

Welcome

The Congregation of the Cathedral Church of All Saints invites you to spend a quiet moment in this house of prayer. May you find comfort and inspiration within its walls.

The Cathedral opened in 1910. It is built from local stone from across Halifax's Northwest Arm. Ecclesiastical architects describe it as one of the finest examples of perpendicular Gothic design in North America. The interior blends hewn stone, stained glass windows, and exquisitely carved wood. Since 1910, many memorials have enhanced the beauty of the building.

Despite its great size, All Saints is a cathedral not because of its scale or architecture but because it houses the official seat of the Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia. The English word "cathedral" is derived from the Latin word for this seat, *catbedra*.

Special festival services, ordinations, and consecrations draw people to the Cathedral from all over the diocese, which includes all of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Cathedral is the spiritual home to all Anglicans in our Diocese of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and is a vibrant, active worshipping community.



Cathedral Organ

Built originally in 1910 by Casavant of St Hyacinthe, Québec, and rebuilt by the British firm of Hill Norman and Beard in 1961, the organ acquired a new Casavant console in 2011, one that has 250 memories for its pistons, is MIDI capable, can record performances to play later, and is moveable; some additional stops as well as an antiphonal section for the west end of the Cathedral are prepared for. Consisting of four manuals and seventy-five stops the organ serves admirably for service-playing and is also an impressive recital instrument, which has been played by many international performers.



Contact Us:

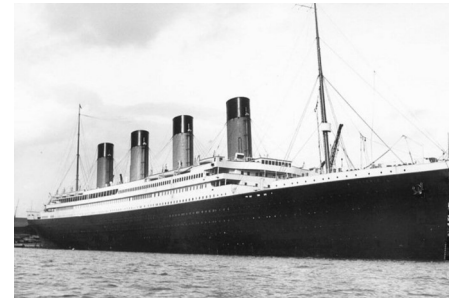
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The Titanic Disaster

Clergy from this Cathedral played a prominent role in the recover and burial of victims of the "Titanic" disaster. Canon K.C. Hind was the ecumenical representative on board the first recovery vessel, the "Mackay-Bennett", responsible for burying 116 bodies at sea and bringing 196 to Halifax for interment. A burial service for one victim was held in the Cathedral by Dean E.P. Crawford who also made frequent trips to hold graveside services for those buried in Fairview Lawn Cemetery.



For more information about the Cathedral Church of All Saints, please visit our website, telephone the Cathedral Office, email us at: hello@anglicancathedralhalifax.ca or write to:

Mailing Address:
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1340 Cathedral Lane
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The Cathedral Church of All Saints



We are called to be a place of hope in God's world: where God is worshipped with heart, mind and voice; where Christ's peace and justice are sought; and where strangers can become friends.



A Guide for Visitors

*Anglican/Episcopal
Diocese of Nova Scotia and
Prince Edward Island
Anglican Church of Canada*

Saint Alban's Columbarium

Burial in a churchyard or inside a cathedral or parish church is a centuries-old Christian custom. Following cremation, ashes may be interred here, inside the Cathedral. The columbarium is named for one of the three churches whose congregations came together in 1910 to form the Cathedral congregation.

Stations of the Cross

The Stations of the Cross were given to the Cathedral in 2007 by St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, prior to its deconsecration and demolition.

Saint Luke's Chapel

Named for the church, destroyed by fire in 1905, that served as pro-cathedral prior to the construction of this building. The Altar, reredos, and eagle lectern are from old Saint Stephen's Chapel on Robie Street. St. Luke's commemorates Halifax's rich Naval History and honours veterans through unique artifacts and paintings.

Communion of Saints Window

Instead of being installed as a complex work, this window was filled panel at a time over many years. In it, you will see the bright images of the founders of the Christian faith.

Needlepoint

Volunteers from the Cathedral congregation and from across the Diocese stitched kneelers and cushions for the sanctuary, chancel, and chapels. Begun in conjunction with the Cathedral's 75th anniversary in 1985, the project is designed to provide a visual expression of the linkage among parishes of the Diocese and the Cathedral.

Pulpit

Made of carved oak, it bears the statues of five great preachers: Saint Paul, Saint Peter, Saint Chrysostom, Saint Augustine and Saint Columba. Look for other carvings of a preaching friar, and angle, a shell (for Baptism), a rose, a hand and a church mouse.

Font

Originally part of Saint Bee's church, Cambridge, England. It was donated to the Cathedral after Saint Bee's original font was found in a farmyard, where it had been buried some 300 years before.

Bicentennial Window

Dedicated in 1987, a gift of many members and friends of the congregation. Christ speaks to the multitudes from a boat in the Sea of Galilee.

High Altar

Made of carved oak, it was dedicated at the first communion service in the Cathedral at 7:00 am, Sunday, September 3, 1910. The elaborate carved oak reredos (screen behind the Altar) was a gift of the Diocesan Women's Cathedral League in 1929.

Bishop's Chair

The chair, in Latin called a *cathedra*, is what makes this building a cathedral. It was presented by the Bicentenary Church Congress, a gathering held in 1910 in conjunction with the Cathedral's opening.

Saint Stephen's Chapel

Named for the former Saint Stephen's Chapel on Robie Street, one of the three churches whose congregations came together in 1910 to form the Cathedral congregation.

Pentecost Window—Apostolic Succession

The five central panes depict the scene of "cloven tongues like as of fire" descending upon the Apostles, while members of the early Church stand in awe. Look for the consecration of Charles Inglis as First Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Chancel Stalls

Seats reserved for the Cathedral's rector, The Dean of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as well as the Priest Associate, Canons, and Archdeacons. Made of carved Austrian oak, each is decorated with the figures and seals of traditional British Saints. The angel figures have individual faces.

Pipe Organ

The largest pipes are more than 16 feet tall while the smallest ones are the size of a pencil. The 76-stop, 4 manual instrument is voiced in English cathedral style. The large pipes you see high up on the chancel wall are not just for decoration, they are fully functional.

