



C E L E B R A T I N G  
**150** YEARS  
1870–2020



*Resources for*  
**Children, Young People, Schools & Parishes**  
*Paul Colton*

C E L E B R A T I N G

150 YEARS  
1870-2020



SAINT:FIN:BARRE'S  
CATHEDRAL

## Bishop's Introduction



**30th November 2020 will mark the 150th Anniversary of the Consecration of St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork. This is something we will celebrate in Cork. We invite our friends in Cork, in Ireland, and throughout the world to celebrate this milestone with us.**

As Bishop, I have put together this activity booklet for use in schools, children's and youth groups and, who knows, it may get some grown-ups thinking as well. It is not a lesson plan or single activity programme; it is a resource of ideas which I have no doubt that teachers and those who work with children and young people in our parishes will be able to draw on, to adapt, to amplify or to simplify as necessary. Your skills in this area are greater than mine.

It is up to each teacher, youth leader or children's leader to choose or to select from the materials and suggestions that follow according to the age group they are working with.

All of the photographs and materials, together with helpful teaching resources may be accessed on our Diocesan website on a dedicated page at [cork.anglican.org/our-story/sfb150/](http://cork.anglican.org/our-story/sfb150/)

Most of all, of course, it is our hope that you will come in person to visit the cathedral in the months and years ahead.

***The Right Reverend Dr Paul Colton***  
*Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*

## Message from the Dean of Cork



**I am most grateful to Bishop Colton for providing this resource as part of our 150th celebrations and to all those who have contributed to it.**

We are truly blessed to have such an architectural and artistic masterpiece for our Cathedral which is deemed to be of regional, national and international significance.

Whilst primarily designed for children this resource opens up a world of creativity and learning for all age groups and shares some of the amazing architecture, art and stories which we here at St Fin Barre's are so privileged to enjoy every day.

The best way to bring to life this part of our 150th celebrations is to come along and experience it in person.

We are always happy to tailor our guided tours for school groups of all ages. In the meantime, this resource will give its users a taster of the richness of our wonderful Cathedral.

***The Very Reverend Nigel Dunne***  
*Dean of Cork*





## Getting started

- 1. How do you celebrate your birthday?** What things do you do for your birthday?
  - 2. Is it only people who have birthdays?**
  - 3. What is an anniversary?**  
(The word anniversary has its origins in two Latin words: *annus* which means year, and *versus* which means turning. The Latin word *anniversarius* means returning yearly). So an anniversary is the annual return of a date in the year marking or celebrating something. Can you think of some anniversaries? (e.g. weddings, historical events, or significant moments in our lives).
  - 4. Have you heard of St Fin Barre's Cathedral in Cork? Where is it? What is it? What do you know about it?**
  - 5. What is a cathedral? What is the difference between a church and a cathedral?** (A cathedral is the principal church in an area known as a diocese which contains the bishop's seat. The Latin word for that seat is *cathedra*. The principle is that only a bishop makes a cathedral. Cathedrals can be big or small. They are not all big.)
  - 6. Have you ever been in a cathedral? Where and which one? What other cathedrals are in Cork, Cloyne and Ross?**  
(St Colman, Cloyne, St Fachtna, Rosscarbery). **What other Christian denominations have cathedrals and bishops? Find out what the other cathedrals are near you.**
  - 7. Have you been in St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork? Why did you go there? Was it a special event? What else did you see there? What was it like?**
  - 8. Who was St Fin Barre?** What different spellings of that word have you seen or heard? What other places and things in Cork have you heard of that are named using one of the spellings of Fin Barre? (the name Fin Barre means "fair-headed").
- The reason we are talking about all these things is because 30th November 2020 - this year - is the 150th anniversary of the consecration of St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork.*
- Now there is a hard word: consecration.*
- What does that mean?**

Consecration is a celebration or a solemn ceremony when the bishop prays that someone, somewhere or something is made sacred (to be used for a holy purpose). The person, place or thing is used to do God's work.



## The Role of the Cathedral

The role of a cathedral is seen clearly in the seals of the Dean and Chapter down through the years. In 1914 Canon Webster, the Rector of Blackrock, did some research about the seals and published a book about them.

Have a look at these. What do the seals tell us about the role of the cathedral?



This is a very old seal that Dr Richard Caulfield refers to. The translation of the Latin words is: 'Seal of the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Cork.' At the heart of this circular chapter seal is a bishop sitting on his chair (*cathedra*) wearing a mitre, and holding his crozier in one hand, and in the other hand, a book, presumably the bible, from which he is teaching or preaching.

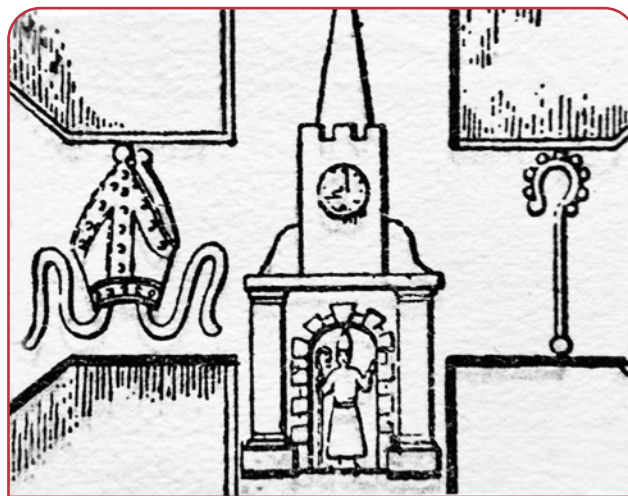
### What does this tell us?

Below is the present 'Common Seal of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St Fin Barre, Cork' - that's what the Latin words say.



The cathedral is set inside a cross, but is not the present day cathedral. Which one is it? It is the cathedral building before the present one.

Look at the date: 1763. The present cathedral was not built then. Let's look more closely at it.



Once more, on the left and on the right are the symbols of the bishop: the mitre and the crozier.

Look at the doorway. That doorway still exists today but it is not the doorway of the present day cathedral; it now forms a gateway in the southern wall of the cathedral churchyard.

Who is standing in the doorway? It is the bishop wearing a mitre and holding a crozier.





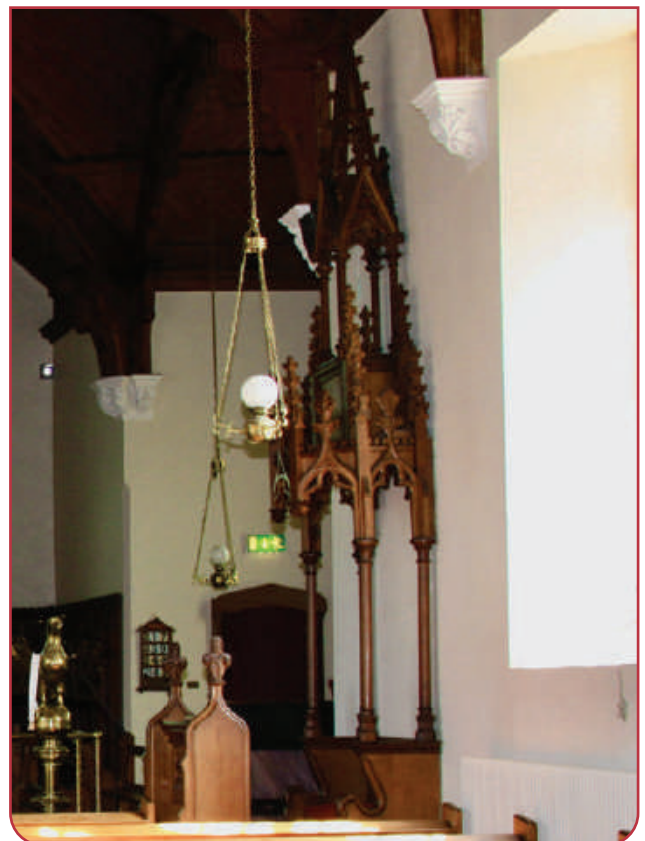
## The Bishop's *Cathedra* (seat) in St Fin Barre's Cathedral



Compare this *cathedra* with those in Cloyne (below top) and in Rosscarbery (bottom)



The Bishop in his *cathedra*:



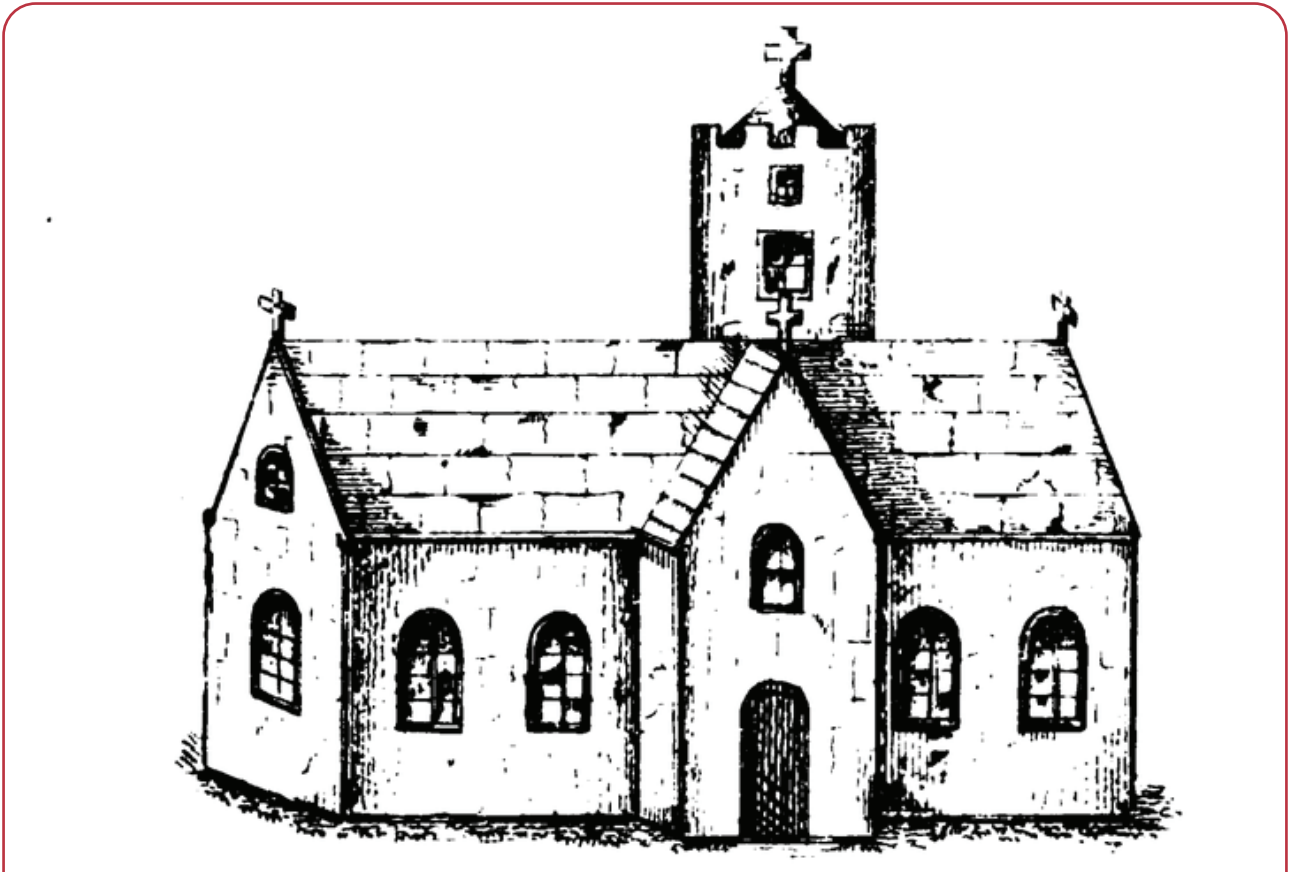




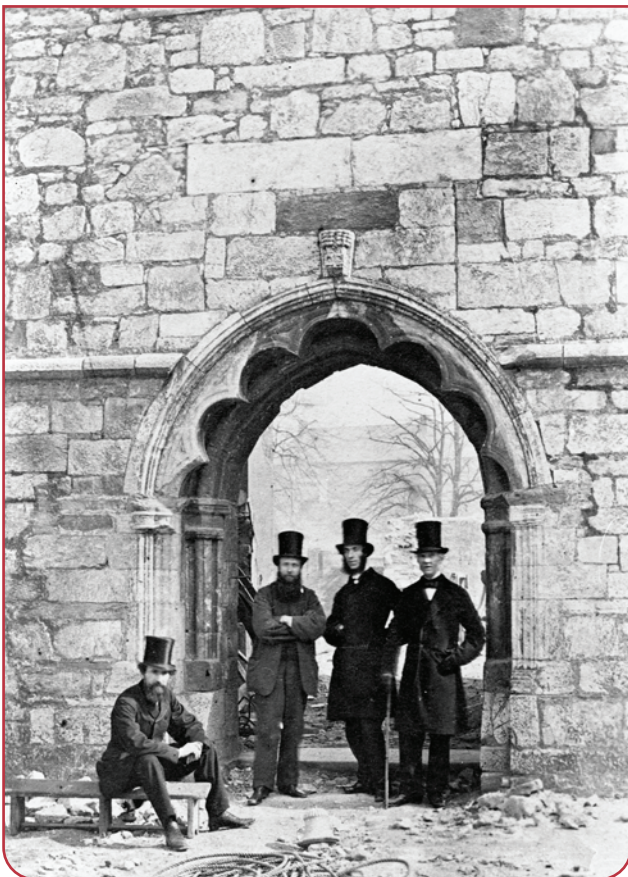
## The story so far

- In the 7th century St Fin Barre came from Gougane Barra and built a monastery near where St Fin Barre's Cathedral is today. He set up a school in the year 606.
- St Fin Barre died in the year 623 and he is remembered on that anniversary: 25th September.
- What sort of buildings do you think that monastery and its church were? What were they made of? (Probably timber - oak - covered with reeds).
- This monastery and church overlooked the River Lee and the marsh (*Corcaigh*) where the city of Cork began to grow.
- Throughout the years there have been a number of cathedrals on this site.
  - > The medieval cathedral; if you visit the south side of the cathedral churchyard you can do some detective work and discover the stone doorway to that cathedral which is now a gateway out onto Dean Street.
  - > Elizabeth Fort is nearby. During the Siege of Cork in 1690 a cannon was fired from the Fort. It hit and shook the cathedral steeple. That cannonball was found in 1865 and if you visit the cathedral you can see it hanging in the cathedral today: more detective work!
  - > By 1734 that cathedral was in a bad condition and everything except the spire was taken down.
  - > A new cathedral was built attached to the old spire and it was consecrated in 1738.
- The bishop in those days was Bishop Peter Brown. He also built a house outside the city in what became known as Bishopstown, as well as Saint Anne's Church, Shandon.
  - > The entrance gates to today's cathedral were the entrance gates built for that cathedral. Many people did not like that cathedral. Some even described it as "unsightly".
- The story of today's cathedral:
  - > In 1861 the decision was made to build a new cathedral.
  - > It was to be on a "grand scale".
  - > There was to be a competition:
    - It should cost no more than £15,000.
    - It should seat 700 people.
    - It should have a room and a vestry.
    - The competition was won in 1863 by a man called William Burges. He was so excited that he wrote in his diary 'Got Cork!'.
  - > The foundation stone was laid on 12th January 1865 by the Bishop: Bishop John Gregg.
  - > What do you think it would have been like doing that work without using the machines and equipment we use today?
  - > The cathedral was ready for use and was consecrated on 30th November 1870.
  - > 30th November every year is Saint Andrew's Day.
  - > **But the building wasn't finished.**

## The Story in Pictures

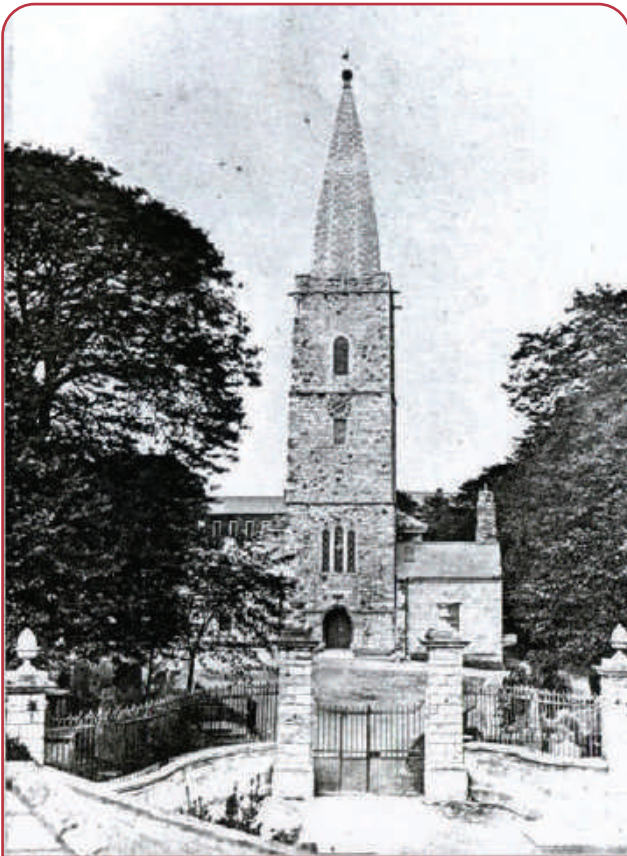


All that remains of the medieval cathedral (drawing above) is the old doorway.  
Compare these two pictures:





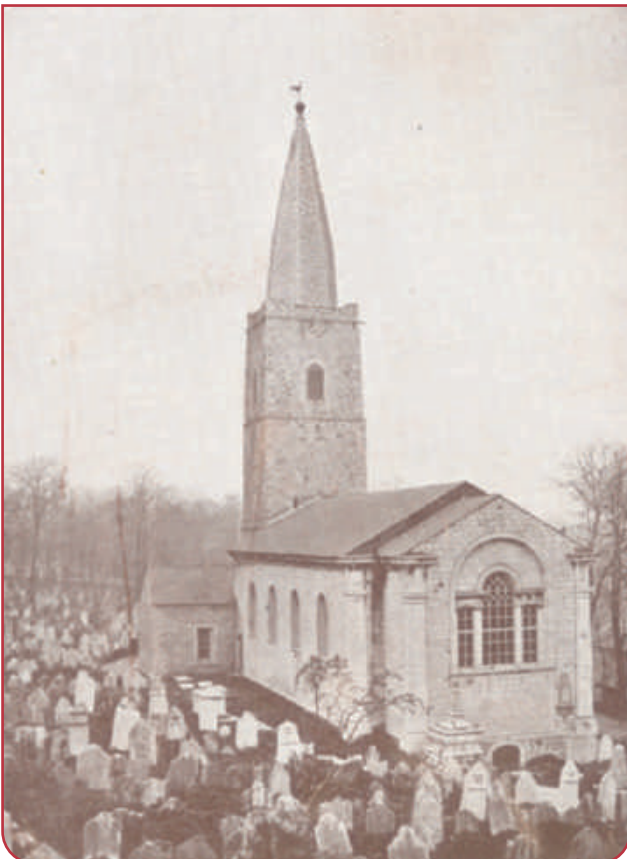
Here is the cathedral that work started on in 1734 and which was consecrated in 1738.



Look at the entrance gates.  
The same entrance is there today.

Compare this photograph with the seal of the  
Dean and Chapter you saw earlier.

Here it is again from the east



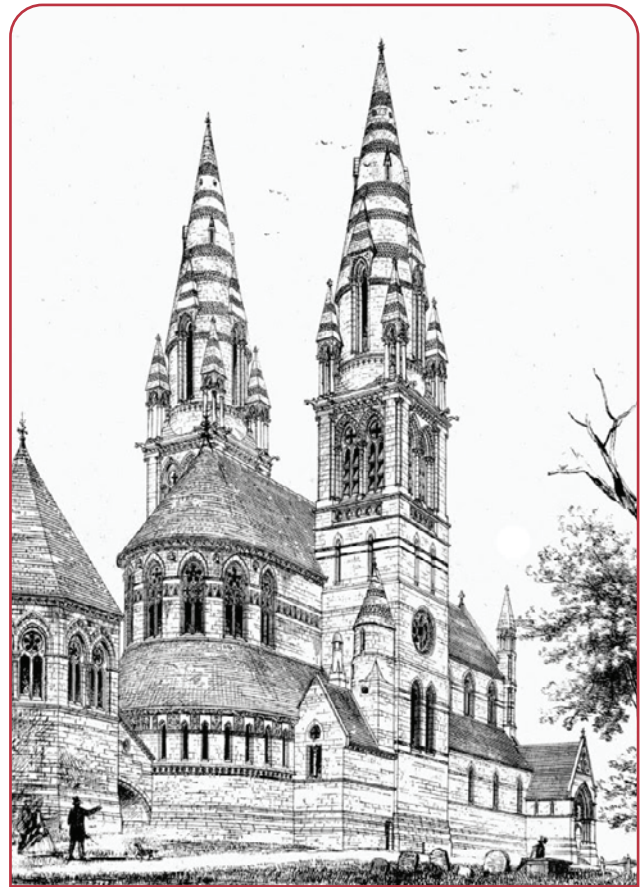
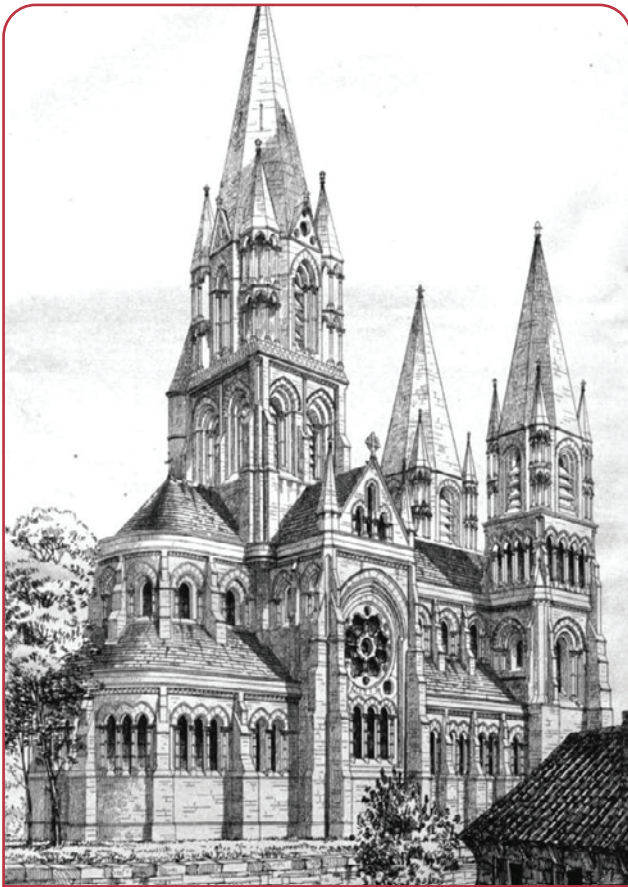
This time the spire was taken down.





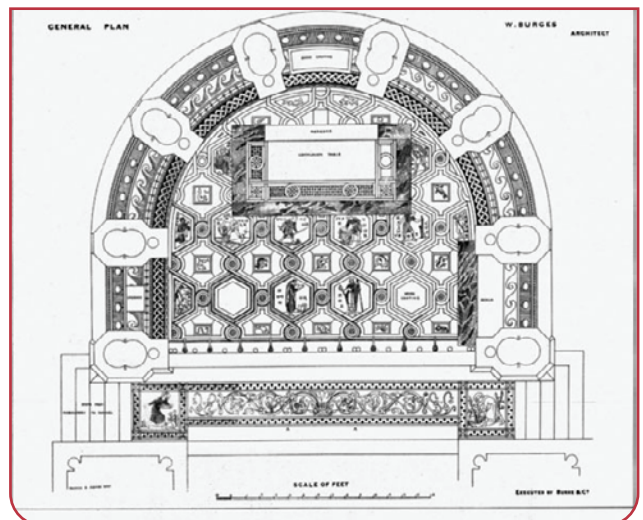
William Burges won the competition to design the new cathedral. *The Irish Builder* published a drawing of one of the other designs that did not win.

Below is Burges' cathedral on the left and the other on the right.



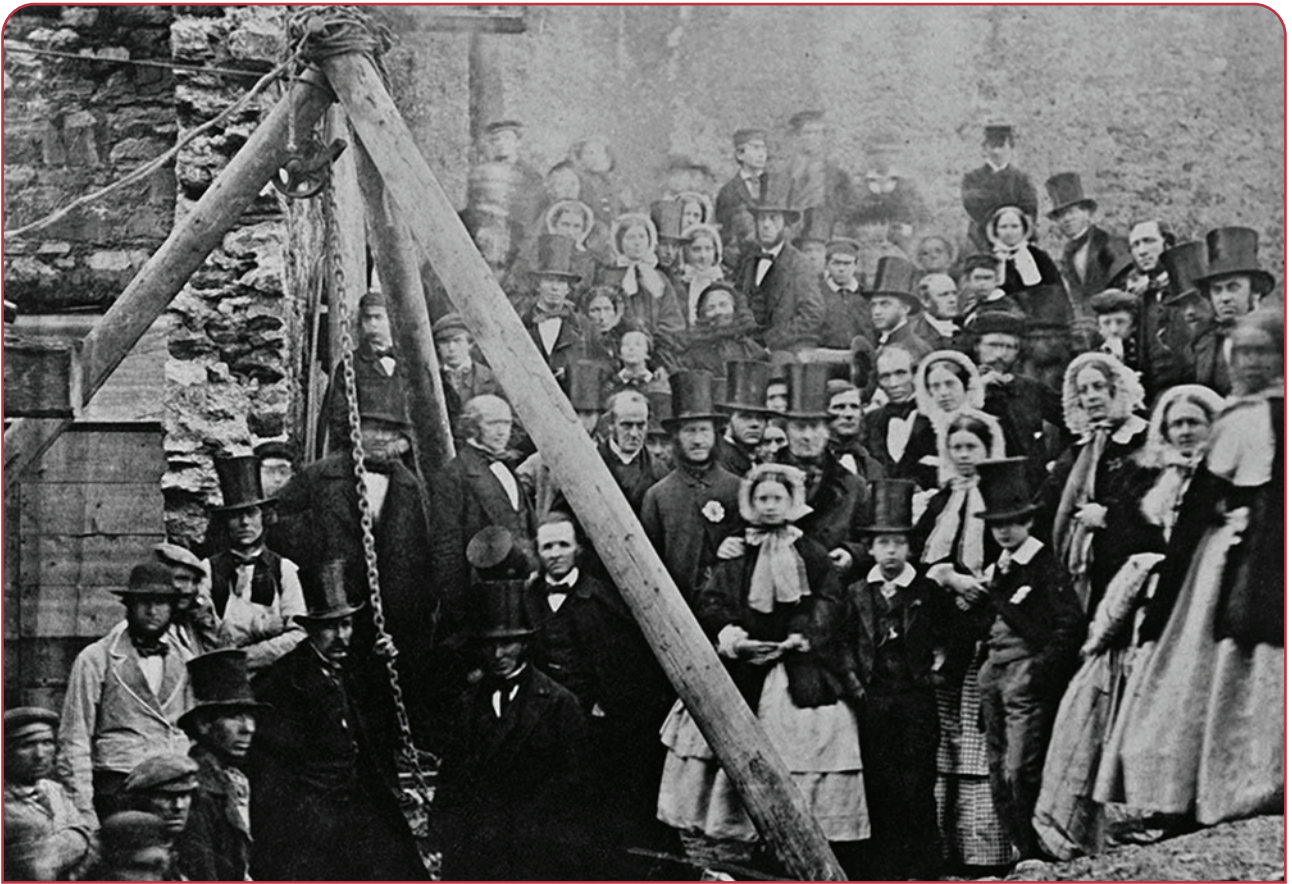
Do you prefer the design that was chosen (on the left) or the other one (on the right)?  
What are the reasons for your choice?

Here are parts of Burges' designs for the interior.





The foundation stone of the new cathedral was laid on 12th January 1865. Look at the clothes that people are wearing, and the equipment being used.





And so the work continued.



By the time it was ready for consecration on 30th November 1870, 150 years ago, it looked like this (below). Can you list all the things that were missing then but were added in the years since?





Today it looks like this:

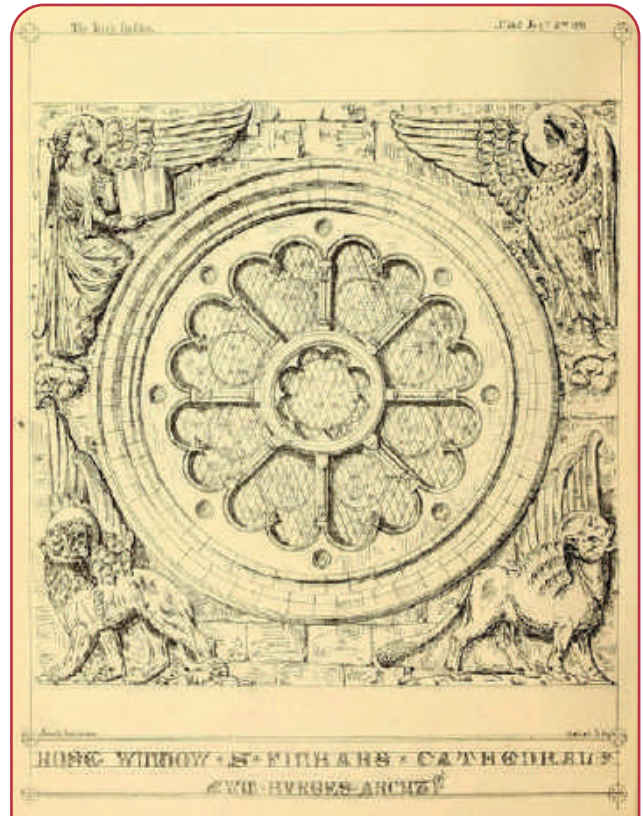


*Even now, it is not completely finished according to the design of the architect, William Burges.*



## The Four Gospels

One of the themes that is repeated in the design of the cathedral is the four Gospels: St Matthew, St Mark, St Luke and St John, and their traditional symbols.



Here is a Gospel symbol again carved at the base of one of the four great pillars that holds up the whole building. **What do you think this means?**



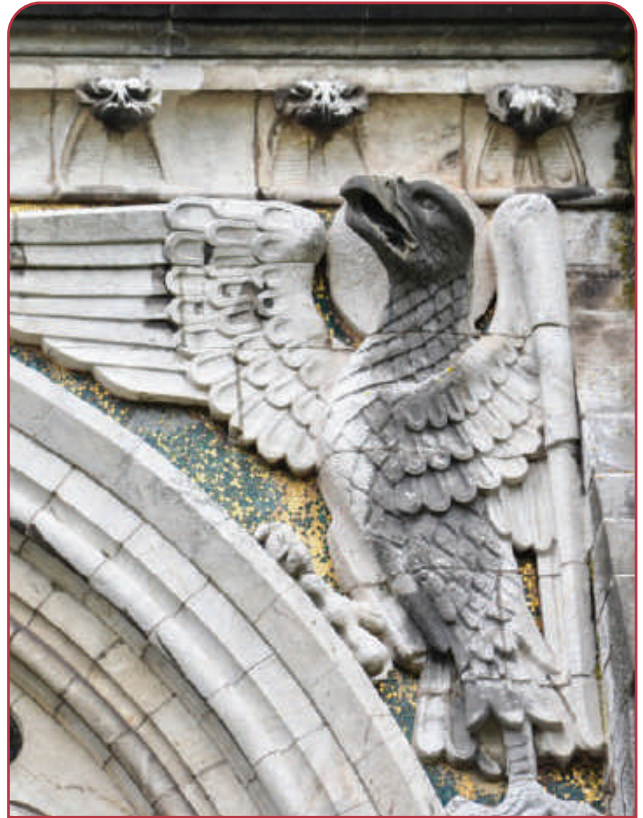


The symbols of the four Gospels are on the west front of the cathedral. Do some research to find out which is which, and write which one is which under the photographs below.



**Which Gospel is this one?**

Answer:



**Which Gospel is this one?**

Answer:



**Which Gospel is this one?**

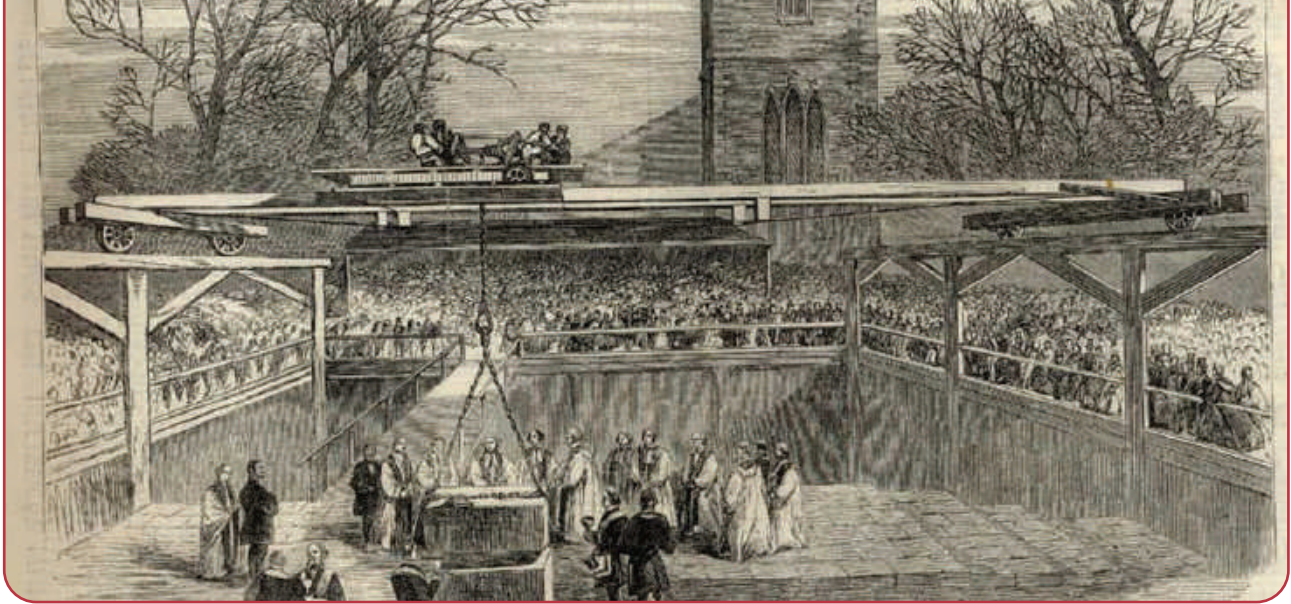
Answer:



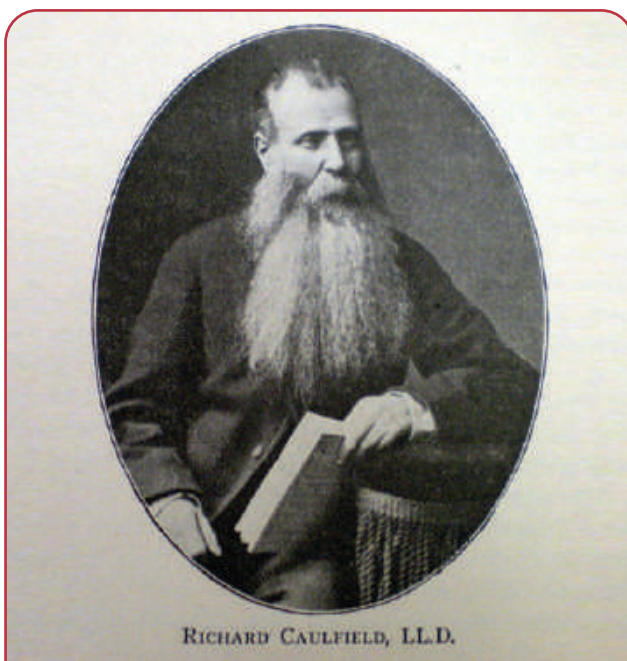
**Which Gospel is this one?**

Answer:





## Dr Richard Caulfield's Timeline:



**Dr Richard Caulfield was the librarian at Queen's College, Cork (now University College, Cork). He was also secretary, librarian and custodian of the Royal Cork Institution. He also served on the committee for building the cathedral. Here are key dates from his time line for the period:**

- 1861 The Chapter 'being free from debt' decided that surplus income be applied to repairs or the rebuilding of the cathedral.
- 1862 A committee to draw up a prospectus was formed.
- 1863 All human remains were to be removed from the chancel of the old cathedral.
- 1863 William Burges was appointed architect of the new cathedral.
- 1864 It was decided that during the rebuilding of the cathedral Divine Service would be held in Christ Church.
- 1864 On 23rd October the last Service was held in the old cathedral.
- 1865 The foundation stone for the new cathedral was laid by the bishop and work began on taking down the old cathedral.
- 1865 On 3rd March, a great crowd watched the cock being taken down from the old spire. (Someone else reported that an old woman carrying a bag of bones was walking past and, seeing the cock being removed, said, 'You're not big nor grand enough for them, my dear, no! Wisha, may the devil sweep 'em, the pishogues!')
- 1865 When digging the foundations of the north transept on 3rd June three layers were found revealing three distinct cemeteries.
- 1865 The '...little trough said by tradition to mark the grave of St Fin Barre, was raised on a level with the ground, ...' on 9th August.
- 1866 The Bishop presented the north portal 'now known as the bishop's door' on the 29th September. Mr William Crawford of Lakelands, Blackrock presented the south portal on 2nd November.
- 1868 On 30th June there was a great meeting at The Protestant Hall on behalf of the cathedral fund.
- 1870 30th November (Saint Andrew's Day) the new cathedral was consecrated.
- In 1871 he published *Annals of St Fin Barr's Cathedral Cork*.





## Who was William Burges?

### Getting started:

### What would you say if you won a competition or prize?

(William Burges won a competition to be the architect of St Fin Barre's Cathedral. He celebrated by writing in his diary 'Got Cork!')

### William Burges:

- was from England;
- was born in 1827;
- was an architect (What does an architect do?);
- was very short-sighted and this is seen in some of the designs in the cathedral;

- did not like the designs of buildings of his own day, and preferred older designs known as Gothic revival (Gothic revival was used in the 19th century to emphasise the roots of the Church in the period before the Reformation).

St Fin Barre's Cathedral was his first project. Among his other designs were Cardiff Castle and Castell Coch outside Cardiff in Wales.

As well as the building, William Burges designed everything that was to go in it.



William Burges sometimes imagined himself as working in those Gothic times that he preferred. Once he dressed up as a joker:



In the work that has been done since William Burges died, his designs have been used, such as when the sanctuary ceiling was painted as a memorial to Bishop Charles Dowse:



He designed nearly everything for the new cathedral. We say 'nearly' because obviously other things have been bought or added in the years since, such as this cross by Patrick Pye:

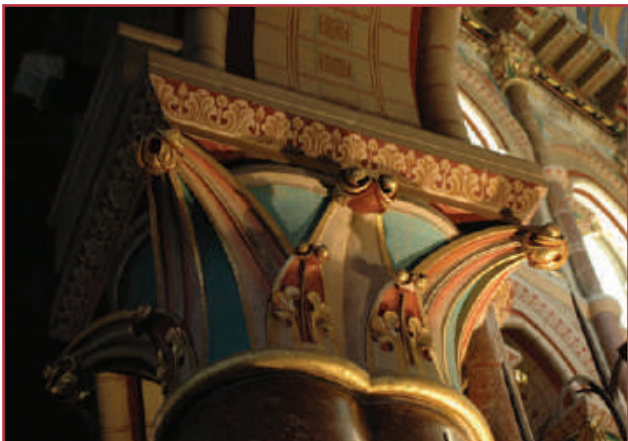


In more recent times the designs of William Burges have been drawn on by artists such as when this ciborium was made.





You will need to visit yourself to see the 1000s of things William Burges designed.  
Here are some examples:









## The Consecration

The Cathedral was consecrated on 30th November 1870 by Bishop John Gregg.



*Here is one account of the consecration. It was written by Dr Richard Caulfield:*

1870. 30th November, St. Andrew's Day. The long-expected morning at length arrived, and the weather was singularly favourable to the accomplishment of one of the greatest events that has ever been recorded in the annals of the Church of Ireland. At an early hour, every approach to the cathedral presented a continuous stream of people, and long before the time for opening the gates, the precincts were crowded.

At half-past Ten, those who were favoured with tickets, were admitted through the different entrances, and in a few moments the cathedral began to fill. At Eleven, the great central doors were opened, when the Freemasons passed in, and occupied the places assigned them in the transept. Immediately after, Alderman Casey, who represented the Mayor, with other members of the Corporation, attended by the Sword and Mace Bearers, proceeded up the aisle and took

their position contiguous to the great north-west pier, when the sword and mace were placed on a table before Alderman Casey, who sat in the chair used by the Mayor in the assemblies of the Council. The Aldermen were habited in crimson gowns, trimmed with sable. The Treasurer, City Engineer, Mace and Sword Bearers, &c., wore the different robes of office. The bells were now ringing out merry peals. Expectation was at its highest pitch amongst the great multitudes that occupied every available place.

The Archbishops and Bishops, who had robed at the Palace, were now met at halfpast Eleven o'clock, at the western gate, by the Dean, Prebendaries, Canons, and Choir of the Cathedral, when the Dean presented the Petition for Consecration to the Bishop of Cork. The procession now commenced to move, and those congregated in the cathedral could occasionally hear the music, as it were of many voices, falling softly on the ear. At length the procession having arrived at the western door, the Choir advanced up the aisle, chanting the 24th Psalm. On reaching the steps leading to the stalls, the Choir and Canons divided to let the remainder of the procession pass; and on reaching the steps opposite the throne, the Dignitaries and Prebendaries likewise divided to let the Dean and Bishop pass.

The Dean then ushered the Archbishops and Bishops to their places within the rails, and the Bishop of Cork to his throne. Meanwhile, Dr Marks played a voluntary on the great organ, which has been put up by Hill & Co., of London, at a cost of £1,500.

The Service was then proceeded with. The Lord Primate preached from Psalm cxxxiii. 1. Evening Service at 7 o'clock; the proceedings commenced as in the morning, with a procession from the western door, the Choir chanting the lxviii Psalm, (8th tone, 2nd ending). The Bishop of Peterborough preached from Ezekiel, xiv., 22nd and 23rd verses.



Here is a photograph taken outside the Bishop's Palace on the day of the Service of Consecration:



People attending the Service that day would surely have compared the inside of the new cathedral with the one that they were used to before.



If you were there on 30th November 1870 and saw the new building inside for the first time, what would you have said about it in comparison to the old one, to someone who was not invited to the Service that day?



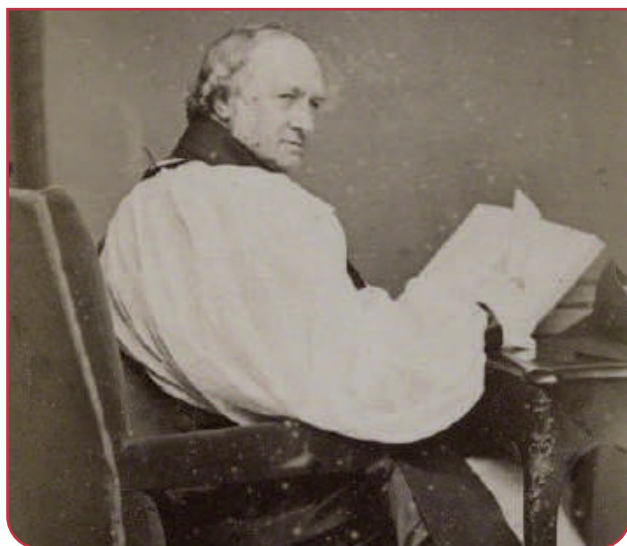
## Some thoughts about the Consecration

We read in Caulfield's account that the choir and procession entered singing Psalm 24. Why do you think this Psalm was chosen? Here it is

*The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;  
the world, and they that dwell therein.  
For he hath founded it upon the seas, and  
established it upon the floods.  
Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord?  
or who shall stand in his holy place?  
He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart;  
who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity,  
nor sworn deceitfully.  
He shall receive the blessing from the Lord,  
and righteousness from the God of his salvation.  
This is the generation of them that seek him,  
that seek thy face, O Jacob. Selah.  
Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up,  
ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall  
come in.  
Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and  
mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.  
Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up,  
ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall  
come in.  
Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is  
the King of glory. Selah.*

*(You will find a modern translation of this  
and the other Bible readings referred to at  
[www.biblegateway.com/](http://www.biblegateway.com/) )*

The preacher was 'the Lord Primate' - the Archbishop of Armagh - the Most Reverend Marcus Gervais Beresford, show here.



He preached from Psalm 133. If you were preaching or making a speech based on Psalm 133 on an occasion like that, what would you say? Here it is:

*Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for  
brethren to dwell together in unity!*

*It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that  
ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard: that  
went down to the skirts of his garments;*

*As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that  
descended upon the mountains of Zion: for there  
the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for  
evermore.*

There was another Service in the afternoon - Evensong - when the preacher was the Right Reverend William Connor Magee, who was Bishop of Peterborough.

**Why do you think the Bishop of Peterborough in England might have been invited to preach on that occasion?** Well, he was born in Cork. His father was a minor canon in the old Cathedral and he himself was Dean of Cork from 1864 to 1868, the period during which a lot of the building of the new cathedral was happening.

He preached on Ezekiel 14.22 and 23.

**What do you think was concerning him?** Here it is:

*Yet, behold, therein shall be left a remnant that  
shall be brought forth, both sons and daughters:  
behold, they shall come forth unto you, and ye  
shall see their way and their doings: and ye shall  
be comforted concerning the evil that I have  
brought upon Jerusalem, even concerning all that  
I have brought upon it.*

*And they shall comfort you, when ye see their  
ways and their doings: and ye shall know that I  
have not done without cause all that I have done  
in it, saith the Lord God.*



Here is Bishop Magee:



Bishop Magee was very opposed to the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland which was enacted in 1869 in the Irish Church Act and which was due to come into force on 1st January 1871 just a month after the consecration of St Fin Barre's Cathedral.

He was a great orator and made such an impression defending the Church of Ireland that Prime Minister Disraeli made him Bishop of Peterborough.

## What was going on in Cork, in Ireland and in the world?

In Magee we see how the life of the Church is always caught up too in what is going on in the events of society, the nation and the world of the time.

**See what you can find out about what was going on in Cork, in Ireland and in the world in the period while St Fin Barre's Cathedral was building and when it was consecrated.**

Here are some pointers.

### Cork first:

- There were two main newspapers in Cork: the *Cork Constitution* and *The Cork Examiner*. You can find them online or in a big library. Look at them and see what they were reporting.
- The railway had reached Cork in 1849.
- In the same year University College Cork, then known as the Queen's College was founded.
- Queen Victoria was on the throne. Look at a map of Cork today and make a list of the place names in Cork that point to that period. (Clues: Victoria Avenue, Albert Quay, Adelaide Street, the Victoria Hospital etc).
- There were nationalist riots in Cork in 1863.

### Ireland:

- In 1862, the shipbuilders Harland and Wolff was founded in Belfast
- Parish registers were replaced by civil registers in 1864.
- In July 1865 the first attempt was made to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable, starting at Valentia Island, County Kerry. It failed. A second and successful attempt was made the following year: 1866.
- 1867 was the year of the Fenian Rising in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary and Clare.



- The foundation stone of another County Cork cathedral - St Colman's Cathedral in Cobh was laid in 1868. (Visit it in Cobh and compare it to St Fin Barre's Cathedral)
- In 1869 Queen Victoria gave her assent to the Irish Church Act which paved the way for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. (Find out what disestablishment means. What countries in the world today have an established church?)
- In 1870 Isaac Butt (a past pupil of Midleton College) founded the Home Government Association to mobilise public opinion in favour of Home Rule in Ireland.
- The first of five Irish Land Acts was passed also in 1870.

### The World in the 1860s and 1870:

- In 1860 the first Italian parliament met in Turin
- The Open Championship (golf) was played for the first time in 1860.
- In 1861 the American Civil War started and would continue until 1865.
- Also in 1861, Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as American President.
- A population census was taken in the United Kingdom (which included Ireland) in 1861.
- In 1862 Victor Hugo published his novel *Les Misérables*.
- Slavery was abolished in the confederate states in 1863.
- That same year the first section of the London Underground opened.
- In 1864 the First Geneva Convention was signed to protect the victims of armed conflicts.
- John Deere patented his ploughs in 1865.
- In 1865 too, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.
- Jumbo, an African elephant arrived at London Zoo that year and became an instant attraction - 'Jumbo the Elephant'
- In 1866, the first daylight bank robbery took place (in Missouri, USA).
- Also that year, Italy and Prussia made an alliance with the Austrian Empire.
- The Canadian Parliament met for the first time in Ottawa in 1866.
- That same year Austria and Prussia went to war, and Italy declared war on Austria too.
- In 1866 Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
- There was famine in Finland from 1866 to 1868.
- The Blue Danube waltz by Johann Strauss was first performed in 1867.
- That year too an article by Joseph Lester in The Lancet outlined the discovery of antiseptic surgery.
- Singapore became a crown colony in 1867.
- That year too South African diamond fields were discovered.
- There was famine in Sweden from 1867 to 1869.
- Between 1867 and 1873, Chinese, Scandinavian and Irish immigrants laid 48,000 km of railroad tracks in the United States of America.
- In 1868 penal transportation to Australia ended.
- The preacher, William Booth, founded The Salvation Army in 1868.
- That same year the first major train crash in Britain happened at Abergele.
- In 1869 the first game of American Football was played between two American colleges: Rutgers v Princeton.
- The First Vatican Council opened in Rome in 1869.
- In 1870 work began on building the Brooklyn Bridge in New York.
- The circle of sun was adopted as the national flag of Japan in 1870.
- In 1870 also Christmas was declared to be a federal holiday in the USA.
- The Franco-Prussian War began in July 1870.



## A very special sketch

When Bishop Paul and Mrs Susan Colton arrived in Cork in 1999 they found a lot of things stored in the basement of their new home and decided to sort through it all.

Hidden among everything was a book of photographs of St Fin Barre's Cathedral belonging to the Gregg family and at the back was this sketch.



Read what it says.

It was done, we think, for Bishop Gregg's grandson: John Gregg Madden who was born in September 1876. He was the son of Dean Madden and his wife Charlotte (Bishop Gregg's daughter).

Why is this sketch interesting and important?

If you were colouring it in, what colours would you use?



**The architect William Burges designed the stained glass windows in St Fin Barres's Cathedral.**

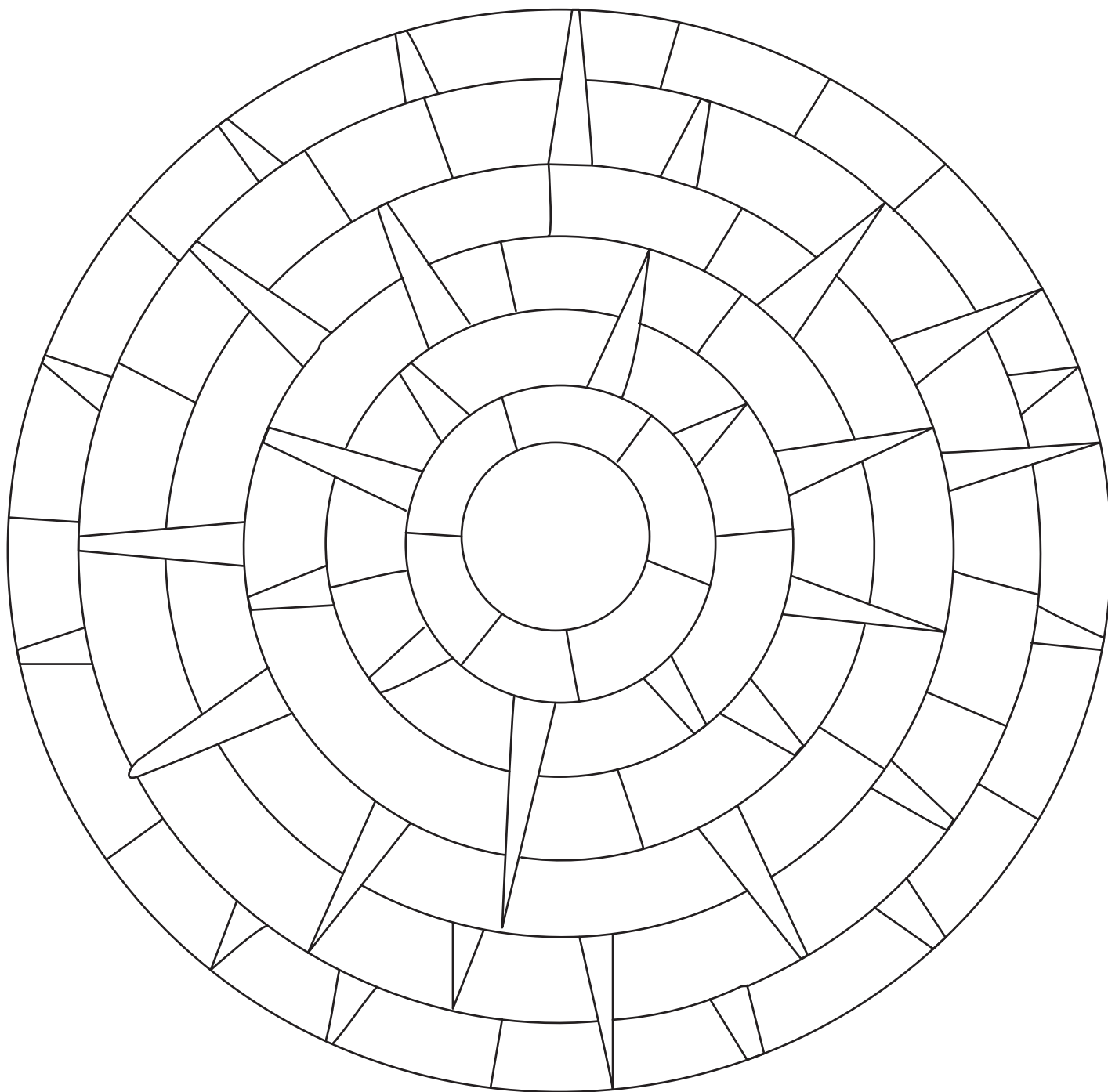
The stained glass tells stories from the Bible: the stories of our faith. He, the designers, artists and stained glass makers chose the colours that would be used.

**What colours would you use?**

Colour the drawing in the way that you would like.







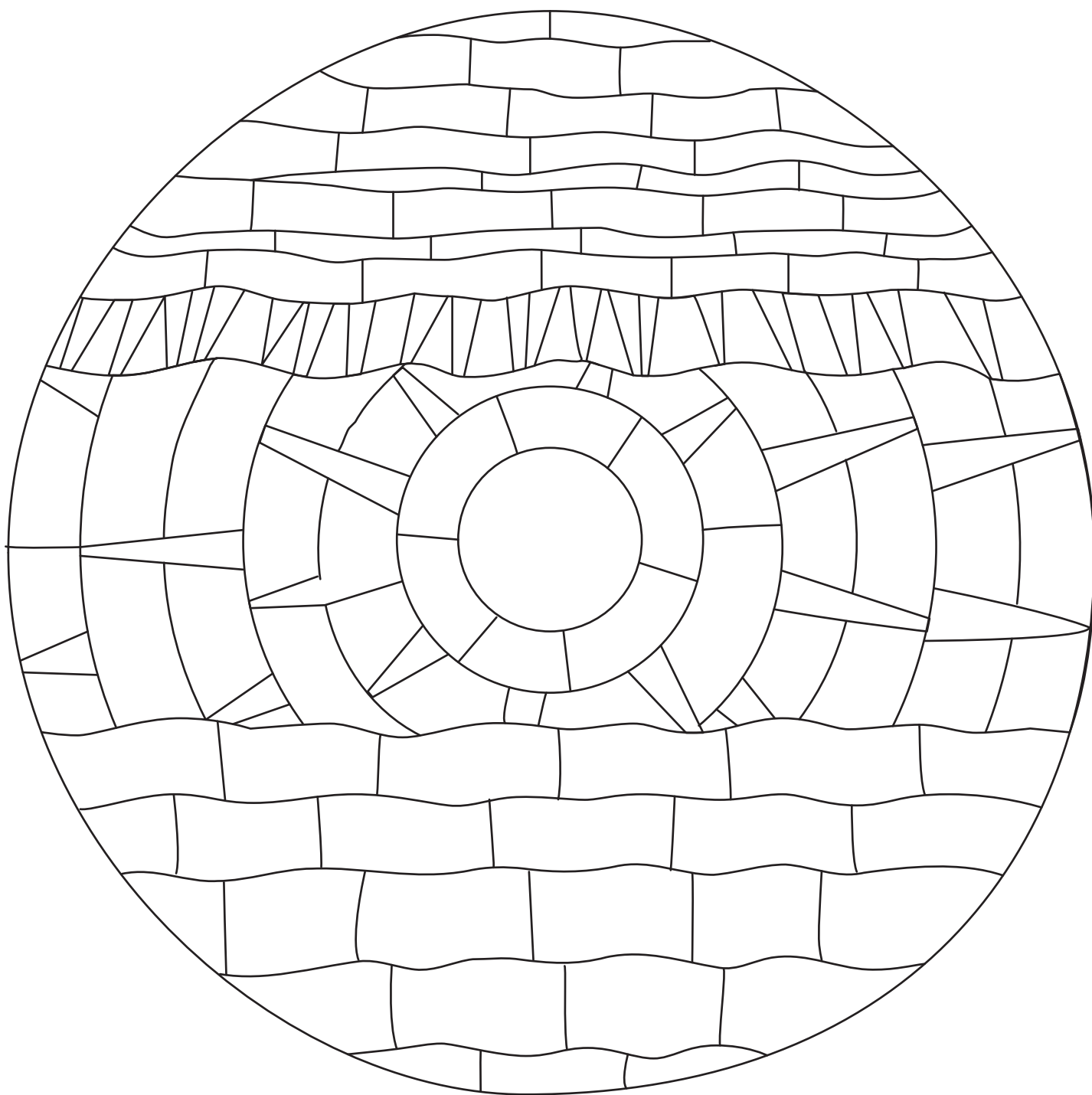
What story from the Bible do you think this picture tells? (You can find the answer on page 44).

Use page opposite this one, or a separate sheet to design your own window to represent that same verse from the Bible as you would choose to illustrate it.







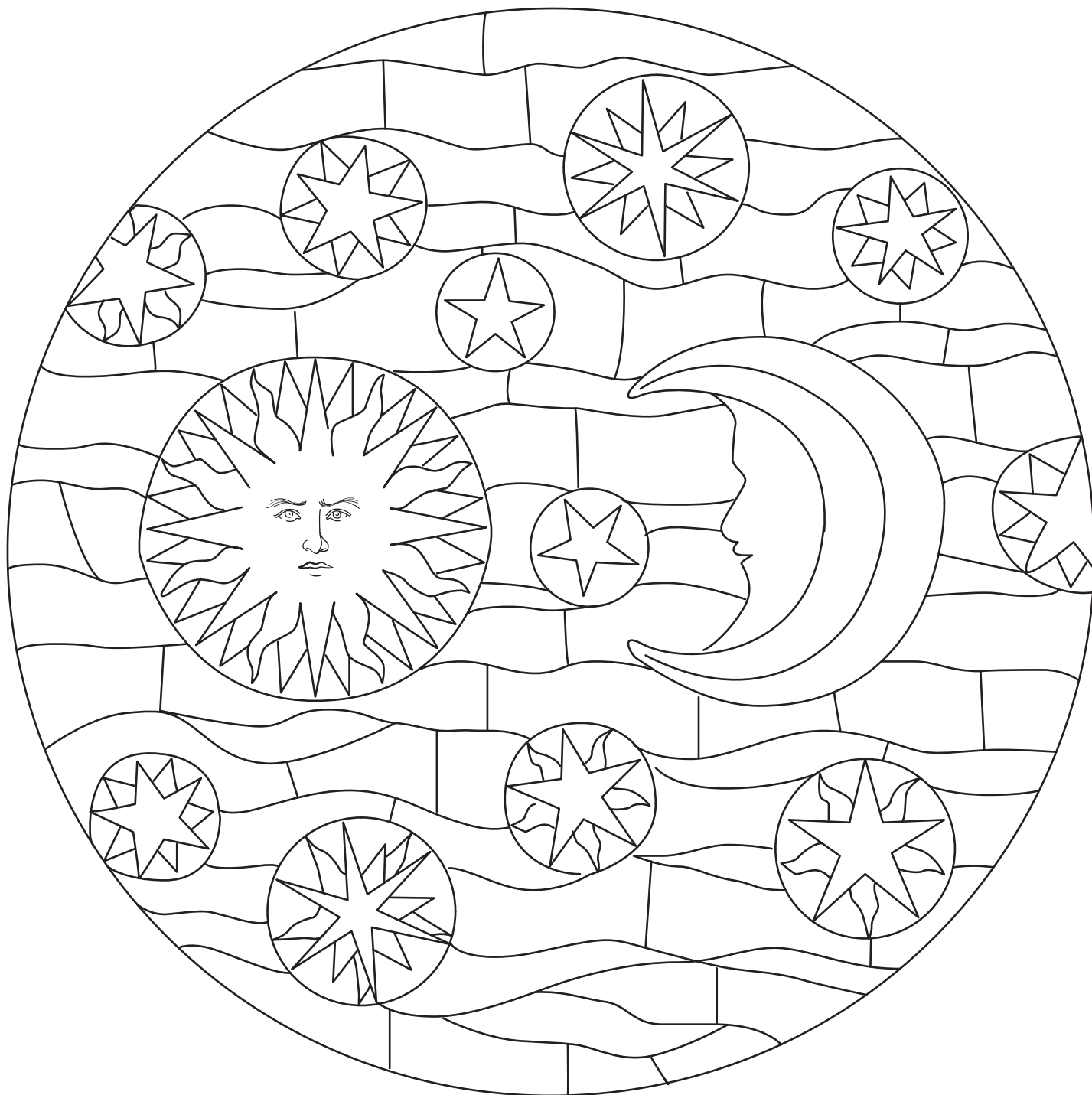


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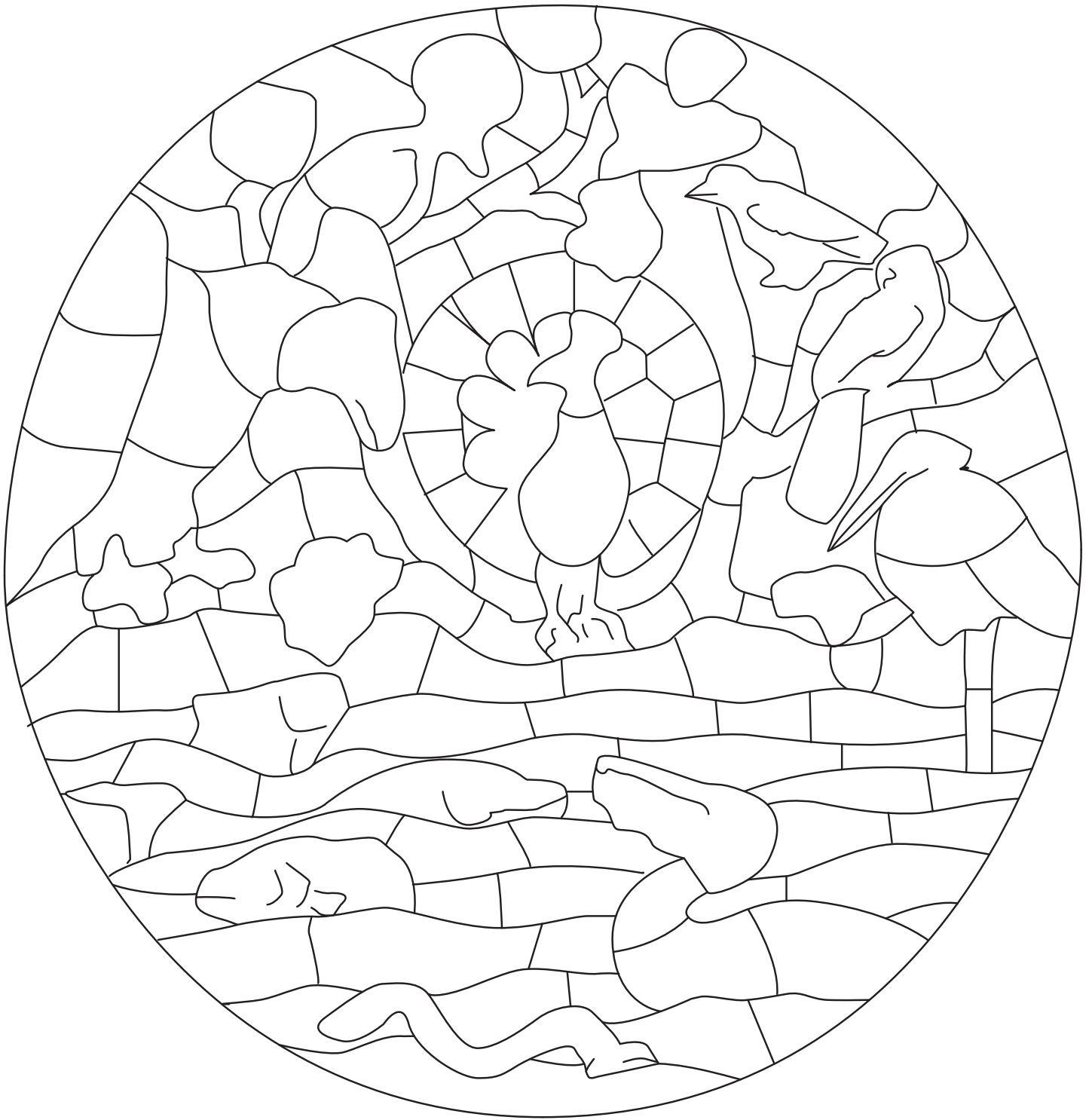


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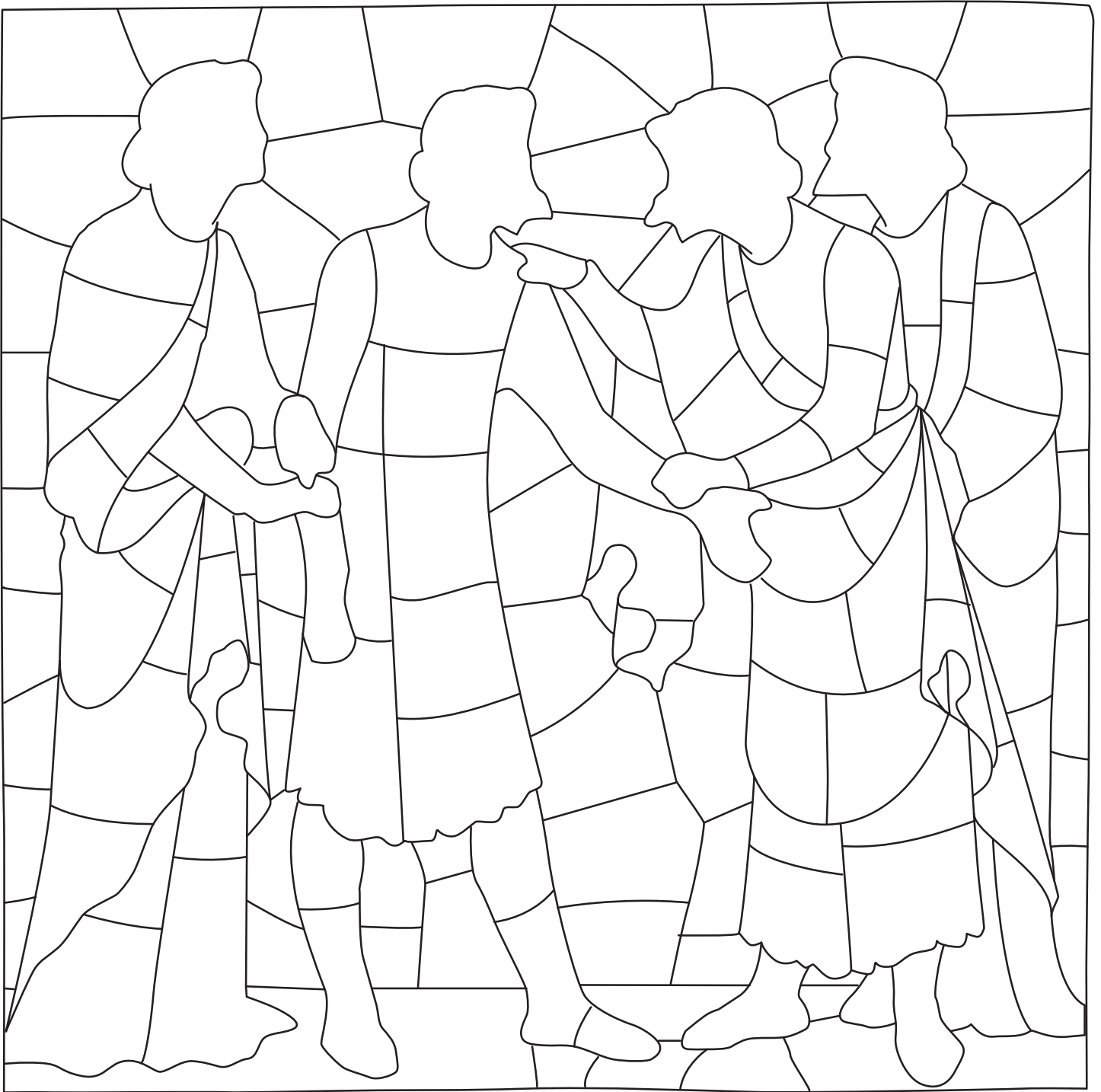


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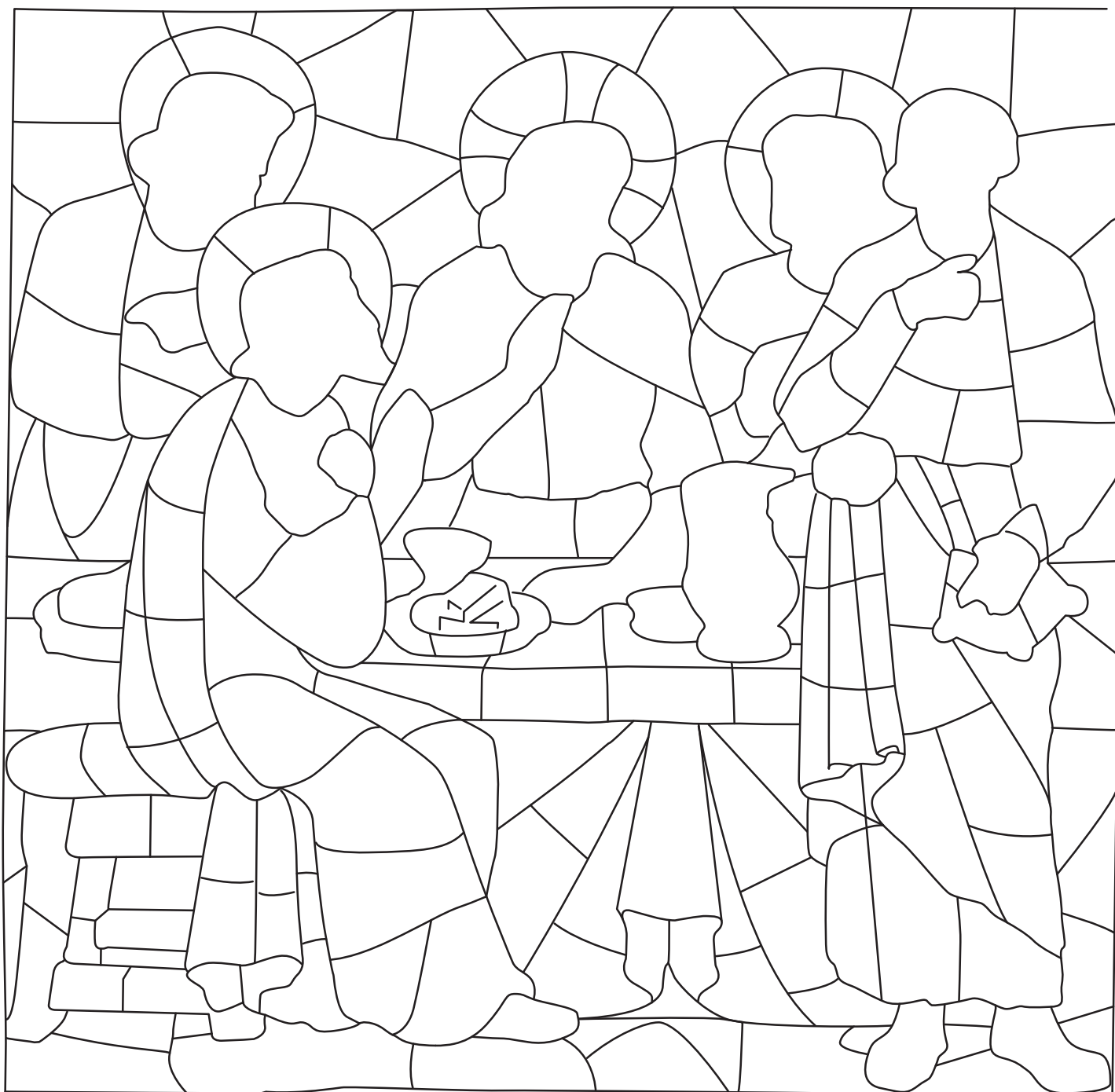


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## St Fin Barre

Almighty God  
 you guided Saint Fin Barre to this hallowed place  
 to teach the faith and the way of your Church;  
 grant that as he journeyed in faith  
 and discerned your guiding hand,  
 we may be so guarded and guided in our  
 earthly pilgrimage,  
 and that we may be found worthy of sharing  
 in his inheritance  
 and of all your saints in glory,  
 through Jesus Christ our Lord.  
**Amen.**

## Dedication Festival

Almighty God,  
 to whose glory we celebrate the dedication of  
 this house of prayer:  
 we praise you for the many blessings  
 you have given to those who worship you here:  
 and we pray that all who seek you in this place

may find you,  
 and, being filled with the Holy Spirit,  
 may become a living temple acceptable to you;  
 through Jesus Christ your Son our Lord,  
 who is alive and reigns with you,  
 in the unity of the Holy Spirit,  
 one God, now and for ever.  
**Amen.**

## Saint Andrew's Day

Almighty God,  
 who gave such grace to your apostle  
 Saint Andrew  
 that he readily obeyed the call of your  
 Son Jesus Christ  
 and brought his brother with him:  
 Call us by your holy Word and give us  
 grace to follow without delay,  
 and to tell the good news of your kingdom;  
 through Jesus Christ our Lord.  
**Amen.**

## Intercessions

The risen Christ is here in the midst of us.  
We bring our prayers to him as Lord of the Church.

For the Church universal, of which St Fin Barre's Cathedral is a visible symbol,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For your people, as we remember your promise that when two or three are gathered in your name you are there in the midst of them,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For this place, that we may be still and know that you are God,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For the fulfilling of our desires and petitions as you see best for us,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For your blessings in the past and for a vision for the future,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For the gift of the Holy Spirit and new life in baptism,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For the pardon of our sins when we fall short of your glory,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For a foretaste of your eternal kingdom in the sacrament of the Eucharist,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For the blessing of our vows and the crowning of our years with your goodness,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For the faith of those who have gone before us  
For the people of Cork, for Bishop John Gregg,  
for William Burges,  
For all who built and crafted St Fin Barre's Cathedral and for grace to persevere like them,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For the benefactors of St Fin Barre's Cathedral who have died in the peace of Christ and are at rest,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

For a sense of our fellowship with the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint Patrick, Saint Fin Barre and all your saints,  
**Lord, receive our thanks and prayer.**

O God, from living stones you prepare an everlasting dwelling—a place for your majesty. Grant that in the power of the Holy Spirit those who serve you here may always be kept within your presence.

This we pray through Jesus Christ our Lord.  
**Amen.**

## Ideas to follow up and things to do

**1. Go on a visit to Gougane Barra** and see what you can find out about St Fin Barre there.

**2. Make a visit to St Fin Barre's Cathedral** and try to find all the things that we have been talking about.

**3. Look for the Bishop's seat - *cathedra*.**  
Draw it or write down words to describe it. Look for St Fin Barre. He is found in 2 places on the bishop's seat. Where are they?

**4. Look for the stained glass windows** that you have been colouring. What colours were actually used? Why do you think those colours were used? Are they very different from the colours you chose?

**5. Look at the statues of the apostles and other biblical figures** on the west front of the cathedral. Can you figure out who they are by what they are holding or by the carvings they are standing upon?

**6. Visit the other cathedrals in Cork, Cloyne and Ross** - at Cloyne and at Rosscarbery - and describe the ways in which they are the same as St Fin Barre's Cathedral and also the ways that they are different.

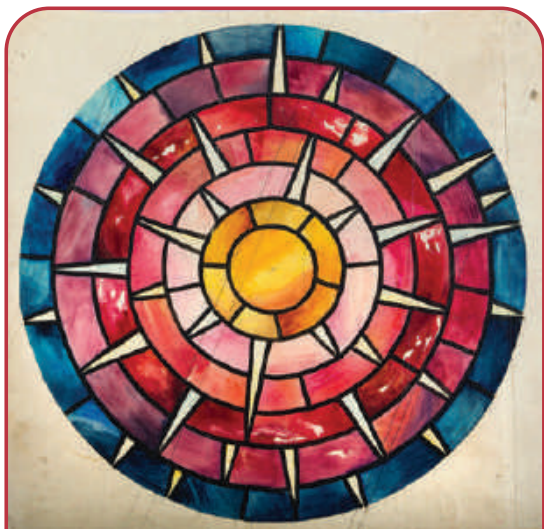
**7. See what more you can find out about:**

- a. St Fin Barre
- b. William Burges



## The Windows and the Bible Verses

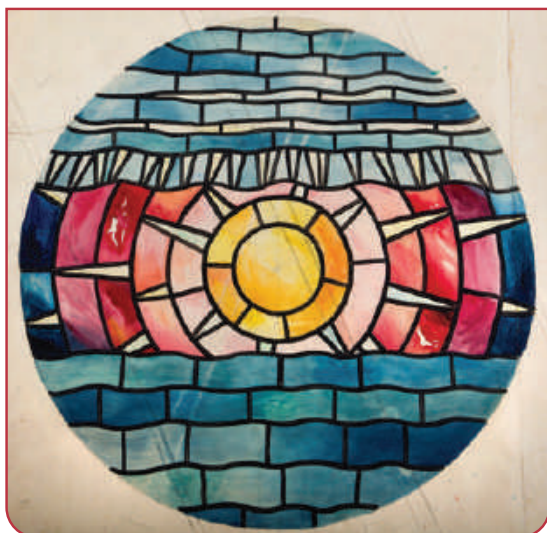
### 1. God created light (from the Creation window)



*Genesis 1:3*

Then God said, 'Let there be light'; and there was light.

### 2. The sky is made to separate the waters.



*Genesis 1: 4-5*

And God saw that the light was good; and God separated the light from the darkness. God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night.

And there was evening and there was morning, the first day.

### 3. Ordering of Sun, moon and stars



*Genesis 1: 14-18*

And God said, 'Let there be lights in the dome of the sky to separate the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons and for days and years, and let them be lights in the dome of the sky to give light upon the earth.'

And it was so. God made the two great lights—the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night—and the stars. God set them in the dome of the sky to give light upon the earth, to rule over the day and over the night, and to separate the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good.

### 4. God made every living thing



*Genesis 1: 24-25*

And God said, 'Let the earth bring forth living

creatures of every kind: cattle and creeping things and wild animals of the earth of every kind.' And it was so.

God made the wild animals of the earth of every kind, and the cattle of every kind, and everything that creeps upon the ground of every kind. And God saw that it was good.

## 5. The Prophet Zechariah: Mourning for the Pierced One



*Zechariah 12:10*

And I will pour out a spirit of compassion and supplication on the house of David and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, so that, when they look on the one whom they have pierced, they shall mourn for him, as one mourns for an only child, and weep bitterly over him, as one weeps over a firstborn.

## 6. The Last Supper



*Luke 22: 14-21*

When the hour came, he took his place at the

table, and the apostles with him. He said to them, 'I have eagerly desired to eat this Passover with you before I suffer; for I tell you, I will not eat it until it is fulfilled in the kingdom of God.'

Then he took a cup, and after giving thanks he said, 'Take this and divide it among yourselves; for I tell you that from now on I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the kingdom of God comes.'

Then he took a loaf of bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to them, saying, 'This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me.'

And he did the same with the cup after supper, saying, 'This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood. But see, the one who betrays me is with me, and his hand is on the table.'

## 7. The Resurrection.



*Luke 24: 1-5*

But on the first day of the week, at early dawn, they came to the tomb, taking the spices that they had prepared. They found the stone rolled away from the tomb, but when they went in, they did not find the body.

While they were perplexed about this, suddenly two men in dazzling clothes stood beside them. The women were terrified and bowed their faces to the ground, but the men said to them, 'Why do you look for the living among the dead? He is not here, but has risen.'





## Acknowledgements and Copyright

I am most grateful to the following for their assistance and suggestions in the production of these materials: the Reverend John Ardis, Mrs Susan Colton, the Very Reverend Nigel Dunne, Dean of Cork, Dr Alicia St Leger, and Mrs Jacqui Wilkinson. I also thank Dr Susan Hood, Librarian and Archivist, Representative Church Body Library for her advice and help.

I am especially grateful to Mrs Jacqui Wilkinson for developing some of the resources available online to accompany this. I also sincerely thank Jonathan Leahy Maharaj for his professional work on making the original drawings suitable for colouring, and for the graphics and layout of this resource.

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I wish to thank the following and acknowledge their copyright of photographs: the aerial

photograph of St Fin Barre's Cathedral on the cover by photographer Dennis Horgan; the photograph of St Fin Barre's Cathedral today on page 13 by photographer Niall Barry; the photograph of the golden angel on page 20 by Dr David Lawrence. Other photographs and drawings used are from *The Irish Builder* (1867-1903), and from the collection of plates taken by the Rev. Frederick Dobbin (1827-1903) held by the Representative Church Body Library, from the archive of photographs held by St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork, and from the collection of photographs which I myself took.

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**Paul Colton**  
*October 2020*

C E L E B R A T I N G  
**150** YEARS  
1870-2020



Please visit the Diocesan Website  
**[cork.anglican.org/our-story/sfb150/](http://cork.anglican.org/our-story/sfb150/)**  
to see the colours used by the artists and  
visit St Fin Barre's Cathedral to see how  
they turned out in stained glass.





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CATHEDRAL

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ISBN 978-1-8382704-1-4