

= Llandaff Cathedral =

Llandaff Cathedral (Welsh : Eglwys Gadeiriol Llandaf) is an Anglican cathedral in Llandaff , Cardiff , Wales . It is the seat of the Bishop of Llandaff , head of the Church in Wales Diocese of Llandaff . It is dedicated to Saint Peter and Saint Paul , and also to three Welsh saints : Dubricius (Welsh : Dyfrig) , Teilo and Oudoceus (Welsh : Euddogwy) . It is one of two cathedrals in Cardiff , the other being the Roman Catholic Cardiff Cathedral in the city centre .

The current building was constructed in the 12th century over the site of an earlier church . Severe damage was done to the church in 1400 during the rebellion of Owain Glyndŵr , during the English Civil War when it was overrun by Parliamentary troops , and during the Great Storm of 1703 . By 1717 , the damage to the cathedral was so extensive that the church seriously considered removal of the see . Following further storms in the early 1720s , a new cathedral began construction in 1734 , designed by John Wood , the Elder . During the Cardiff Blitz of the Second World War in January 1941 , the cathedral was severely damaged when a parachute mine was dropped ; blowing the roof off the nave , south aisle and chapter house . The stonework which remains from the medieval period is primarily Somerset Dundry stone , though local blue lias constitutes most of the stonework done in the post @-@ Reformation period . The work done on the church since World War II is primarily concrete and Pennant sandstone , and the roofs , of Welsh slate and lead , were added during the post @-@ War rebuilding . In February 2007 , the organ was damaged during a severe lightning strike , prompting a fundraiser of £ 1 @.@ 5 million to raise money for an entirely new organ .

For many years , the cathedral had the traditional Anglican choir of boys and men , and more recently a girls ' choir , with the only dedicated choir school in the Church in Wales , the Cathedral School , Llandaff . The cathedral contains a number of notable tombs , including Dubricius , a 6th century Briton Saint who evangelised Eryng (now Archenfield) and much of South @-@ East Wales , Meurig ap Tewdrig , King of Gwent , Teilo , a 6th century Welsh clergyman , church founder and Saint , and many Bishops of Llandaff , from the 7th century Oudoceus to the 19th century Alfred Ollivant , who was Bishop from 1849 to 1882 .

= = History = =

= = = Medieval period = = =

Llandaff Cathedral was built on the site of an existing church . According to tradition , the community was established by Saint Dubricius at a ford on the River Taff and the first church was founded by Dubricius ' successor , Saint Teilo . These two are regarded as the cathedral 's patron saints , along with their successor Oudoceus . The original church is no longer extant , but a standing Celtic cross testifies to the presence of Christian worship at the site in pre @-@ Norman times .

The Normans occupied Glamorgan early in the Norman conquest , appointing Urban their first bishop in 1107 . He began construction of the cathedral in 1120 and had the remains of Saint Dyfrig transferred from Bardsey . After the death of Urban , it is believed the work was completed some time in the last years of Bishop Nicholas ap Gwrgant , who died in 1183 . The cathedral was dedicated to St Peter and St Paul , St Dubricius , St Teilo and St Oudoceus .

Bishop Henry de Abergavenny organised the Llandaff Cathedral chapter circa 1214 . He appointed fourteen prebends , eight priests , four deacons and two sub @-@ deacons . De Abergavenny also made changes to Llandaff 's episcopal seal , giving more detail to the figure of the bishop depicted on it and adding the phrase " by the grace of God " to its inscription . The west front dates from 1220 and contains a statue of St Teilo . By 1266 , the structure that Urban began had been altered ; the cathedral was dedicated again in 1266 .

The Lady Chapel was built by William de Braose , bishop from 1266 to 1287 . It was built at the rear of the church constructed by Urban and the old choir area was removed in order to build the chapel .

From this time on , it seemed as if the cathedral was in a constant state of repair or alterations at a slow pace . After the Lady Chapel had been completed , the two bays of the north choir aisle were rebuilt .

Severe damage was done to the church in 1400 during the rebellion of Owain Glyndŵr ; his forces also destroyed the Bishop 's Palace at Llandaff . The damage was extensive enough to cause Bishop Blethyn to notify his fellow clergymen in 1575 that he believed the cathedral to possibly be damaged beyond repair . Most of the other damage was repaired , most notably by Bishop Marshall , whose reredos partly survives . The northwest tower , the one without a spire , was added by Jasper Tudor and is now named after him . He assumed the lordship of Cardiff after the accession to the throne of his nephew , King Henry VII of England .

Late medieval tombs include that of Sir David Mathew of Llandaff (1400 ? 1484) . Sir David ap Mathew was " Grand Standard Bearer of England " , granted under King Edward IV , for saving his life at the Battle of Towton as part of the War of the Roses .

= = = Post medieval to Victorian period = = =

During the English Civil War , the cathedral was overrun by Parliamentary troops . Along with other destruction , the troops seized the books of the cathedral library , taking them to Cardiff Castle , where they were burned along with many copies of the Book of Common Prayer . Among those invited to the castle to warm themselves by the fire on that cold winter day , were the wives of some sequestered clergymen . Also during this time of unrest , a man named Milles , who claimed to be a practising Puritan , appropriated portions of the cathedral for his own gain . Milles set up a tavern in the cathedral , used part of it as a stable , turned the choir area into a pen for his calves and used the font as a trough for his pigs .

The southwest tower suffered major damage in the Great Storm of 1703 and by 1720 , was in a state of collapse . The damage to the cathedral was so extensive that the church seriously considered removal of the see to Cardiff in 1717 . Between 1720 and 1723 , a series of storms proceeded to damage the cathedral further , bringing down sections of the roof as well as other destruction . The collapse of 1723 forced worship services to be confined to the Lady Chapel and closed the western entrance of the cathedral entirely .

Thirty years after the cathedral roof collapsed , the chapter asked an architect , John Wood , the Elder , to prepare estimates and plans to restore the cathedral . In 1734 , work began on a new cathedral , designed by Wood . Wood produced an Italian temple style edifice , working only on the eastern portion of the building , while leaving the remaining western half in ruins . What Wood was trying to build at Llandaff was not Italian , but a recreation of Solomon 's Temple . Another sixteen years passed before the chapter solicited funds to repair the western half of the building . Wood 's plans were to replace the western entrance of the cathedral with a tower and rustic porch . No changes were made to the western entrance until Wyatt and Prichard began their work in 1841 , when the damage to the western portion of the structure was repaired and all traces of the Italian temple work by Wood had been removed from the cathedral .

During the 19th century , the Bishop began to reside in Llandaff for the first time in centuries ; no bishops of the see resided in Llandaff for almost 300 years . In 1836 , there was another unsuccessful attempt to transfer the see ? this time to Bristol . After the attempt at transferring the see , the office of Dean was restored to Llandaff ; the position had not been filled in 700 years . The office of Dean was separated from that of the Archdeacon of Llandaff in November 1843 . The restoration of the Dean 's office was the beginning of better times for the cathedral . The new Dean , William Bruce Knight , was instrumental in bringing about the much @-@ needed restorations .

Enough restoration had been completed to allow the cathedral to be reopened for worship on 16 April 1857 . The see of Gloucester lent their cathedral choir for this service , making it possible to hear choral music in Llandaff Cathedral for the first time since 1691 . The restoration done up to this point was to remove all traces of the Italian temple and to repair damages caused by the attempt to transform the cathedral by Wood . Arches with beautiful moulding were hidden by walls , Sedilia were removed from their original positions and reredos had been covered with plaster or hidden with

walls .

A meeting was held after the service and a detailed restoration plan was announced at the meeting along with a list for those wishing to donate to the work . Edward VII , (then Prince of Wales) and the Marquess of Bute were among those who pledged donations , which were large enough to allow the restoration work to continue immediately . The cathedral was extensively restored , the tower rebuilt and a spire added . Much of the restoration work was completed by local architect John Prichard between 1843 and 1869 . A triptych by Dante Gabriel Rossetti was designed for use as a reredos , and a new stained glass window , Shipwreck of St Paul , was designed by Ford Madox Brown . Sir Edward Burne Jones designed the porcelain panels Six Days of Creation in St Dyfrig 's Chapel .

From 1691 until circa 1860 , there was no choir at the cathedral . There was also no organ for some time . Browne Willis ' 1719 account describes the ruins of an organ given to the cathedral by Lady Kemysh of Cefn Mably found in the organ loft at that time . In 1860 , Alfred Ollivant , who was then Bishop of Landaff , published a book , Some Account of the Condition of the Fabric of Llandaff Cathedral , from 1575 to the present time , intended to raise funds to restore the cathedral 's choir and to purchase a new organ . A cathedral school of some type has existed since the 9th century . Dean Vaughan reorganised the school in 1888 . Since 1978 , the cathedral school has accepted female pupils .

= = 20th and 21st centuries = =

On the evening of 2 January 1941 during the Second World War , the cathedral was severely damaged when a parachute mine was dropped near it during the Cardiff Blitz , blowing the roof off the nave , south aisle and chapter house . The top of the spire also had to be reconstructed and there was also damage to the organ . The Sunday after the bombing , worship took place in the Deanery . Work soon began to clear the Lady Chapel and the Sanctuary and to repair the roof in these areas . This was not completed until April 1942 . Further work was not possible until the end of the war and the repaired areas served as a place of worship until 1957 . Of British cathedrals , only Coventry Cathedral was damaged more , during the infamous Coventry Blitz . Due to its importance , it received Grade I building status on 2 December 1952 .

Major restorations and reconfigurations were carried out under architect George Pace of York , and the building was back in use in June 1958 . The Queen attended a service celebrating the completion of the restoration on 6 August 1960 . The Welch Regiment memorial chapel was constructed , and Sir Jacob Epstein created the figure of Christ in Majesty which is suspended above the nave on a concrete arch designed by George Pace .

Pace presented two options to replace the pulpitum which was not part of the cathedral restoration done earlier by Pritchard . One was for a baldacchino having four columns with a suitable painting beneath it . The other was for a double wishbone arch topped by a hollow drum to house the division of the organ . The figure of " Christ in Glory " would be installed on the west face of the drum . This proposal was accepted by the Dean and the cathedral chapter . They approached the War Damage Commission about whether funds initially meant for replacement of stained glass damaged in the bombing could be used for art in other media . This permission helped to finance the Majestas figure .

In February 2007 the cathedral suffered a severe lightning strike . Particular damage was caused to the electrics of the organ , which was already in poor condition . The instrument was not able to be used after the lightning damage . This prompted the 2007 launch of an appeal to raise £ 1 @. @ 5 million for the construction of an entirely new organ .

= = Architecture = =

The original pre @-@ Norman church was recorded in the 12th century Book of Llandaff to have been no more than 28 feet (8 @. @ 5 m) long , 15 feet (4 @. @ 6 m) wide and 20 feet (6 @. @ 1 m) high . It contained low , narrow aisles with an apsidal porticus measuring 12 feet (3 @. @ 7 m)

long . Construction began of a grander building under the orders of the second Norman bishop of Llandaff , Urban , in the 1120s , to administer power over the newly formed diocese . It doesn 't appear to have lasted long as an extensive construction was ordered between 1193 and 1218 during the episcopate of Henry of Abergavenny . The western parts replaced those that Urban had built , and the nave and front of this side remain today . The fine craftsmanship and subtlety of the architecture show a clear similarity to those of Glastonbury Abbey and Wells Cathedral , so it is probable that several of the leading craftsman of Somerset were hired for the building .

Though some remodelling work was done in the 13th and 14th centuries , with a northwest tower funded by Jasper Tudor , lord of Glamorgan from 1484 ? 95 , by the late 16th century the church had fallen into a state of disrepair . In 1594 the bishop complained that the cathedral was " more like a desolate and profane place than like a house of prayer and holy exercises " . The church continued to exist in a poor state , so that by 1692 choral services had to be suspended in fear that the roof would collapse . The battlements of the northwestern tower blew away during a storm in 1703 , and the southwest tower fell down in 1722 . In 1734 , John Wood of Bath was hired to restore the cathedral , but his work on the temple was still not complete by 1752 and remained that way . It was not until 1840 that in the wake of industrial development in Cardiff that the cathedral could raise the funds to commence a full restoration .

T. H. Wyatt was hired to restore the Lady Chapel in 1841 , but due to other commitments later left much of the work to John Prichard , who worked the most extensively on the church in the 1840s and 1850s . Prichard had restored the sanctuary by 1850 , and by 1852 he had begun to work on the nave , largely demolishing much of the temple Wood had built . Together with London @-@ based John Pollard Seddon , who was able to hire pre @-@ Raphaelite artists Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Thomas Woolner , extensive developments were made . Morris & Co. provided the stained glass in the 1860s . Prichard was responsible for a dramatic redevelopment of the southwest tower in 1867 @-@ 9 , aided by a number of talented artists and craftsmen .

In 1941 , a landmine exploded near the south aisle of the cathedral , resulting in the roof of the nave collapsing and the shattering of the windows . Sir Charles Nicholson was hired to rebuild the roof , and made the decision to remove the altarpiece that Rossetti had added to the north aisle . In 1949 , Nicholson was replaced with George Pace of York , who in coordination with the dean at the time , Glyn Simon , saw a number of improvements in the modern style , though many fittings were clearly still influenced by the Gothic .

The material of the church which remains from the medieval period is primarily Somerset Dundry stone , though Sutton stone and local blue lias also make up the stonework , with the latter constituting most of the stonework done in the post @-@ Reformation period . The work done on the church since World War II is primarily concrete and Pennant sandstone . The roofs , added in the post @-@ war period , are made of Welsh slate and lead . The West front of the cathedral is gabled along its length and contains the grand central doorway , higher in level than the floor of the nave . It is described as being " double lobed " with an " arched head with continuous chamfer outline , colonnettes and dripmould " .

The south side of the nave is characterised by eight bays with stepped buttresses between them , with aisle windows featuring reticulated heads . At the side of the south aisle of the sanctuary is Chapter House , a small , square building , of two storeys . It dates to the mid 13th century and is made from Chipping Camden and Bath limestone , with some local red sandstone from Radyr . The octagonal roof was the brainchild of Prichard , though it was lowered in pitch by Pace and later worked on by Donald Buttress . The buttresses of the building are made from ashlar . The seven stained glass roundels are of 16th century Flemish origin . In the interior is a pulpit featuring Moses . Also of note is the St David 's Chapel , added by George Pace in 1953 ? 56 , which is accessed through the Norman north door of the cathedral .

= = Music = =

For many years , the cathedral had the traditional Anglican choir of boys and men , and more recently a girls ' choir , with the only dedicated choir school in the Church in Wales , the Cathedral

School , Llandaff . In addition , the parish choir sings at the weekly Parish Eucharist , and is a mixed choir of boys , girls , men and women . The cathedral has a ring of twelve bells (with an additional " flat sixth " , to make thirteen in total) hung for change @-@ ringing , located in the Jasper tower . The current bells were installed in 1992 , replacing a previous ring of ten . Only one other church in Wales has a ring of twelve bells ; the cathedral is the only church in Cardiff with a set of twelve bells .

The organ , dating from 1900 , had been rebuilt in 1937 and again after the wartime damage ; it was never entirely satisfactory , even before the lightning damage made it unusable . Originally it had been planned to install a new organ at that time , but the costs of about £ 1 million were deemed to be too high in the austere climate of post @-@ war Britain . Work on installing the new organ , by the Nicholson 's of Malvern firm of organ builders , began in autumn 2008 . Though not fully completed , it was brought to a playable stage by Easter 2010 and had its inaugural performance (the Gloria of Louis Vierne 's Messe Solennelle) at the Easter Vigil service on 3 April 2010 . Proceeds from the 2011 Llandaff Festival of Music were donated to the cathedral for the completion of the new organ . The remaining stops were added in the late summer of 2013 . This is the first entirely new organ for a British cathedral since the Coventry installation in the 1960s .

In 2012 the cathedral premiered its own record label with a recording called Majestas . The music focuses on both the new cathedral organ and the Llandaff Cathedral choir . The recording 's title was taken from the Jacob Epstein sculpture in the cathedral 's nave that was part of the post war renewal of the structure . Proceeds from sales of the record were donated to African charities . In December 2013 , five days before Christmas , the cathedral chapter announced that all salaried adult members of the choir (altos , tenors and basses) were being made redundant , along with the assistant organist . The cathedral was in the midst of a financial crisis , and the chapter intended to save £ 45 @,@ 000 a year by taking these measures .

= = = List of organists = = =

= = = Assistant organists = = =

Arthur Charles Edwards 1894

R. M. Powney 1940 ? ?

V. Anthony Lewis c . 1948 ? 1966

Graham John Elliott 1966 ? 1970 (afterwards organist of St Asaph Cathedral)

Anthony Burns @-@ Cox 1970 ? 1980 laterly organist of Romsey Abbey

Michael Hoeg M.B.E 1980 ? 2010

James Norrey 2010 ? 2012 (afterwards Assistant Director of Music at Newcastle Cathedral)

Sachin Gunga 2012 ? 2013 (post dissolved December 2013)

= = Burials = =

Dubricius , 6th @-@ century Briton Saint who evangelised Ergyng (now Archenfield) and much of South @-@ East Wales ; his body was transferred to Llandaff Cathedral in 1120 .

Meurig ap Tewdrig , King of Gwent and the husband of Onbrawst , daughter of Gwrgan Fawr , who was a cousin of Dubricius

Teilo , 6th @-@ century Welsh clergyman , church founder and Saint

Oudoceus , 7th @-@ century third Bishop of Llandaff , was supposedly buried at the church in Llandaff on the site where the present Cathedral now stands .

Henry de Abergavenny , Bishop of Llandaff (1193 ? 1218)

William de Braose (bishop) , Bishop of Llandaff (1266 ? 1287)

John of Monmouth (bishop) , Bishop of Llandaff (1297 ? 1323)

Edmund de Bromfield , Bishop of Llandaff (1390 ? 1393)

John Paschal , Bishop of Llandaff (1347 ? 1361)

John Smith , Bishop of Llandaff (1476 ? 1478)

Sir David Mathew , (1484)

John Marshall (bishop) , Bishop of Llandaff (1478 ? 1496)

Miles Salley , Bishop of Llandaff (1500 ? 1516 / 17)

Hugh Lloyd (bishop) , Bishop of Llandaff (1660 ? 1667)

Francis Davies , Bishop of Llandaff (1667 ? 1675)

Edward Copleston , Bishop of Llandaff (1828 ? 1849)

Alfred Ollivant , Bishop of Llandaff (1849 ? 1882)