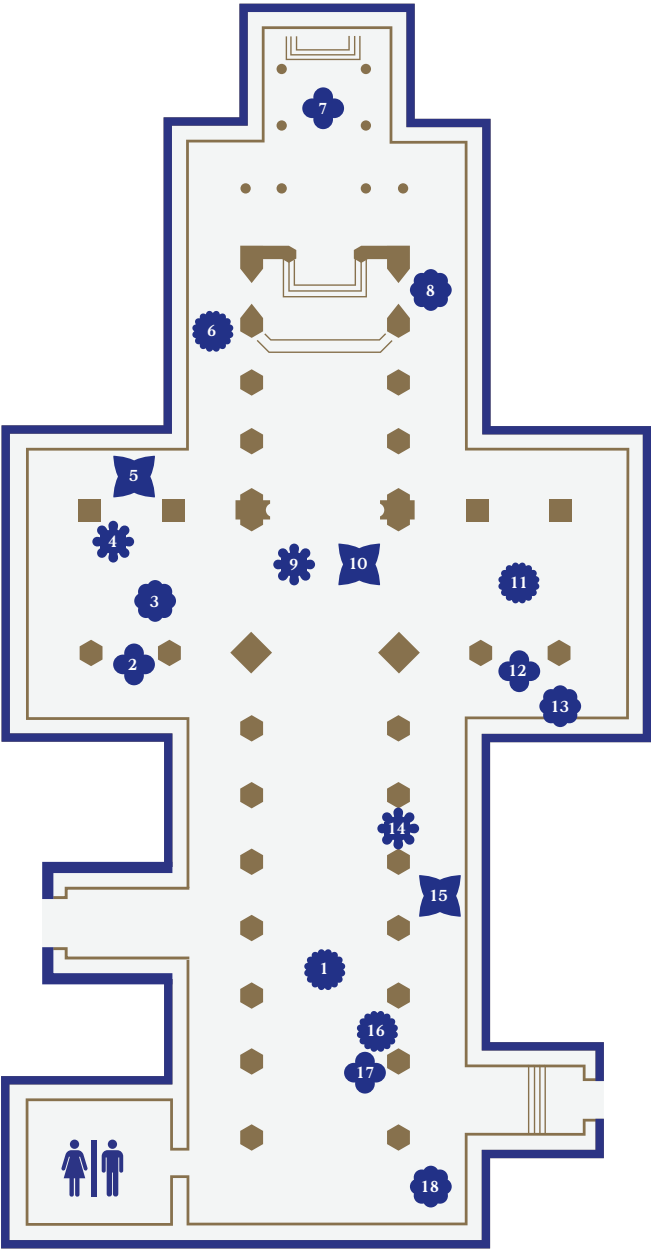
Saint Patrick's Cathedral is the National Cathedral of the Church of Ireland, a member church of the Anglican Communion. It is a very special place; for worship through daily services and song and for a memorable learning experience, it is a microcosm of Irish history filled with uniquely inspiring stories.

THANK YOU

All money raised through the shop and the welcome desk goes directly to supporting the enormous cost of the maintenance and restoration of this very special 800 year old building.

- 1 Welcome to Saint Patrick's Cathedral, an ancient house of prayer in which pilgrims' and visitors' eyes are drawn upwards beyond the world around them to a world of lasting beauty and intrinsic worth. May Christ be with you now and whenever you think of us.
- 2 In 1492 two feuding families, the Butlers of Ormonde and the Fitzgeralds of Kildare, entered the Cathedral and argued through the chapter house door. Gerald Fitzgerald offered an end to the fighting by putting his arm through a hole in the door and the two families shook hands and made peace. This is the origin of the expression "to chance your arm".
- 3 *Soldiers do not die, they simply fade away.* The flags on display here remember former Irish regiments of the British Army. These Regimental Colours are allowed to slowly fade away over time, in memory of all those who fought under them.
- 4 Music has played an integral part of the Cathedral's history since its foundation in 1191. The first performance of Handel's oratorio *Messiah* was performed by the choirs of Saint Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church Cathedral. On display in this area is the old organ console from 1901.
- 5 The spiral staircase leads to the Cathedral organ. It is played twice a day for Matins and Evensong, as well as recitals.
- 6 The North Choir Aisle features two significant burials. One is Fulk De Saundford, archbishop of Dublin and the first known person to be buried in the Cathedral (1271). Opposite him is the grave of the Duke of Shomberg who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.
- 7 The Lady Chapel was constructed in 1270 and was used by the Huguenots from 1666 to 1816. It was restored in 2013, offering us a glimpse of its original colours. The Lady Chapel is used as an area for quiet reflection: we ask you to be mindful of this.
- 8 In the South Choir Aisle there is the outline of a tomb of a sub-deacon. This is undoubtedly one of the first burials in the building but no records survive to enlighten us to his identity.
- 9 The first two rows of the stalls are used by the choir. Two Services are sung daily within school term: Matins

FOLLOW THE SUGGESTED NUMBERING SYSTEM ON THE MAP



in the morning and Evensong in the evening. All visitors are welcome to attend these services. Above are the banners and hatchments of the Knights of Saint Patrick, a chivalric order founded by King George III in 1783.

- 10 The ornate stone pulpit to the left of the Choir is dedicated to Dean Pakenham. The brass Lectern, to the right of the choir, features an eagle atop a globe representing the spread of the Word of God throughout the world.
- 11 The South Transept is used as a space for learning. Visitors to the Cathedral are encouraged to pause in this area to learn more about the building's life and history.
- 12 The Early Christian grave slab on display here provides a glimpse of the ancient history of this site. These slabs are estimated to be a thousand years old and show that this site was in use before the Cathedral existed.
- 13 An unusual stone statue of Saint Patrick in this area was originally three different parts: the body is 13th century, the head 17th and the base 19th. It was put together in the 19th century during a restoration of the Cathedral.
- 14 On display here is Jonathan Swift's pulpit. He is best known as the author of *Gulliver's Travels*. He was Dean of the Cathedral from 1713 to 1745.
- 15 The Irish tricolour here commemorates two Irish Presidents whose funerals were held in the Cathedral: Douglas Hyde and Erskine Childers..
- 16 The display case in this area features many items relating to Jonathan Swift including: his death mask, a copy of a sermon "upon sleeping in church" and a cast of his skull.
- 17 Jonathan Swift is buried under the Cathedral floor alongside his best friend, Esther Johnson (or Stella). His epitaph can be seen above the wooden door to the left and was written by Swift himself.
- 18 The Boyle Monument was erected by Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, in 1632 in memory of his second wife, Lady Katherine. Their children surround them on the lower tiers of the monument. They include Robert Boyle the famous scientist who discovered Boyle's Law.