

All Saints' Cathedral  
Bendigo

THE ERECTION OF WHICH WILL BE PROCEEDED  
WITH DURING THE CENTENARY

## Cathedral Chapter.

THE LORD BISHOP THE RIGHT REV. DONALD BAKER, D.D.

THE DEAN, THE VERY REV. E. SCHWIEGER.

THE ARCHDEACON, THE VEN. N. D. HERRING.

### Canons:

REV. F. VANSTON.

REV. W. H. HILLARD.

REV. H. W. G. NICHOLS.

REV. W. H. BATTEN.

### Lay Canons:

F. B. P. WALLACE.

W. YOUNG.

A. WHITEHEAD.

COLIN GRAY, M.B., B.S.

### Chancellor:

THE WORSHIPFUL GEOFFREY HURRY, LT. COL., D.S.O., V.D.

### Lay Members:

F. WILLSON, J. CHISHOLM, E. BATTERHAM, R. PAYNE,

S. GORDON MOORE, J. C. KILFEDER, E. KINDER, L.

CLOUGH, W. SPENCER LAKE, T. PRINGLE, H. N. BUTT.



## Former Bishops and Deans

### (Bishops):

HENRY ARCHDALL LANGLEY . . . . . 1902-6

JOHN DOUSE LANGLEY . . . . . 1907-19

### (Deans):

JOHN CHRISTIAN McCULLAGH . . . . . 1902

WILFRED ERNEST HOLTZENDORFF PERCIVAL 1917

DONALD HAULTAIN . . . . . 1928

## ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, BENDIGO



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

# What a Cathedral stands for.

The primary ideal in building the Cathedral is incorporated in the first sentence which will appear on the foundation stone, viz:

**"To the Glory of God."**

To this we add Dr. Cram's expression of the Cathedral ideal:

"As the Altar is the centre, the culmination, of each individual Church, the focus of honour, where all the powers of art concentrate to exalt into visible dignity that which is in itself the supreme wonder of the universe, so is the Cathedral the centre and culmination of the whole Church. It is the embodiment of no greater glory than that which makes the least of chapels a Tabernacle of God; but is a certain sign of the unity and dominion of the visible Church, and, as the place of the *Cathedra* of the Bishop, it acquires a certain dignity supplementary to that which marks the Parish Church. But it is more than this; a Cathedral is not only the chief Church of the Diocese, the Bishop's Church, it is also the embodiment of the Church militant, the manifestation of the visible Church, the type and symbol of the Church triumphant. Structurally it is the work of generations of men striving to show forth in some sort of way the glory of the heavenly city, the power of the Church triumphant, the majesty and dominion of the Kingdom of God. How shall we best work this out in visible form ?

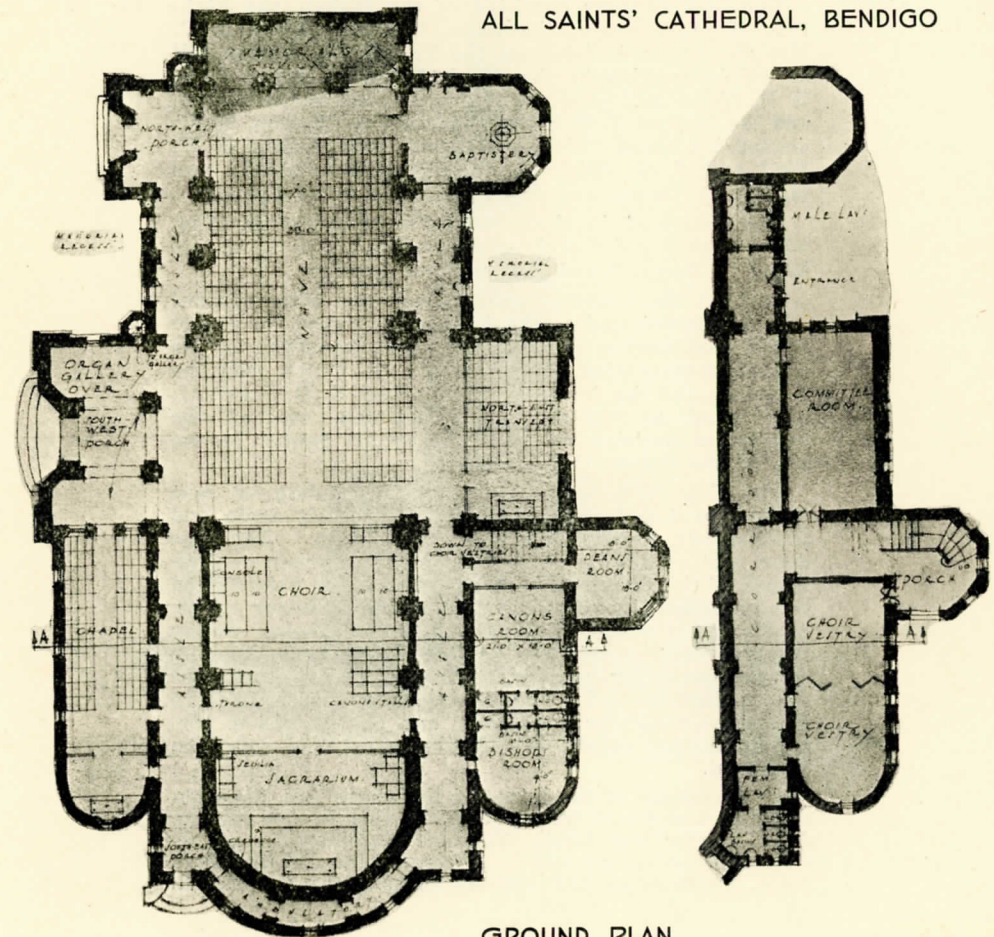
First of all, by realising that a Cathedral is a structure to be erected for all time and for an entire diocese; that it must be dependent in no respect on temporary conditions, but that it must be so planned that, as years go by, something may be added, until a century hence, perhaps, the fabric will stand completed—so far, that is, as its mere structure is concerned. It must always remain a nucleus for constant additions of chapel, oratory, windows, statues, pictures. The Cathedral is never finished; it is a record of advancing years forever without term. To build temporarily, to abandon and rebuild elsewhere, is to forsake the whole idea of the Cathedral as a type of the everlasting Church. Let us suppose that some one of the smaller dioceses reaches a point where a Cathedral is desired. There is available the sum of perhaps, £25,000. What would be the ordinary course ? To build as large an edifice, complete with towers and decoration, as could be obtained for the money ? This would be a negation of the whole Cathedral idea. Rather should this be done. Lay out the scheme of a vast and imposing structure, then begin one small section and finish this up to a point where it could be used. If there is money enough, build the great choir or carry the walls up part way, putting on a temporary roof. "But such a structure would be ugly, an eyesore, perhaps for years." What of that ? You are not erecting a Church

## What a Cathedral Stands for

for our own admiration or for the self-satisfaction of the worshippers. You are laying therein the first stones of a witness to the glory of God, and the foundations of a mighty temple, always more honourable than the complete walls of a third-rate fabric.

The qualities of grandeur and sublimity, of mystery and awe, of shadow and silence, of eternal durability and wealth of ornamentation paid for by willing sacrifice—all these things must be almost as the corner stone: they must exist, or the labour is in vain. A Cathedral is untouched by materialism and commercialism: it is purely ideal; and as in the past, so now it is the crowning work of man dedicated to the enduring glory of God."

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, BENDIGO



GROUND PLAN

## Historical Sketch.

The question of the Cathedral site has been one of some importance from the inception of the Diocese, for in the year of its creation Clause 2 of the Pro-Cathedral Act provided that one or other of the parish churches of Bendigo should, until the erection of a Cathedral, be held to be and be used as the Pro-Cathedral of the Diocese.

A move was then made at this Synod to have St. Paul's recognised as the Pro-Cathedral, but as this failed, the Ven. J. C. McCullagh, Rector of St. Paul's, was, by the unanimous wish of Synod, appointed the first Dean.

The first Chapter consisted of the Bishop, the Right Rev. H. A. Langley; the Dean, the Very Revd. J. C. McCullagh; the Archdeacon, the Ven. G. W. Watson (all ex officio members); the Clerical Canons being Revs. G. N. Bishop and G. Pennicott, nominated by the Bishop, and the Revs. J. J. Brydges, B.A., and G. Watson, Th.L., elected by Synod. The Lay Canons were Messrs. J. W. Faul and J. G. Oliphant, the Bishop's nominees, and Messrs. D. Dawes and J. Leaney, elected by Synod.

The matter of the site remained in abeyance till 1924, when in that and the three succeeding years it was debated in every Synod, but without finality.

In 1931 the question was revived, and after spirited debate was referred to the Bishop in Council for report to the next session of Synod. A small Committee of the Council representing All Saints' and St. Paul's, with the Advocate and the Archdeacon (the Ven. N. D. Herrine), who acted as convenor and chairman, reached the unanimous decision that the site of All Saints' be the site of the future Cathedral.

The Council recommended that the finding be sent on to Synod and that the sub-committee sit again and draft a bill giving effect to the resolution. This was done, and a Bill was introduced by the Archdeacon, on behalf of the Chapter and the Vestry of All Saints', and was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Griffith, Rector of St. Paul's, and carried through all stages, being finally accepted unanimously by the Synod, and thus the long debate, extending, with intervals, for thirty years, was settled harmoniously, and, we believe, please God, to His greater Honour and Glory, and on the Bishop giving his assent to the Act, Synod stood and sang the Doxology.

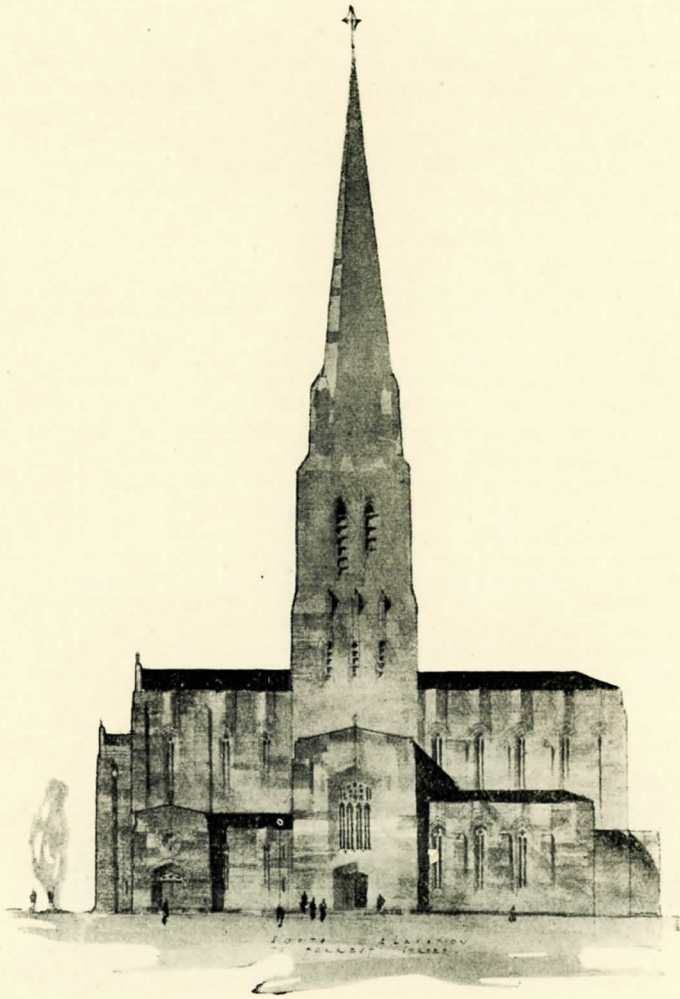
In pursuance of the terms of the above Act, a Cathedral Erection Board was appointed, which invited Messrs. John Gawler and Louis Williams conjointly to act as Cathedral architects and to prepare plans and specifications, which were unanimously accepted by the Board.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, BENDIGO



MACKENZIE ST. ELEVATION

## ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, BENDIGO



FOREST ST. ELEVATION

## Architecture of the Cathedral.

The building has been planned on comprehensive lines and a due regard given to securing spaciousness in form, with aisles continuous along the north and south sides of the whole extent of the Cathedral and carrying on as an ambulatory around the Sacramentum. The Nave, Choir and Sanctuary are 38 feet wide, whilst the walls rise to a height of about 65 feet, the whole being vaulted in concrete, with an outer low pitched roof. The overall length of the Cathedral is about 186 feet. Above the arcading of the north and south walls of Choir and Nave will rise slender and graceful windows to lofty heights. The central tower marks the crossing, with north and south transepts abutting, the former providing a Chapel and auxiliary seating, whilst in the latter—the Forest Street side—is the main vestibule with organ loft over. The main Chapel is on the Forest Street side in the angle formed by the South Transept and South Choir aisle. Passing to the west end, there will be noted the Baptistery Apse construction, with a vaulted space below, which would serve with advantage for the reception of memorials. The character of the Sanctuary end of the Cathedral will be found in the subtlety of changing shade and line of the main big apse with reredos and traceried windows. As well as the main section of the Cathedral being vaulted, the floors also will be of concrete, with stone, marble, and parquetry surfaces.

Ample Vestry accommodation is provided, the slope of the site enabling some of these rooms to be placed in the basement section. Beyond the Bishop's room, which will be circular in shape, is the Canons' room, and next to this, the Dean's Vestry, with an octagonal end. Below these are the three Choir Vestries and a large Committee room. Toilet room accommodation is also provided.

It has been the aim of the architects to conceive a building combining both in plan and design a sense of height and an offering of space. The central tower, reaching to a height of about 298 feet, binds up the design and forms a culminating and distinguishing note. The exterior of the building will be faced with stone. A free treatment of Gothic has been favoured by the architects, avoiding a copy of period work.

## Stages in Building

with Approximate Estimates of cost of various portions, each stage being a completed unit for all time and able to be used immediately.

<b>Part No. 1.</b> First Section of Vestries and Part of Aisle .....	£7,000
Connecting to Church.....	150
<b>Part No. 2.</b> Part Choir about 30 feet high. (If piers to be faced with stone, add £1,000) .....	6,200
Connecting to Church .....	300
<b>Part No. 3.</b> Apse, about 30 feet high, but not allowing for any stone to the interior.....	5,000
<b>Part No. 4.</b> Chapel.....	7,500
<b>Part No. 5.</b> Part Choir about 30 feet high, and including stone facings to Piers .....	8,000
<b>Part No. 6.</b> Crossing and Transepts, full height (but not including Tower or Spire).....	40,000
Additional Vestries in Basement under North Transept (Internal work only).....	2,000
To complete upper portions of Parts 2, 3, and 5.....	18,000
Nave, Aisles, West End Porch, and Baptistery .....	45,000
Central Tower and Spire .....	80,000
	<hr/>
	<b>£219,150</b>

## List of Furnishings, etc.

Suitable as Thanksgivings or as Memorials to Dear Ones

Communion Table.....	£100 (or more)
Reredos .....	1,000 to 2,000
Sanctuary Pavement .....	300
Communion Rails .....	150
Credence Niche.....	100
Sedilia .....	250
Bishop's Seat and two seats for Chaplains in Sanctuary .....	450
Choir Stalls .....	450
Dean's Stall .....	100
Bishop's Throne .....	350
Chapter Stalls .....	120

## All Saints' Cathedral BENDIGO

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**I** PROMISE  
ENCLOSE *the sum of £* : :

*towards the erection and furnishing of the  
Cathedral*

(Signature) .....

Address .....