



Your Name: _____

Start the trail at the arrow on the plan below and follow the numbers from 1- 14

1 ENTRANCE

What is the first thing you see as you walk into the Cathedral?

Circle the materials it is made of

- CONCRETE GLASS PAPER
STONE WOOD PLASTIC
ALUMINIUM GOLD

3 WINDOW

Look up and there is a stained-glass window opposite the font. How many birds and how many animals can you see?

BIRDS ANIMALS

Name three of each:

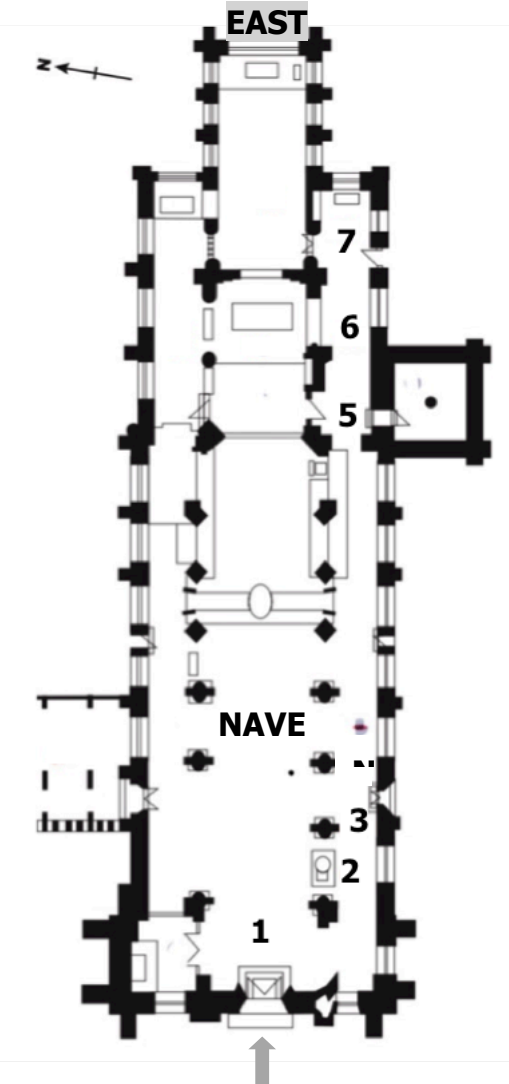
5 CELTIC CROSS

This is a Celtic Cross. Look for one of these near number 5 on the plan.



Who discovered it and when?

in _____



2 SOUTH AISLE FONT

The font is where a person's journey begins to become a member of the Christian Church. What is poured into the font when someone is baptised?

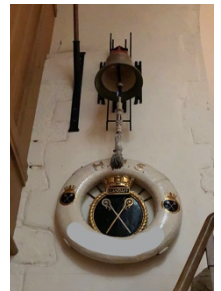
W _ _ _ _

Scenes from the lives of which two saints are shown on the base of the Font?

and _ _ _ _

4 BELL AND LIFE BELT

Look for a ship's bell and life belt. Mark where you find them with a number 4 on the plan.



Fill in the name on the lifebelt:

6 PICTURE

This is a picture of the damage to the Cathedral during the Second World War.



Name the architect who was in charge of restoring the Cathedral

How old was he when he died?

7 CHAPEL

Unscramble the letters to find the name of the chapel at the far end of the South Aisle:

SAINT L I T O E
= SAINT _ _ _ _

Which of the following birds can be found on either side of the altar? Tick the answer.

PENGUIN

PELICAN

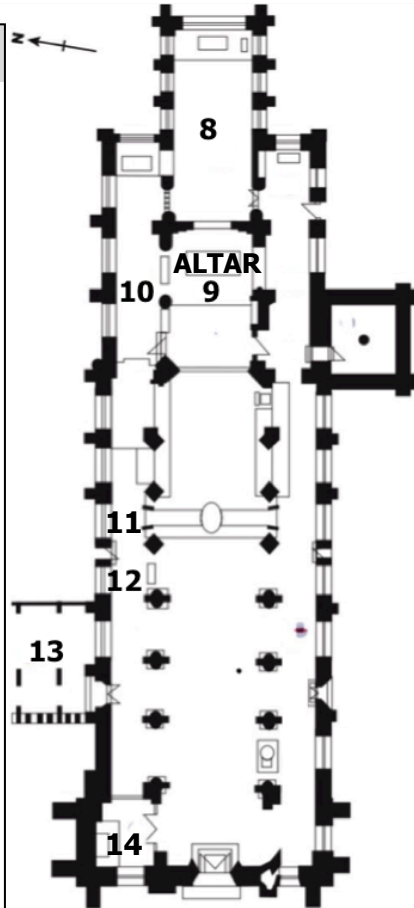
EAGLE



8 THE LADY CHAPEL

This Chapel is dedicated to Mary, the Mother of Jesus. The Reredos is the 15th century carved stone screen behind the altar. On the screen are twelve flowers in metalwork. Draw lines to join the Welsh names for some of the flowers to their English names:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| FOXGLOVE | GOLD MAIR |
| SNOWDROP | GWNIADUR MAIR |
| MARIGOLD | CHWYS MAIR |
| BUTTERCUP | TAPR MAIR |



9 ALTAR

How many golden angels can you see flying above the High Altar?

Find what the two other angels nearby are holding in this word search:

E C D F S
K U H A T
M P S X D
B A G D A

10 ST DYFRIG CHAPEL

In this Chapel there is a colourful painting. Who is the artist?

Tick this box when you have found the following in the painting:

CLIFFS ANGEL GOLDFINCH CASTLE

11 TOMB

An alabaster tomb of a husband and wife who lived in Llandaff lies below the black wooden pulpit. Where on the tomb can you see the small carving of a man called a 'bedesman'?



12 HERALDRY

Fill in the missing parts of these banners hanging in the North Aisle:



13 ST DAVID CHAPEL

This Chapel is also known as the Welch Regimental Memorial Chapel. When was the first and last battle the regiment was involved in?

_____ and _____

This Chapel was made from recycled stones. Where did the stones come from?

14 ST ILLTYD CHAPEL

The triptych (painting on three panels) behind the altar is 'The Seed of David' by a famous artist called Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

In the left panel David is about to fight the giant Goliath. What weapon did David use?

The right panel shows David seated as King of Israel. What is he doing in this painting?

Children's answers in **BOLD**, with additional information for parents or teachers

Llandaff has long been a centre of Celtic Christianity. The Patrons of the Cathedral are St Dyfrig, the founder bishop, with fellow 6th century saints, St Teilo and St Euddogwy, St Peter and St Paul. 2020 marks the 900th anniversary of the building of the original Norman Cathedral at Llandaff. In 1941, during the Second World War, a German parachute mine landed in the graveyard on the south side and the resultant damage to the Cathedral led to its latest major restoration.

1 ENTRANCE

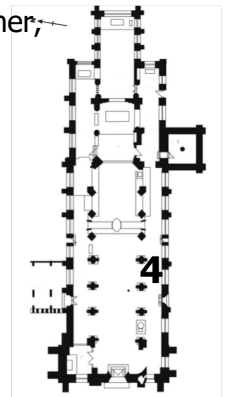
The first thing you see as you walk into the Cathedral is Jacob Epstein's figure **CHRIST IN MAJESTY (MAJESTAS)**. The figure is made of **ALUMINIUM** and stands above the pulpitum which is made of **CONCRETE**.

2 SOUTH AISLE FONT

WATER is put into the font at a Baptism. People are baptised with water as a sign that they have become a Christian and a member of the worldwide Church. The font's base shows scenes from the lives of **ST DYFRIG** and **ST TEILO**.

3 THE STAINED GLASS WINDOW

You can see **8 BIRDS AND 5 OTHER ANIMALS** in the window; including kingfisher, grouse, dove, turkey, leopard, donkey, elephant and rhinoceros. This was installed in 1951 and has 17th century stained glass panels originally housed in Hale Hall, Lancashire.



4 BELL AND LIFE BELT

These can be found in the South Aisle and are from **HMS LLANDAFF**, a frigate (a type of warship) that was launched on the Clyde in 1955. When the ship was decommissioned in 1976 a service was held at the Cathedral. During the service Capt. George Oxley handed over the ship's bell, lifebelt and ensign (a flag flown by a ship to indicate its nationality) to the Cathedral for safe keeping.

5 CELTIC CROSS

This is a form of Christian Cross featuring a circle or ring. It signifies the presence of an early Christian church. Originating from the late 10th or early 11th century it was found by the **BISHOP OF LLANDAFF** in **1870** in the grounds of what was then Bishop's Palace, and was placed in the Cathedral in 1939.

6 PICTURE

GEORGE PACE, who died at the age of **59**, was the architect of the postwar restoration. One of Pace's innovations was to maximise the light in the Cathedral, so the West windows, which were destroyed in 1941, were replaced by clear glass. He also maintained the Victorian tradition of incorporating works by contemporary artists into the Cathedral, Jacob Epstein, John Piper and Patrick Reyntiens.

7 CHAPEL

The Chapel is dedicated to **ST TEILO** and the bird is a **PELICAN**. The St Teilo Chapel was originally furnished in 1960 (but refurbished by Donald Buttres in 1996). The refurbishment included regilding two of the Victorian pelicans. It was believed that the pelican pierced her breast to feed her young with her blood, and so the bird is used as a symbol of the shedding of Christ's blood for mankind.

8 LADY CHAPEL

This Chapel is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Mother of Jesus. In the 18th century it was known as the Welsh Chapel, as services were held in Welsh. The reredos (a fixed backing to an altar) retains some 15th century carvings. Each niche contains flora associated with the Virgin Mary by Penarth artist Frank Roper. **FOXGLOVE = GWNIADUR MAIR, MARIGOLD = GOLD MAIR, SNOWDROP = TAPR MAIR, BUTTERCUP = CHWYS MAIR.**

9 ALTAR

There are **THREE** flying angels playing musical instruments. These originally adorned the pre-war organ case but were repositioned by Pace into the new roof over the Sanctuary. The other two angels are holding a **HAT** (mitre) which is the traditional ceremonial headdress worn by a bishop.

10 ST DYFRIG CHAPEL

'The Virgin of the Goldfinches', completed in 2009, was painted by Welsh artist **CLIVE HICKS-JENKINS**. The painting shows an angel announcing to Mary that she is going to be the mother of Jesus. The cliffs at the top of the painting are those of Cardigan Bay. The goldfinch frequently appears in religious art because of its love of thistle seeds which links it to Christ's Crown of Thorns, which He wore at His crucifixion. In the reredos of this altar are tiles depicting the 'Six Days of Creation' made by Harold Rathbone between 1893-1906, from an original design by Edward Burne-Jones.

11 TOMB

The tomb is a 16th century alabaster tomb of Sir William Matthew and Lady Jenet, Welsh gentry who lived in Llandaff. The carving of a 'bedesman' can be found at the bottom of Sir William's **RIGHT FOOT**. A 'bedesman' was an almsman who was employed to pray for the soul of his benefactor. Globes of bone, wood or amber (bedes) threaded onto a string were used to count the number of repetitions of prayers such as 'Our Father' or 'Hail Mary'. The 'bedesman' is holding a string of these 'bedes', which later became known as beads.

12 NORTH AISLE HERALDRY

The Most Noble Order of the Garter is an order of chivalry founded by King Edward III, circa 1348. It is the most senior order of knighthood in Britain and appointment to the order is at the sole discretion of the Sovereign. Membership of the Order is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales and no more than 24 living members, or Companions. The current Garter Knights' banners hang in the Chapel of St George in Windsor Castle. After the death of a Knight their banners are returned to their families to be kept privately or displayed in public. The Garter Banners in this Cathedral are those of Sir Cennydd Traherne, former Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan and Lord James Callaghan, Prime Minister from 1976 to 1979.



13 ST DAVID CHAPEL (also known as Welch Regimental Memorial Chapel)

The brass floor tablets and pew ends commemorate officers of the Welch Regiment, and stones on the East wall the regimental battles from **1792 to 1969**.

The Chapel has been built of stones recovered from **FOUR COTTAGES BUILT DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I**. Today they form the rounded walls of the Chapel which was completed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

14 ST ILLTYD CHAPEL (also known as the 53rd Welsh Infantry Division Chapel)

'The Seed of David' was painted between 1856 and 1864 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. It is on three panels known as a Triptych. The left panel shows the young David preparing to fight Goliath, he is carrying a **SLING AND STONE** in his right hand. The right panel shows David, as the King of Israel, **PLAYING A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT**, a kinnor, which resembles a small harp or lyre. It is an ancient musical instrument mentioned in the Old Testament.