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# Proposed Cathedral for the Diocese of Nova Scotia at Halifax

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF ITS HISTORY  
AND NEEDS, TOGETHER WITH A  
DESCRIPTION BY THE ARCHITECTS



HALIFAX

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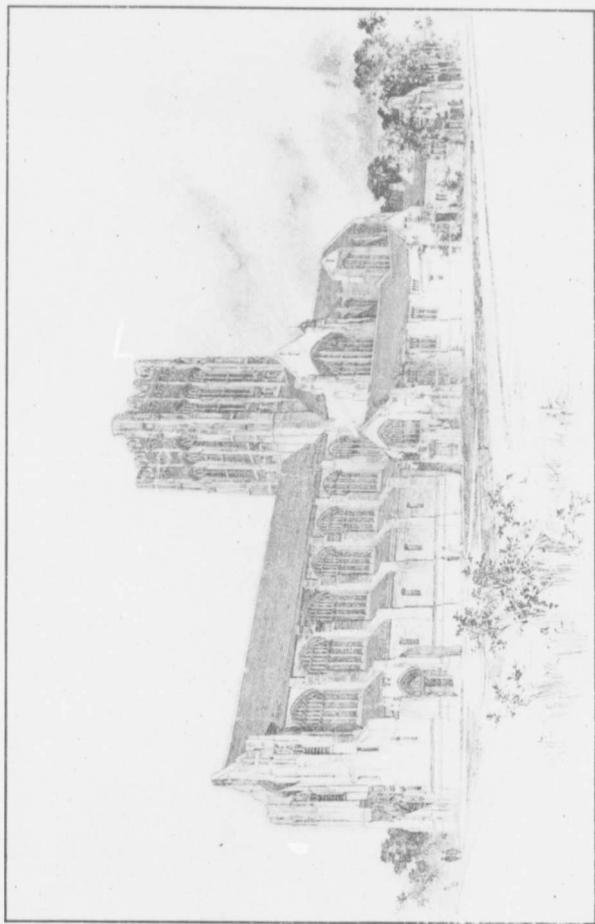
## Prayer.

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**G**OD, THE STRENGTH OF ALL THAT  
PUT THEIR TRUST IN THEE, MERCIFULLY  
ACCEPT OUR PRAYERS; AND GRANT US THE  
HELP OF THY GRACE, THAT WE WHO DESIRE  
TO RAISE A CATHEDRAL FOR THIS DIOCESE TO  
THE GLORY OF THY GREAT NAME, THE HONOR  
OF THY HOLY CHURCH AND THE WELFARE  
OF THY PEOPLE, MAY BE BLESSED IN OUR  
ENDEAVOR, AND ENABLED TO BRING IT  
TO PERFECTION, THROUGH HIM WHO  
LIVETH AND REIGNETH WITH THEE AND  
THE HOLY SPIRIT, EVER ONE GOD, WORLD  
WITHOUT END.—AMEN.

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# ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, HALIFAX.

## *The Bishop, Dean and Chapter.*

THE RIGHT REV. CLARE L. WORRELL, D. D., Lord Bishop of N. S.  
 THE VEN. J. A. KAULBACK, D. D., - - Archdeacon of N. S.  
 THE REV. ISAAC BROCK, D. D., - - Canon.  
 THE REV. F. W. VROOM, D. D., - - Canon.  
 THE REV. E. P. CRAWFORD, M. A., - - Canon and Sub-Dean

### COMMITTEE:

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 The Sub Dean  
 Archdeacon Kaulbach  
 Archdeacon Reagh  
 Archdeacon Smith  
 Archdeacon Armitage  
 Canon Brock  
 Canon Bullock  
 Canon Vroom  
 Canon Almon  
 Rural Dean Downing  
 Rural Dean Draper  
 Rural Dean Dixon  
 Rural Dean Davies  
 Rural Dean Gelling  
 Rural Dean A. Harley  
 Rural Dean H. Harley  
 Rural Dean Andrew  
 Rural Dean LeMoine  
 Rev. R. D. Bambrick  
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 I. Goudge  
 R. E. Harris  
 Judge Hodgson  
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 Isaac Hutchings  
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 Col. Stewart  
 N. White  
 Judge Townshend  
 H. B. Tremaine  
 A. DeB. Tremaine  
 A. H. Whitman  
 W. H. Wiswell  
 A. B. Wiswell

“One generation shall praise Thy works unto another, and declare Thy Power.”—Psalm 145 : 4.

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**BISHOPS OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

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- RIGHT REV. CHARLES INGLIS, D. D.,  
Rector of Trinity Church, New York, 1777-1783.  
Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1787-1815.
- RIGHT REV. ROBERT STANSER, D. D., 1816-1824.
- RIGHT REV. JOHN INGLIS, D. D., 1825-1850.
- RIGHT REV. HIBBERT BINNEY, D. D., 1851-1887.
- RIGHT REV. FREDERICK COURTNEY, D. D.  
Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1882-1888.  
Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1888-1904.
- RIGHT REV. CLARENDON LAMB WORRELL, 1904-

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*May All Saints' Cathedral tell the Generations  
Yet to Come :*

**T**HE hands that made these Spires were held  
By the strong hand that holds the seas,  
And every pillar was compelled  
By mighty cosmic energies.  
And what we have not rightly wrought  
In stone or thought  
Will not endure; yet even so  
Out of the false the true will grow.

*To the Members of the Church of England in  
Nova Scotia :*

MY DEAR BRETHREN :

The Committee of All Saints' Cathedral is now able to present to the Diocese a description of the building of which a part is expected to be ready for use next year.

When completed, it is designed to be architecturally beautiful and fully adapted to the needs of the Church in Nova Scotia. It will be as perfect an edifice as it is possible to make it and the Committee hopes and prays and honestly believes it may some day be said of it :

Nothing useless is or low ;  
Each thing in its place is best ;  
And what seems but idle show  
Strengthens and supports the rest.

It shall be in every way a hallowed place bearing unceasing witness to the Majesty and love of God and the loyal faith of man. Within its courts may the spirit of King David's prayer be ever present—"Thine O Lord is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty ; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine ; Thine is the kingdom O Lord and Thou art exalted as Head above all." And in its walls may the Heavenly Chant be crystallized—"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power and riches and wisdom and strength and honour and glory and blessing."

But we must not hide from ourselves the fact that it is for the Diocese of Nova Scotia a stupendous undertaking. It would have been impossible but for the special circumstances which now exist and which are briefly these. Sixteen months ago St. Luke's Parish Church and Pro-Cathedral was destroyed by fire and the necessity arose for a new church in the South end of Halifax. A site has been obtained in such a central locality that the Church families of both St. Stephen's and St. Luke's can readily attend and it is confidently hoped that these two congregations will unite and form one strong Cathedral congregation.

For the cost of first construction the Committee has—

1. An accumulation of about \$40,000 from a fund begun by the late Bishop Binney, and largely contributed to by him, and since carefully husbanded.
2. A fine property at the head of Spring Garden Road which can be sold and the proceeds applied to the Cathedral.
3. The amount of the insurance on St. Luke's Church amounting to about \$20,000.
4. The property on which St. Luke's was built which, if necessary, can be realized on. But it is hoped that such necessity will not arise.
5. Contributions, mostly from St. Luke's people, of about \$11,000. Placing the real estate at the lowest estimate this makes available at least \$91,000. As the first construction, which will consist of the chancel, crossing and three bays of the nave, will cost \$100,000 and the cost of the site and incidentals will add about \$25,000 more, we must face the necessity for raising about \$34,000.

How is this to be done? There are to be columns within the building which will cost from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. These may be made memorials for the different Deaneries which, if purchased by them, will substantially aid the building and at the same time mark out a distinctive and prominent part of the Cathedral as theirs. The balance can be raised if every one will do what he can. The contributions may, if so desired, be spread over a term of years, and by this means, all churchmen may aid in the work.

The oldest Colonial Diocese should and must have a Cathedral worthy of the name. To build it is a civic and national as well as ecclesiastical work. It will be a beautifying feature of Halifax. It will be a splendid landmark of the Province. When completed, the Maritime Provinces, at Halifax and Fredericton, will be possessed of two of the most perfect structures of the kind in Canada. One of the chief seaports of America should, like Liverpool and New York, be marked by the presence of a Cathedral, so that, coming from one country to another, the first thing to catch the eye of the traveller will be that which speaks of the continuity



THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE, LOOKING NORTH.

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of the Church. All Saints' Cathedral will meet these requirements and many more. As a spiritual power it will stand in the sight of all witnessing to the faith once delivered to the Saints, while prayers for all sorts and conditions of men and an offering of praise and thanksgiving daily ascending from its hallowed courts will, we hope, be a safeguard to the laud, an inspiration to the Church and "a sweet smelling savour to the Lord."

I am, my dear brethren

Your faithful Bishop

CLARE L. NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., May 15th, 1907.

### **A History of All Saints' Cathedral Up to December, 1905.**

BY A. M. PAYNE, HALIFAX.

The decision to erect a Cathedral at Halifax in accordance with the custom and usage of the Church of England, suggests a brief reference to the efforts that have been made from time to time to ensure the fulfilment of an undertaking of such importance to the whole Diocese. The inception of the Cathedral movement dates from a meeting held in the basement of the National School in the early seventies, presided over by Bishop Binney. A Cathedral Committee was formed at a gathering held at the Diocesan Room on 2nd November, 1886, and active steps were initiated to commemorate the Centenary of the Episcopate in Nova Scotia by the building of a Memorial Cathedral. Gratifying enthusiasm developed with regard to the action proposed, and measures were adopted at several subsequent meetings, resulting in the acceptance of a site, the appointment of an architect, and the issue of appeals to England, to the United States, and to Sister Colonies for contributions. The special appeal from the Building Committee to the Members of the Church of England in Halifax and Dartmouth, inspired, if not actually written by Bishop Binney, may be quoted as the starting point of the Cathedral Fund. About \$7,000.00 is the

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sum mentioned, as having been accumulated by the Bishop through many years, with the further promise of \$5,000.00 additional from His Lordship and Mrs. Binney in due season. The distinction of being the first actual subscriber to the Cathedral is associated with the name of Hugh Hartshorne, a well remembered citizen, who contributed \$200.00 in 1869. Four years later Col. Montague added \$100.00, Dr. Mountain \$50.00 and other friends varying amounts, which were augmented by the substantial legacy of \$4,000.00 from the Estate of Judge Bliss in 1874, providing with accrued interest and rents, a nucleus of support, reaching \$7,824.32 less \$960.00 for the purchase of land adjoining the site, leaving a balance of \$6,864.32 available. The Robie Street site had been donated by Judge Bliss, father-in-law of Bishop Binney, prior to his death, and the payment of \$5,000.00 from the Bishop's estate, together with a further legacy of \$2,000.00, for an altar and pulpit, by his widow, and a contribution of \$500 from his son, Rev. W. H. Binney, and \$500 each from Mrs. Binney's two sisters, Mrs. Odell and Mrs. Kelley, aggregated some \$20,000.00, (taking the enhanced value of the site into consideration) as the total amount of the gifts from Bishop Binney and his family to the Cathedral. The last meeting attended by Bishop Binney, held at his residence on 23rd March, 1887, shows clearly that the commencement of the building was a subject very close to his heart. From the time of the constitution of the Dean and Chapter, under a royal mandate from Queen Victoria, 11th April, 1865, it had been his ardent desire to establish a Cathedral properly equipped as a centre of Diocesan work. Preparations had been made for an appropriate celebration of the foundation of the first Colonial Bishopric, when the sad news of the Bishop's death at New York, 30th April, 1887, reached Halifax. At the next meeting of the Cathedral Committee, 27th May, 1887, it was announced that subscriptions from St. Luke's amounted to \$3,700.00, from St. George's \$1,200.00, and from other parishes in the Diocese \$1,150.00. Three meetings were held during July, when final arrange-

ments were completed for laying the Corner Stone. This ceremony, world-wide in its religious aspect, as a Centennial Commemoration, was conducted by the Metropolitan, the late Bishop Medley, of Fredericton, with impressive rites, on the 12th August, 1887, in the presence of a large concourse, comprising many of the clergy and laity of the Diocese, and a number of distinguished prelates and visitors from abroad. Offerings to the extent of \$1,400.00 were placed on the foundation stone, and additional offerings were made at a special evening service at St. Luke's, after an eloquent review of the Centennial Progress of the Church of England throughout the world by Bishop Seymour of Illinois. Between this date and June, 1889, the sum of \$866.03 was received by the Cathedral Committee from the Dioceses of Huron, Toronto and Quebec, from the congregation of All Saints', Moose Mountain, Assiniboia, and from friends in England. On 31st August, 1888, the North West Arm property was acquired for \$10,000.00, and it was re-sold for \$22,500.00 on 2nd Dec., 1895, adding \$12,500.00 to the Building Fund. From the date of the Centennial Commemoration till the destruction of St. Luke's by fire, on 14th, Dec. 1905, thirteen meetings of the Cathedral Committee have been held, patiently keeping our Church of England people in touch with continuous endeavors to materialize their cherished desires.

### **Description by the Architects, Messrs. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson.**

CATHEDRAL OF "ALL SAINTS,"

Halifax, N. S.

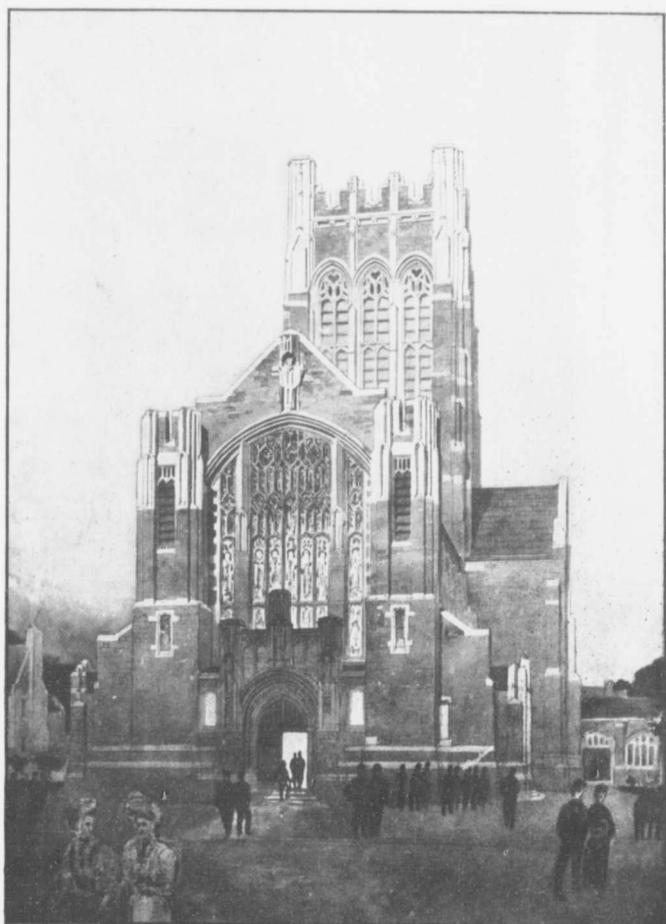
The Heritage of the Anglican church is rich indeed. Its history, ritual, even its legends have all come to it down the centuries, so that upon each is set the bloom of a hale yet venerable antiquity. And as much to be prized in its own way stands its tradition of building, a thing not lightly to be parted with, and of which the essence should be as present in the tiniest country church as in the far-resounding aisles of the greatest and hoariest of cathedrals.

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The architect of to-day is confronted with many problems, in some cases wholly new ones, for which a solution must be found that shall not clash too greatly with the ethics of his profession in the past, and others there are, almost as ancient as the earliest temples, yet to which a wholly modern aspect is given by some detail of construction. In erecting a church however, no such difficulty is manifest. The essentials are all known, the requirements for each portion, each department, perfectly familiar. These essentials are within the power of the poorest parish that will but build honestly and once obtained cannot be taken away, no matter how much ill advised frippery and meaningless decorative adjuncts are allowed to creep in.

A cathedral is something more however, than a large church, its choir and sanctuary are very differently arranged, and though no church building should lack dignity, a cathedral should possess an added quality, one that should touch the beholder immediately. It is not only a church, it is also the centre of the spiritual life of a diocese; the seat of its Bishop, and in designing the Cathedral of "All Saints" the architects have endeavoured to keep its Episcopal character ever in mind. It makes no claim to consideration on the score of size, for when completed it will still be smaller than many a church in the mother country. Rochester, Beverly, Newcastle are all structures of the third or fourth class as to dimensions and yet each considerably exceeds the Cathedral of "All Saints." But by setting its great tower above the crossing of nave and transepts, by the addition of the eastern transepts, a feature as yet unusual on this side of the Atlantic, but most effective in the typical English Cathedrals; and by the careful study that has been given its bare proportions, it is hoped that when completed, its sturdy spireless tower, rising above the masses of dark foliage that encircle it, above the picturesque roofs of the old town, the fact that it is not only a church but a cathedral as well, will be at once denoted.

Perhaps the greatest disadvantage we of the western world are compelled to undergo in our buildings, in the vast majority of cases at any rate, is the sordid meanness or cheap



FACING TOWER ROAD,

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tawdriness of the surroundings. This condition is so marked in certain portions of America as to quite dishearten the conscientious architect at the very inception of his task. Many noble buildings there are such as would become beautiful situations abroad that here seem contemptible, at odds with their environment. But in the present case even this lamentably usual state of affairs need not be faced. The city is an old one, splendidly set upon a splendid harbour, its grey buildings climbing a rugged slope that terminates in the citadel. Everywhere amid the activity of the present, an honorable past makes itself felt. The dusty grey, and age-begrimed walls of the citadel, the arsenal and many another building of the period stand for something more than the happenings of to-day, and the passenger in its extensive and busy streets is at intervals brought face to face with the lion, leopard and harp of the mighty mother overseas.

Amid such surroundings any attempt at such glittering splendours as are gathered in, say, the Basilica of Saint Mark at Venice or such sombre glories of carving and metal as are everywhere present in the Cathedral of the debonair city of Seville, would be wholly out of place. Even the unruffled sunlit calm of the English Cathedrals may hardly be attempted, much less attained. The city is a northern one, the land one of long winters and deep snows, and over all blows the keen air of the salt sea, that singles out each unprotected bit of masonry, every weak cranny of construction, for attack. Only the hardest and most enduring of materials can undergo such a searching test as the old builders of the town well knew, and much that gives charm to similar buildings of the old world must be frankly dispensed with; the parapets for one, that in every period of the Gothic style as built abroad, heavy and castellated in early work, pieced and lace-like in later times, are almost an integral feature, for these would form pockets for great piles of drifted snow that melting in the spring would surely creep up and into the slates and woodwork of the roof. And the heavy floors of irregular flags that so charm the traveller abroad, must perforce be abandoned, for these should rest upon solid earth and only in a land where the forces of frost

are but puny can this be done, while the same force it is that forbids the employment of any fanciful becrocketted spirelets and pinnacles, every stone of which must, even under the softer climatic conditions that obtain in Europe, be pinned to its fellows with dowels of copper.

Finally modern conditions and modern methods set a ban upon the hearty and exuberant play of fancy, that of old found its freest expression in the churches. This, alas! is now true of every land and place. The grinning gargoyle of to-day is not the product of the brain and chisel of some faithful and well trained craftsman thinking and expressing his thoughts in healthy individual fashion, but of the architect's misdirected endeavours to imitate at least the letter if not the spirit of the past, even his rather feeble original impetus growing fainter and fainter and more and more lifeless as it passes through a long series of other minds and hands, those of the draughtsmen, contractor, sub-contractor, modeller, etc., each intent that no expense shall be needless, until at last the workman raises mallet to chisel, even he, perhaps, forbidden by the laws of his guild to make a thing that shall surpass those of his fellows.

The olden time has been called the age of faith and whether this term seems to cast a needless implication upon to-day or not, it is certain that men were once wont to give more ungrudgingly to aid the church in its good works than they do now. The cost of the medieval cathedrals was lightly met by the people of the past, but the funds that would be incurred in erecting even such a lifeless and soulless replica as we are only capable of to-day would be far beyond the capacity of any diocese, even perhaps of any country, to gather together. Therefore it is better to aim only at the possible and to spend hundreds upon that for which five hundred years ago the equivalent of thousands would have been available.

To this end the architects have aimed at designing a structure of which the cost shall be within a very definite sum, discarding everything not absolutely essential that might militate against this end and employing everywhere the very simplest materials. The finished building will seat

comfortably about eleven hundred persons not including the stalls for choristers and clergy, and upon high festivals this number can, and doubtless will be, considerably increased.

The materials shown and called for in the specifications are, for the exterior walls' surfaces, the extremely beautiful variety of seam-faced trap rock known locally as iron stone, whose long flat forms and rugged surfaces in the walls of both the citadel and arsenal, are familiar to every resident of Halifax. The materials of a building should savour of the locality whenever possible and ironstone has the added merit of extreme economy.

For the structural trimmings both outside and inside it is proposed to employ a form of concrete, the basis of which shall be the same trap rock broken and ground into small piece. A number of exhaustive tests of this material have been made and in each it has proved itself worthy. For example, its absorption is but one third that of natural limestone, a most valuable quality when one considers the biting salt winds to which it must be subjected. In a material of this sort too, many perfectly legitimate effects are possible such as the elaborate and delicate moulding of shafts, arches and window tracery, the cost of which would be prohibitive if chiselled by hand from natural stone.

The two points of a church most vulnerable to fire are the organ, with its interior of thin and extremely dry deal, and the floor. As for the organ no means for reducing the danger has so far been discovered, but for the floor the simplest and most economical method of keeping it to a minimum is found in concrete, in which for the sake of extra tensile strength a network of laced light steel rods is embedded and upon this surface in both choir and sanctuary, a certain patterning of tiles etc., has been shown.

The ceiling of nave, transepts and chancel is frankly of wood, to be stained dark, though so designed that in the future if circumstances seem to justify such a proceeding vaulting of one sort or another may be substituted. In the lower portions, such as aisles and ambulatories, arched vaults or else slabs of masonry have been shown, that the building may be rendered as nearly fireproof as may be.

The roof is of slate and it is greatly to be hoped that these may be 'graduated' instead of the thin, equal-dimensioned type commonly in use. Such graduation is almost invariable in old work abroad and has lately, at the instigation of the architects of the building now being described, been most successfully introduced into the United States.

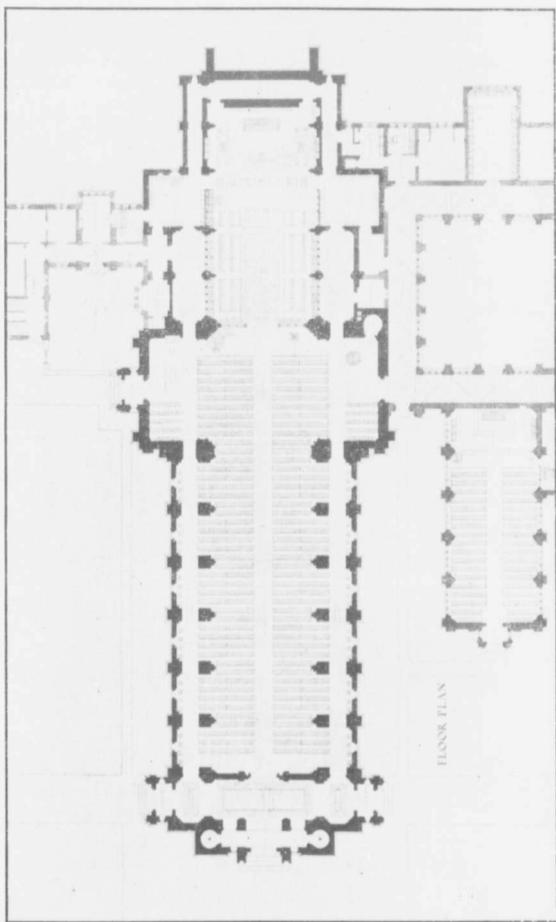
Wherever material is necessary, as for flashing, capping etc., copper, though costly, is the one thing that can be counted upon to withstand the saltiness of the atmosphere.

For the rest, only the simplest materials and those readiest to hand, have been specified, the one care of the designers having been that such should be always honest and appropriate first, and beautiful second.

The dimensions of the finished building are roughly as follows: Interior length of nave from narthex wall to chancel arch 135 ft., width of nave from face to face of piers 29 ft. Length of chancel 80 ft., width 26ft. Width at crossing 72 ft. Height of nave from floor to under side of apex of roof trusses 64 ft. Height of chancel 54 ft. Exterior height from approximate grade to ridge line of nave roof 68 ft. Height of central tower 132 ft. Width of central tower 40 ft. Exterior width of nave and aisles 58 ft. Extreme width of building, taken at transepts, 86 ft. Extreme length 255 ft.

In addition to the various sacristies, offices, &c., a small chapel has been incorporated for early celebration of the Holy Eucharist, Lenten services, &c., while beneath the sanctuary a small crypt is provided. This would serve as a mortuary chapel and possibly as a burial place for high dignitaries.

In the structure for which working drawings are now completed, only such offices have been provided as are strictly necessary, and even some of these, such as the working sacristy, wherein the altar guild prepares and arranges flowers, &c., have for the sake of greater economy been placed in the basement, though this arrangement, it is to be hoped may prove to be but a merely temporary expedient, and that in time, such important adjunct rooms as this, the chapter room, the various indispensable guilds, school rooms and so forth may find housing in the irregular and scattered group



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surrounding the cloister garth shown on the architect's first sketches here produced.

Finally, since it is scarcely to be expected that funds sufficient to provide for the erection of the complete building shall be immediately forthcoming, it is proposed to construct only a portion of the building now, and this will consist of the chancel, crossing, transepts, and three bays of the nave. In this first construction everything that will admit of such a treatment will be left rough, nor will the great tower be carried much above the apex of the roof. Of course the front wall will be but temporary, but by having the tracery of the great end window made now, it may be set in this and removed to its rightful position when the nave is carried to completion. Such a structure, though confessedly incomplete, need not lack dignity, and its dark mass, looming above the city should, and it may well be hoped will, stand as a constant incentive to those who worship within its walls, to work with a hearty will to the end that it may finally lift its every part proudly towards the sky, the visible embodiment of all the noble aspirations of which the human heart is capable.

#### **A few Words by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury :**

The great churches and cathedrals were the outward expression of a whole hearted, a deliberate, an outspoken, an unpuzzled devotion, the strength and intensity of which, has the abiding witness of their walls. We all remember the testimony—the half reluctant testimony, perhaps—which the soaring nave of Amiens Cathedral evoked from the philosopher Heine, "Opinions cannot build such walls as these. Convictions can."

We have learned to realize the strength and value of these mighty shrines for the present day needs of English life. The force which a cathedral chapter can bring to bear upon our modern church life—the part which it can play in our contemporary religious activities—the peculiar value which attaches, in a restless, hurrying age, to its contribution of learning and thoughtfulness, and our determined recurrence with that object to the old ideals ; these are notable examples

of the continuous threads which run through warp and woof in the church's enduring life.

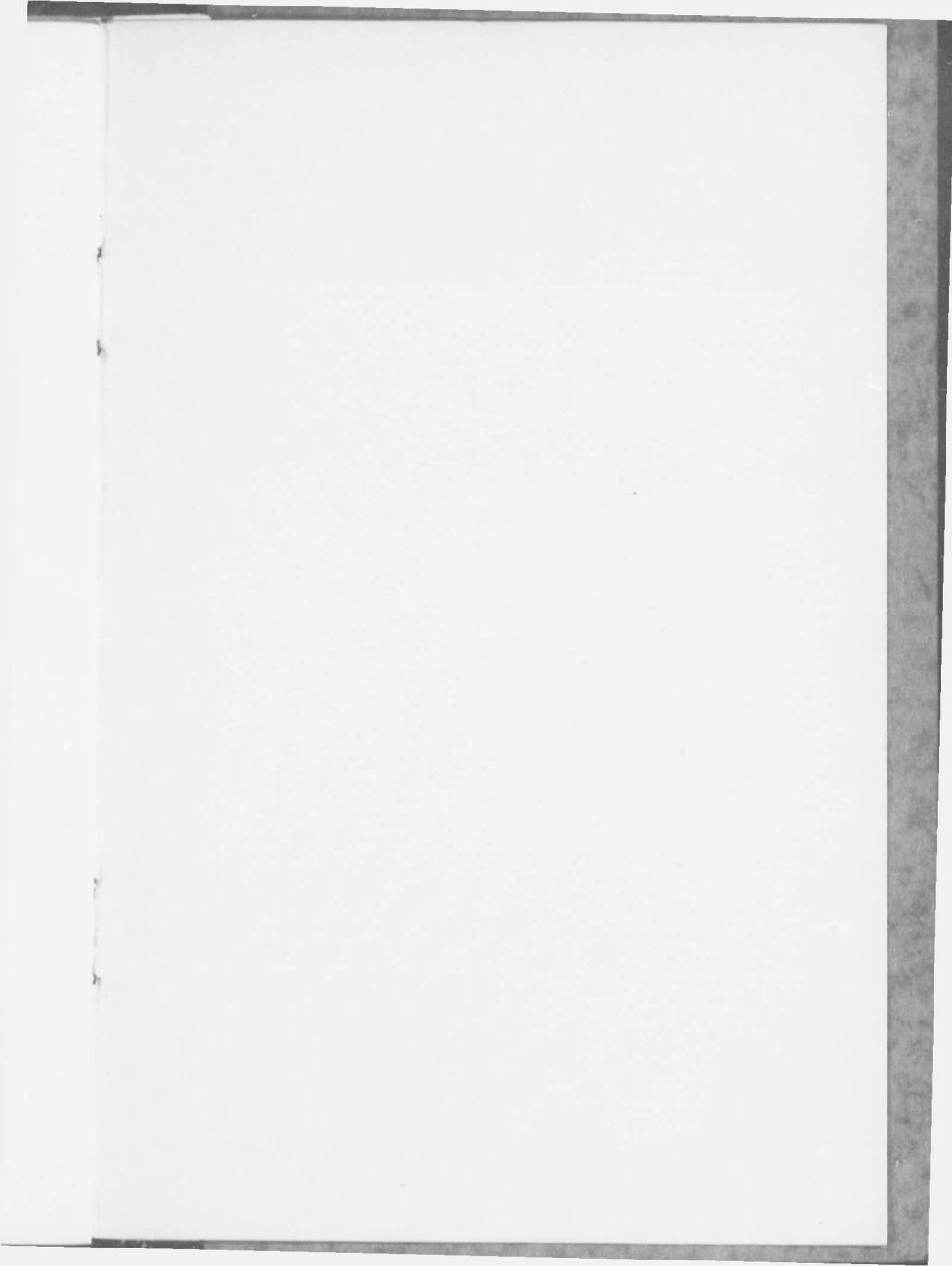
And as we thank God for the service which our cathedrals are rendering before our own eyes to English life we can gratefully rejoice in the knowledge that the glorious naves and long drawn aisles which the piety of devout men raised in old time throughout England as an offering to God and an utterance of the eager loyalty of His servants, should now be of constant help in the cause of God and good to the teeming populations of our great cities, or the gathered worshippers and listeners from rural tracts who can come together on high occasions.

#### **Words of the Bishop of Ohio :**

The Cathedral is a sort of parable in stone. It would teach young and old that there is a permanence and stability in Christianity ; that the faith of the ages, without diminution or addition, is preserved inviolable ; that the open Bible, daily read in the ears of the people, is guarded against foes, and held up before the indifferent ; and that the Sacraments in their Scriptural and primitive pureness, are regularly administered. The Cathedral stands as a perpetual benediction to learning and refinement, to charity and to humanity. It knows no difference between rich and poor because it is the church for everybody.

#### **Words of the Bishop of Albany :**

The Cathedral Church will be the place for the gathering of the clergy with the Bishop ; the building for the solemn official acts of the Bishop in ordinations and the gathering of Synods ; the Church that shall be the bond of unity and the point of meeting among clergymen, otherwise narrowed and separated into personal interests alone. It will be the central point to which the heart of all the Diocese may turn, as the place where prayer is wont to be made, and in which, whether present or absent, they are daily remembered before the Throne of Grace. It is such a centre as the heart is to the body and the hope of strong, central, impressive, effective, perpetual power in the Church is here.





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