



10 Minute tour guide Geraldton Anglican Cathedral

Welcome to our Cathedral

We hope you enjoy your time with us. If you are able we would love to have your company at any of our services—whether Wednesdays at 10am or at any of our Sunday services. Please enjoy this 'do-it-yourself' tour guide of our Cathedral building.

Who are we?

Our church is a community centred on *Jesus Christ*. We seek to shape our lives by Christ as Lord, the One whose death and resurrection enables forgiveness and life with God forever.

Though we often use the word 'church' for a building, the true church is God's people saved through the work of Jesus. So we gather as Christ's people around his word the Bible—to hear and respond in obedience; to thank God and pray to him as our heavenly Father; to mutually encourage and support one another.

When do we meet?

Sunday: 8am Lord's Supper (with choir)
10am Contemporary service with Sunday School
5pm Family service in Cathedral hall with bring and share dinner

Wednesday: 10am Lord's Supper (with hymns)

A brief history

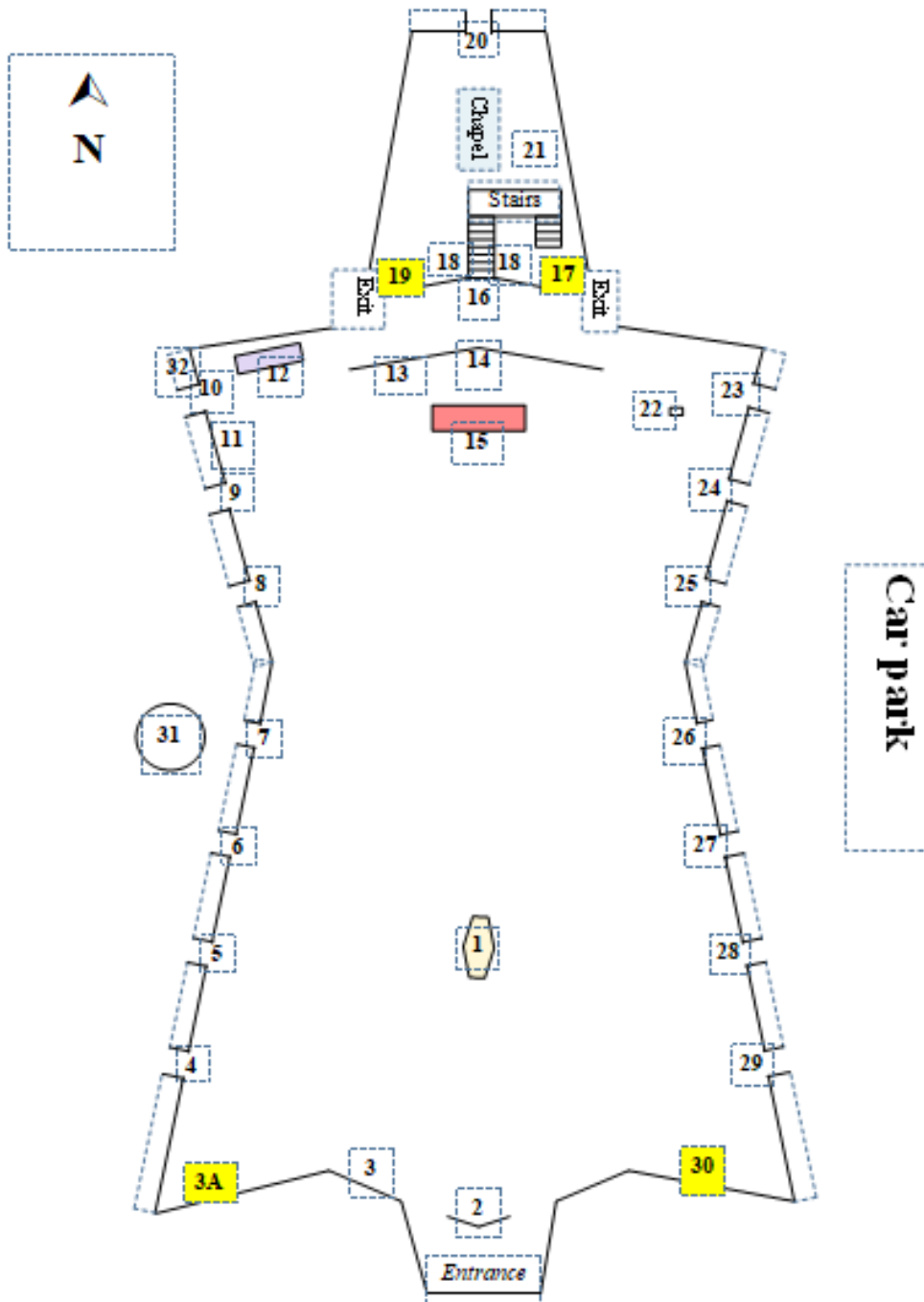
The Anglican Diocese of Northwest Australia began in 1910. Its first bishop was the Right Reverend Gerard Trower installed in St George's Church, Carnarvon July 4, 1910. But it was another 54 years before the diocese was able to build its own cathedral. Under the leadership of Bishop John Frewer the plans for the proposed cathedral in Geraldton were drawn up. The cathedral would replace Christ Church (built around 1868-69) located on Marine Terrace. In 1960 the cathedral site was acquired; and on Sunday July 22, 1962, the *foundation stone* was laid by the governor, Sir Charles Gairdner. Construction began in 1963. It was completed in 1964 with the new cathedral consecrated on March 8 during the 9.30am service, accompanied by a 44-degree temperature.

We thank God for the provision of this building and for all the faithful Christian people who have met under its roof.

Plan of Geraldton Anglican Cathedral

(not drawn to scale)

Viewed from above, the Cathedral is in the shape of a star, symbolising the star that led the wise men to worship the Christ. (see Matthew 2.1-12)



The Cathedral features

The features listed below refer to the numbers on the Cathedral plan located on this page. The tour commences as you enter through the glass doors.

A sunrise spectacular

As you enter the main Cathedral doors your eyes are drawn to the window of the upper chapel (Eastern end). It is a maze of colour as the sun rises. What a great view to be greeted with!

1. **The Baptismal Font and Cathedral model** stand in the centre of the aisle. The *font* is made from local pink stone, while the *model* was constructed by Cathedral member Mr George Leuty (2014).

2. **The Lord's Prayer Crochet:** as you turn around this is seen hanging on the central area of the wall. The cotton was donated by Joyce Willoughby, the crochet work done by Dot Coleman and the framing by Rob Bartley.

3. **The Honour Plaque** was dedicated during the Consecration Service on Sunday 8th March 1964.

3A. **St Paul's stone:** this is a piece of marble from the reredos (that is, the sanctuary decoration) of St Paul's Cathedral in London, which was damaged during the 1940 London Blitz. The stone is located on the underside of the Northern stairs to the choir loft.

As you move to the *northern* wall the key feature is the stained-glass windows. All the windows are of concremented stained glass, designed by Carl Edwards of London and made in Perth WA by Gowers & Brown.

4. **Christmas window:** it pictures the Christ child lying in a manger with an ox and donkey above him. While above the whole scene is Christ portrayed as a young man. The dominant amber colour represents the light shining in the darkness. (see *Luke 2:1-10*)

5. **Epiphany window:** the top of the window is marked by an eight-pointed star, with the hands of the wise men beneath it is offering gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Below is the five-pointed star of Bethlehem and water trickling from a shell symbolising the Jordan River. The riches of the gospel of Christ are suggested by the dominant ruby colour. (see *Matthew 2:1-12; 3:13-17*)

6. **Crucifixion Window:** a gift from the Greek Orthodox Church. This window portrays the heart of the gospel—God so loved the world that he gave his only Son to suffer death on the cross so we might be forgiven and receive eternal life. At the base of the cross are 2 thieves with the wavy bands of green & blue signifying the earth & water. *IC XC NIKA* stands for 'Jesus Christ, the victor'. The superimposed letters *XP* are the first two letters of the Greek word 'Christ'. In the lower panel are five red pallets representing the thorns, spears and swords of Calvary. (see *John 3:16-20, 35f*)

7. **Easter window:** here we see Christ's victory over death as the lamb of God represented by the banner of the Resurrection, the tomb with the stone rolled away; along with hands holding an ointment jar denoting Jesus' anointing. The lower panel depicts the empty tomb with a series of mounds. (see *Matthew 26 & 28*)

8. **Ascension window:** seeks to express the implications of Jesus' ascension. Christ's feet are pictured at the top. The crown placed above the crossed palms represents Christ's kingship. This window was given by Geraldton's Guild of the Ascension, hence the monogram *GA*. (see *Acts 1:1-10*)

9. **Pentecost window:** the Holy Spirit's coming is represented by a dove surrounded by a circle denoting eternity (top). The 7 flames are for the 7 churches of Revelation. The gospel is surmounted by a large cross. (see Acts 2; Revelation 2-3)
10. **Trinity window:** the Bible teaches God as triune—three persons in one God. God the Father is symbolised by an all-seeing eye. The Greek monogram IHC with its circle of eternity represents Jesus Christ the Son; while the dove surrounded by a circle symbolises the Holy Spirit. The lower panel has 3 circles denoting the equality of the Father, Son & Spirit. (see Matthew 28:19-20)
11. **Cross of Consecration:** the first of 6 (remaining 6 removed when acoustic panels installed) identical emblems featuring a small cross enclosed in a circle representing eternity. They remind us that the church is built upon the foundation of the 12 Apostles. There is a larger similar Cross outside the main door, pointing to Jesus Christ as the chief cornerstone. (Ephesians 2:19-22; 1 Peter 2:6-8)
12. **Wooden Lord's Table:** this comes from Christ Church, Geraldton's previous Anglican Parish church, built in 1868-69 and demolished in 1962.
13. **Bishop's chair** with the crest of the Diocese – it is used at Ordinations and other special services conducted by the Bishop.
14. **A concrete Bishop's throne** once stood at this location. In keeping with Canterbury Cathedral, the Bishop's chair [cathedra] was built into the concrete wall behind the Lord's Table. The concrete structure was dismantled in 2009. 'Treasures on earth will erode and disappear; but store up for yourselves eternal treasures in heaven.' (see Matthew 6:19-21)
15. **The Lord's Table:** the two legs contain stones and pearl shell taken from parishes in existence when the Cathedral was built, so representing the whole of the Diocese of North West Australia.
16. **Stairs** leading to the upstairs chapel where we continue our tour.

Upstairs features

17. **The Westminster Abbey stone** is carved from Sussex stone.
18. **The Kerr Cabinets** are in memory of the late John Kerr (a previous Dean of the Cathedral); they display items of historical interest.
19. **The Canterbury Stone** from the 11th century Canterbury Cathedral.
20. **The Creation window:** the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters is represented by a dove with wavy lines below. (Genesis 1:1-2)
21. **The eagle lectern** comes from Christ Church

Tour continues downstairs

22. **The ashes of Bishop John Frewer** are interred beneath this plaque. Bishop Frewer died in December 1974, having been Bishop for 36 years until his retirement in 1965.

Windows on the south side: *these seven windows portray the ideas of 'believing, belonging and behaving' in human lives.*

23. **Abraham, Moses, Isaiah window:** The radiance of the window's top leads into the hand of Abraham holding a knife ready to sacrifice his son Isaac. Underneath is the ram God provided as the substitute sacrifice (*Genesis 22*). The centre section signifies the tables of the 10 commandments given to Moses (*Exodus 20*). *IHS*, a Greek symbol for Jesus, within a series of radiating circles denotes the widening belief in God—in particular, God the Son as the Suffering Servant of *Isaiah 53*. The bottom section shows the cross with rays of light portraying the true light of Christ shining in the darkness.
24. **John the Baptist, Stephen & apostle Paul window:** this window pictures firstly the ministry of Christ's forerunner, John the Baptist, with the scallop shell; along with a shoe partly unfastened (*see Mark 1:7-11*). The first Christian martyr, Stephen, was killed by stoning and this is represented by a hand holding 2 stones (*see Acts 7*). The tradition of Paul's martyrdom is pictured by a sword with a cross as its background, while the open book is the word of God. The Star of David and cross in the lower panel signify Christ as the Son of David (*see Matthew 1:1*).
25. **Alban, Augustine of Canterbury & Boniface window.** Alban, a former Roman soldier, was the first Christian martyr to die in England. The Roman helmet at the top of the window and the short sword portray the instrument of his death. The ship with a cross on the sail pictures the arrival of Augustine (first Archbishop of Canterbury) in England, 597 AD. Boniface was an English missionary to Germany in the 8th Century. He is represented by the diocesan crest of Bunbury, Boniface's borough, with its four stars and two swords. The lower panel shows an oak leaf, symbol of Boniface's zeal and courage.
26. **The Spirit of Sacrifice Window:** the colouring of this window conveys the sombreness of lives given in sacrifice for peace. At the top is a spiked crown of martyrdom on a bed of thorns. In the centre we see praying hands surrounded by the Southern Cross below a flame (symbolic of martyrdom); along with a red Cross of sacrifice, all pierced by bayonets symbolising destruction of life in war. The lower panel symbolises Christ's passion by the Cup and Cross surrounded by thorns.
27. **Thomas Cranmer, George Herbert & Richard Hooker Window:** this window pictures the contribution of three Anglicans. Cranmer for his theological shaping of the Church of England through the Book of Common Prayer and biblical teaching. His pastoral staff is surmounted by an orb, along with a mitre in flames symbolising his martyrdom for gospel truth. George Herbert, noted for his hymn writing and poetry, is symbolised by the quill, inkstand and scroll. Hooker's theological writings are symbolised by the lamp of truth within the circle of eternity in the lower panel.

28. **The Arms of Canterbury, Bishop Broughton, Archdeacon Wollaston Window:** the top of this window shows part of the Coat of Arms of the See of Canterbury [England], and the See of Sydney [Australia]. The symbol beneath the Arms represents the consecration of Bishop Broughton, as the first Bishop of Australia in 1836. At the base, a horseshoe and spur mark the extensive travel on horseback by Archdeacon Wollaston, while his indigenous work is portrayed by an Aboriginal shield and spear. The lower panel shows the Arms of the See of Lincoln in England. The crown and sceptre are symbolic of Christ's Kingship over the whole world.
29. **Bishop Trower, Archdeacon Simpson, Bishop Frewer Window:** the top of the window shows a trumpet and cymbal (*see Psalm 150*) denoting the proclamation of the gospel in the North West by Bishop Trower. Archdeacon Simpson is represented by a cup, Bible and stole portraying his sacrificial commitment, along with his teaching and pastoral ministries. Bishop John Frewer is depicted as the Flying Bishop, the 'modern' approach to spreading the gospel in the North West. The ruby flame represents truth surrounded by light in the form of aviation wings, surmounted by the Bishop's pastoral staff.
- 30 **The Lincoln stone** is marked 1092, and comes from Lincoln Cathedral, England. The stone is located beneath the southern stairs to the choir loft.

Outside four features

31. **The Garden of Remembrance** for the interment of ashes is shaped like one of the Cathedral's consecration crosses; the cross, representing Jesus' crucifixion that saves all who put their trust in Him. The circle symbolises eternity—saved for all time.
32. **The Foundation stone** was laid on 22nd July 1962.

Thank you for visiting our Cathedral.

We hope you enjoyed your tour

'For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith
—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God'

(Ephesians 2:8)

Cathedral office: (08) 9921 3052
101 Cathedral Ave, Geraldton 6530

Toilets are located behind the hall – see staff for access.

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