

St. Patrick's Church

1845 - 1984

Researched and Written
By
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Halifax, Nova Scotia

The everyday living conditions must have put a hardship on those living in the township of Halifax. For the faithful Irish Catholics who lived outside the township another hardship was added. That was to attend mass at St. Peter's (later changed to St. Mary's) on Spring Garden Road and Barrington Street. (1) Those living north of Jacob Street had only two streets by which to travel to St. Peter's, Brunswick and Water Streets, both extended to North Street. (2) Barrington Street was not extended to Cornwallis Street and Lockman Avenue, now Barrington Street, until the 1870's. Yet the faithful faced these hardships and also the elements of the weather; rain, snow, sleet, cold winds in the winter and the muddy roads in the spring and fall. Also the streets were dark and dreary.

The people endured these conditions. In the 1830's whenever it was possible a priest would come from St. Peter's to say mass. Mass was said in a barn or stable on the southwest corner of Gottigen and Gerrish Streets. This stable was owned by a Michael Egan who also owned a hotel across the street (southeast corner of Gottigen and Gerrish) called the North Pole. So here we might say was the beginning of Saint Patrick's Parish.

As time passed the Catholic population increased in this part of the township, and they felt that they could support a resident priest. They applied to the Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland, Most Rev. Dr. Murray, who sent out two priests to the Halifax mission, Fr. O'Brien and Fr. Dease.

It was not until 1841 that Fr. Laughnan, Vicar General to Bishop Fraser, headed a committee which was appointed to purchase a suitable site for the new church. Within two weeks the committee reported back that it had purchased a valuable property from a James Nutting for about \$1800, the property bounded by Brunswick and Lockman Streets (now Barrington). The building on the property was not very old, because an English preacher who came to Halifax in 1835, preached on the streets and in private homes. In short time he had a large following and decided to build a church on Brunswick Street. By 1840 the church was too small and a larger one was built on Gerrish Street. It was called the Gerrish Street Hall or St. John's Church. The building on Brunswick Street was leased as a Garrison Chapel. The lease did not expire until 1843. Archbishop Walsh was in Rome at this time and did not return for 12 - 14 months.

1. St. Peter's was the first church. It was floated across to Dartmouth and St. Mary's was built on the site.
2. Jacob Street was the north boundary of the town at this time. Jacob Street used to be about where the Cogswell interchange runs from Brunswick Street towards the harbour.

When Archbishop Walsh returned in 1845 he brought with him a newly ordained priest, whom Archbishop Walsh had ordained in Ireland. He was Fr. Carmady who said his first mass in St. Patrick's.

It was not until some time in 1845 that the church was taken possession of. Some alterations were made. Two galleries running the length of the church were enlarged, but there were objections from the clergy on this matter, so both galleries were removed. While alterations were being made in the main church, the lower church was being readied to say mass.

In 1848, the front of the church was renovated with the addition of a tower and a spire with a cross. Also it may be worth noting that in 1848 the seating and standing capacity in the church was 1000 faithful, and the church was full every Sunday. The church was blessed in 1848 by Archbishop Walsh.

In 1851, the bell arrived in Halifax for St. Patrick's Church.

Even though the church was progressing and growing, it was still only a mission church. That is to say they did not have their parish priest, but had to have a priest come from St. Mary's Church.

It was not until 1858 that Archbishop Connolly, who succeeded upon the death of Archbishop Walsh, appointed Fr. Woods, who was president of St. Mary's College. He attended St. Patrick's from St. Mary's College, but later resided in a house, Longard House, on Brunswick Street. The Longard House was between the present St. Patrick's Convent and the West House.

Fr. Woods had a beautiful wooden altar designed by Kealy of New York and placed in the church. In 1868, Fr. Woods was appointed to St. Peter's Church in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Once again St. Patrick's was a mission church, served by Fr. McIssac who was made parish priest in 1878. Fr. McIssac was noted for his devotion to the dying during the Cholera epidemic aboard two ships in the harbour in 1866, when over 200 souls were buried in Halifax harbour. He was assisted by three sisters from the Sisters of Charity and Dr. John Slayer, the health doctor for the port of Halifax, who fell victim to the epidemic and a monument stands for him in Camp Hill Cemetery.

In 1879, Fr. McIssac became chaplain of Mount St. Vincent and Fr. Carmady, who had said his first mass in St. Patrick's, was appointed parish priest. It was during Fr. Carmady's time that a building north of the church was acquired and used as a priest residence.

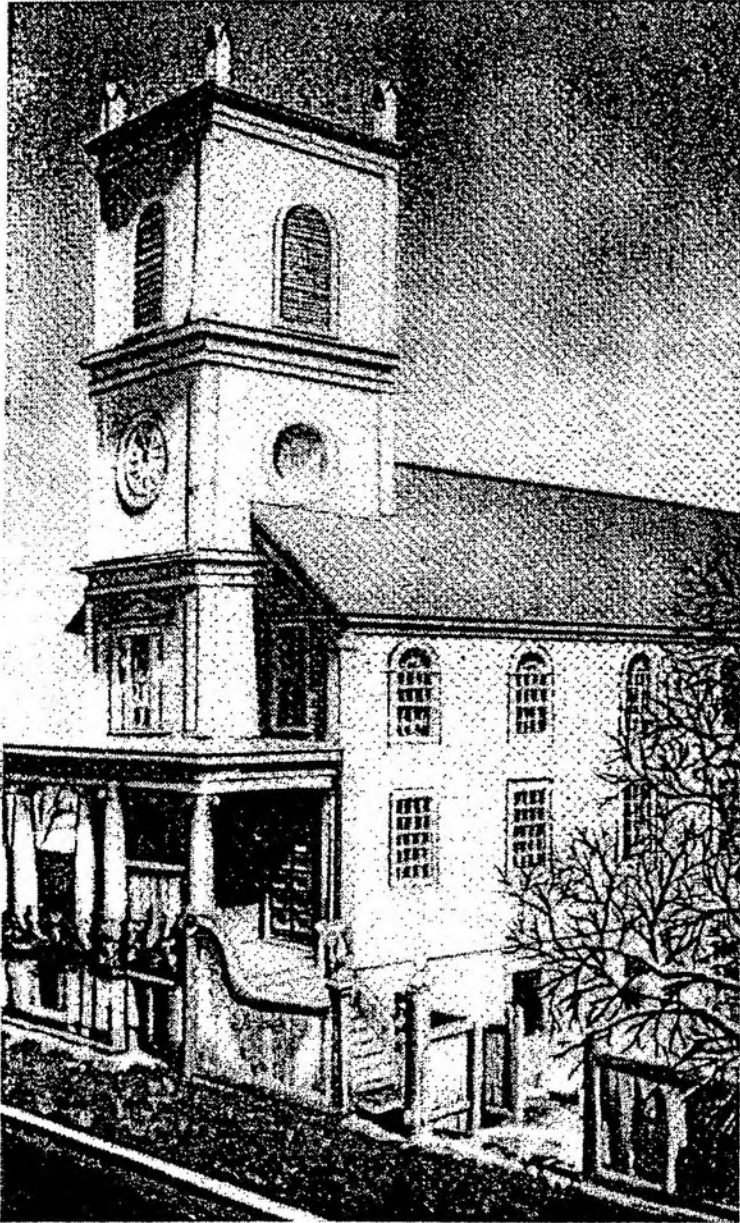
Nearly 40 years later with many repairs done to the old wooden church, Archbishop Hannon decided that the building had outlived its usefulness and a new church was needed. Archbishop Hannon laid the ground work for the new church, but passed away before his plans were realized.

Archbishop O'Brien succeeded Archbishop Hannon.

On April 2, 1883, the last service was held in the old St. Patrick's Church. A larger number than usual came to the service, many from St. Mary's and St. Joseph's. About 800 persons were confirmed at that time.

A Few Historical Notes in Passing On The Old St. Patrick's

The originator of the choir was Dominick Van Malder, a Belgian who was taken prisoner at Guadaloupe during the French-English war and was conveyed in a man-of-war with other prisoners where they were imprisoned on Melville Island until peace was restored. He was described as a very enthusiastic Christian. The old people of the congregation can remember the first anniversary of St. Patrick's Day in the old church, when it was decorated under his supervision and was pronounced as looking grand.



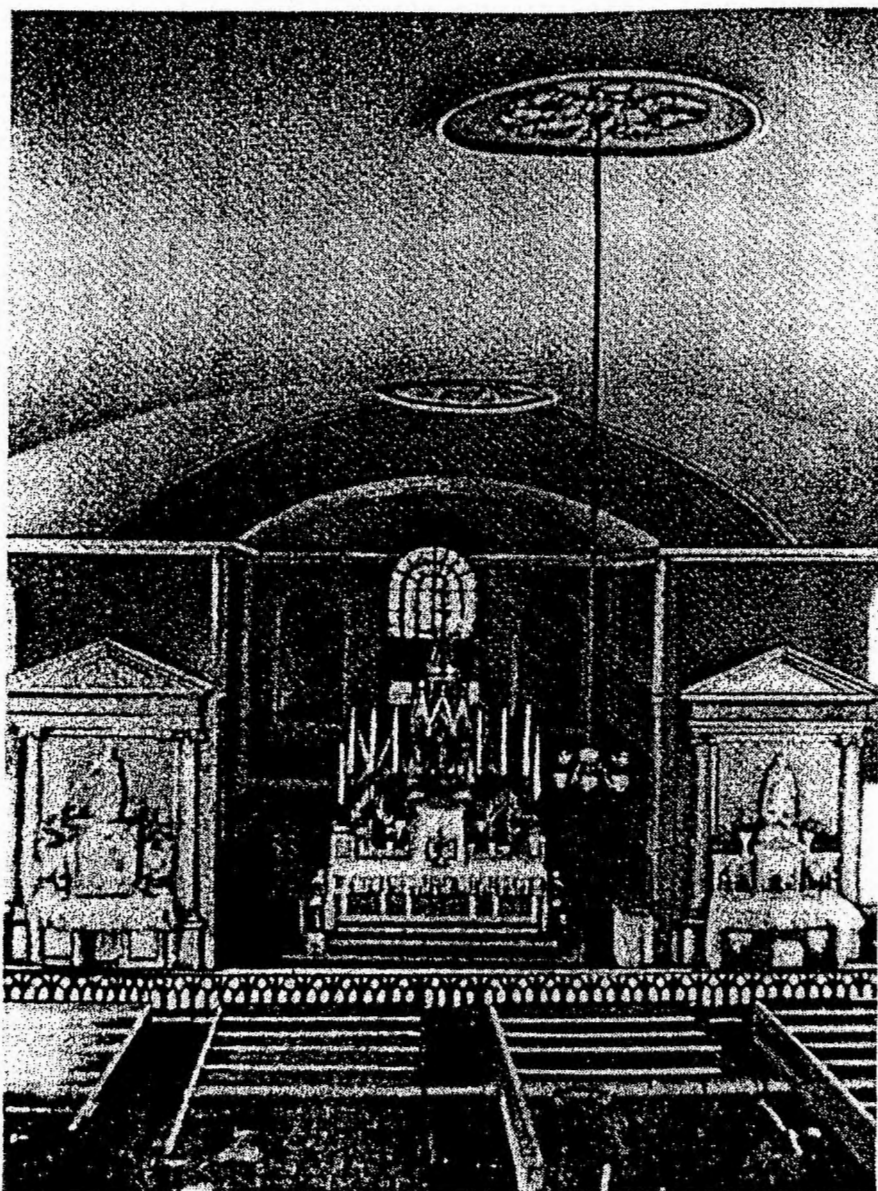
First St. Patrick Church from about 1843 to 1883. Torn down to make way for present church.

Fr. McIssac was the first musical instructor the choir had.

Fr. Woods was the first resident priest and also remembered for the beautiful wooden altar he had installed.

The choir sang from behind the altar.

Members of the first choir were Messrs. Arthur Anderson, Michael Lanigan, William Skerry, William Pitts, and Misses McDermott, and Metzler. Mr. Pitts sang with the choir April 2, 1883, thus assisting at the initial and final service in the church.



Interior of First St. Patrick Church from 1843-1883

Mr. John Ead was the first pew holder, and a collector for over 30 years.

Mr. Edward Butler was the second pew holder.

Average collection on a Sunday was \$101.

Annual report of St. Vincent de Paul paid out \$550 for food, and \$228 for coal.

Before the building was razed, all the contents were removed. The altar, pews, pictures, etc. that were used in the church were removed to the North End Rink and set up there. Mass and all other services were held in the Rink. Some of the faithful went to St. Mary's or St. Joseph's. The old church was stripped of anything that could be used again.

The New St. Patrick's Church

In 1882, Rev. Dr. Hannon, Archbishop of Halifax, was making plans for a new church in the north end to replace the old one. He felt too, that something was due to the faithful who gave so generously toward the building of St. Mary's Cathedral. He acquired the services of Henry Peters, a builder who furnished the plans for the new church even though an American architect's design was considered. Additional land was purchased at a cost of \$2000.

A meeting of the Catholics was called and a final decision on Henry Peters design was chosen. At that time Fr. George Ellis formed the St. Mary's Union, where by those who could not give large amounts towards the building, that a small amount of 25 cents per month should be given. This was collected every month from the families by lady collectors. The St. Mary's Union proved very successful in the three years that it operated for it netted about \$7240 for the church fund.

Archbishop Hannon did not live to see the new church take shape. He was succeeded by Archbishop O'Brien, who carried on the work and took a very active role to hasten the new church along.

On April 3, 1883, work began tearing down the old building. In a very short time it disappeared, foundation and all. A larger and deeper excavation had to be made for the basement chapel and a boiler room under the back foundation. Mr. Peters had things well in hand, for he had materials ready for construction as soon as the old church came down. The faithful who could not give a donation, gave their time, so there was ample manpower at the site.

Work progressed so well that by August 8, 1883, about four months after the last service in the old church, Archbishop O'Brien laid the cornerstone.

The Cornerstone

The cornerstone contains a tin box which contains the following:

- A copy of Archbishop O'Brien's first pastoral letter.
- A copy of 'mater Admirabilis, a work by His Grace.
- Copies of all the daily papers of August 8, 1883.

Copies of all papers of July 31, 1883 containing accounts of the Grand Bazaar in the drill shed.

Copies of the Mail and Citizen containing accounts of the consecration of Dr. O'Brien.

All current Canadian and a few Roman coins.

Two books of lottery tickets and admission tickets to the bazaar.

A copy of the Ordo for 1883.

Copies of the constitution of the Charitable Irish Society, of the Halifax Catholic, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Societies. A small box containing autographs of Archbishop O'Brien, the clergy, all prominent men of the parish, and several others, as well as several photographs of different clergymen.

Mr. Peters presented Archbishop O'Brien with a silver trowel for the occasion. The ceremony took place at 7 p.m., August 8, 1883.

On July 31, 1883, the ladies of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and St. Joseph's opened their Grand Bazaar in the drill shed on Spring Garden Road.⁽³⁾ The bazaar lasted ten days. It was a gala affair and enjoyed by the whole town. Merchants gave freely of their merchandise for prizes. The Army had various bands playing every night at the fair. In the 10 days about 15,000 people visited the fair, and a profit of about \$17,000 was realized.

The fair went on and so did the building. In fact, the construction went so well that by December 1883 the artifacts from the North End Rink were moved back to the basement of the new church and by December 25, the building had been roofed and slated and made weather tight. The basement chapel was floored, lathed and plastered, pews set in place, altar erected, gas pipes and gasaliers fitted for lighting. In fact, everything was set for Mass on Christmas Day. The church was used for Sunday Mass on December 22, and Fr. Carmady was the first to say mass in the new building. It was almost forty years ago that Fr. Carmady said his first Mass.

The building had progressed so well that the Morning Herald of December 18, 1883 states: "Never during any previous building operation in the city, was so much accomplished in so short a time." This was due for three reasons:

- (1) Mr. Peters planned ahead and had materials on the site long before they were needed.
- (2) Archbishop O'Brien visited the site every day, week in and week out, to make sure the job got done.
- (3) The parishioners gave freely of their time, in whatever way they could, to see their new church take shape.

With winter upon them, work slowed up and only a few workmen were making ready for the spring of 1884.

By the end of 1884, the tower and the spire were completed, and the rest of the interior was so advanced that it was ready for plastering. This work was

3. Eight Spring Garden Road was next to the Court House.

started in the spring of 1885 by Power Brothers of New York. When they finished their work in September 1885, James Reardon & Sons commenced the painting, tinting, and gilding of the plaster and stucco work. This was finished in November 1885. Laying of the floor and setting up the pews were next. It is worth mentioning here that only two thirds of the floor space was occupied with pews, seating about 650 people. Also the pews were rented and had doors on them. You may note the first seventeen rows of pews had the hinges and latches removed and were fitted with blocks of wood.

It is estimated that the upper church could contain about 1350 people sitting and standing. This probably included the gallery because there was no organ there at the time. The basement could hold 1600 people. The basement is larger because it extends under the vestibule of the upper church and right to the street line. The church could accommodate approximately 3000 people at one time. The gallery was larger than St. Mary's. It was accessible from the vestibules on either side of the church. Also there was an entrance to the basement from the south vestibule (not where it is at present).

The building is 66 feet wide (about 15 feet wider than St. Mary's) and 175 feet deep. The ceilings are 72 feet high. Height from the sidewalk to the top of the steeple is 175 feet. The main aisle is 10 feet wide, two side aisles are 5 or 6 feet wide (side aisles were then next to the main pillars, then there were smaller pews). Then there was an aisle next to each wall, five aisles in all.

The granite work is all Nova Scotian stone. It took about one million bricks for the brick work. It is heated by hot water. The estimated cost to build the church by Mr. Peters was \$60,000.

On December 22, 1885, the new church was officially opened. Fr. Carmady had said mass at eight o'clock. Archbishop O'Brien celebrated a Pontifical High Mass with Rev. Mgr. Power deacon, Fr. Curtin sub-deacon, Fr. Carmady assistant priest, and Fr. Murphy Master of Ceremonies.

Sunday collection in July 1886, \$650.

In 1886, while Archbishop O'Brien was en route to Rome, he acquired two statues, one of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the other of St. Joseph. They were the work of English sculptor, Rudock, and were the models for two marble statues which he later executed for the Jesuits' Church in Manchester. It is said that when he completed the marble statues he broke the molds, saying that none could copy his works, but the originals passed into the hands of Messrs. Burns and Oates of London, from whom Archbishop O'Brien had made the purchase.

The Glebe House was built in 1888 to replace the old one and was paid for within a few years.

In 1896, Mgr. Carmady passed away. It was just a year previous that Mgr. Carmady celebrated his golden jubilee in the priesthood. For the occasion, the parishioners presented him with a magnificent golden chalice and cruets, which he left to the church upon his death. They were to be used on special occasions. The same chalice was used by Pope John Paul II nearly a hundred years later.

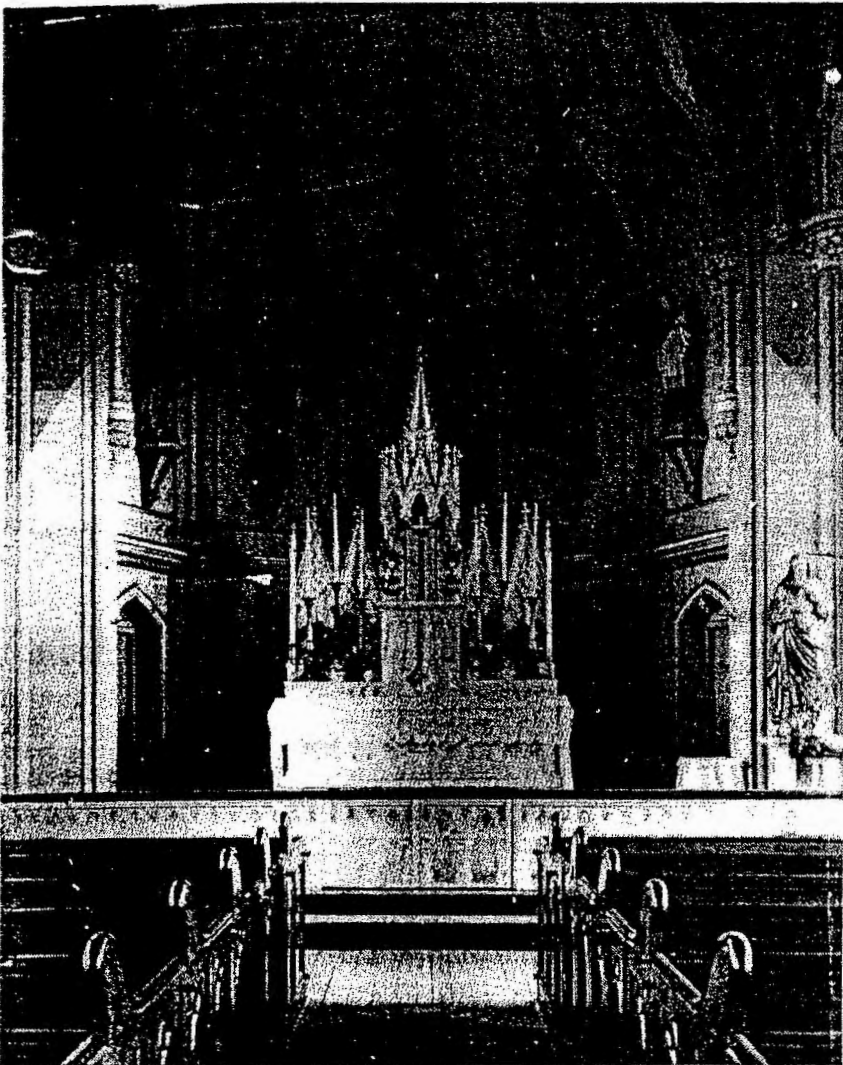
The Cassavant organ was built in 1891 for Christ Church Cathedral,

in Montreal, P.Q.. For some reason it was not delivered to Christ Church, but was purchased for St. Patrick's for \$5,385. (The estimated value in 1984 was about \$190,000)

Rev. E.J. MacCarthy was appointed parish priest of St. Patrick's shortly after the death of Mgr. Carmady. It was Fr. MacCarthy who had the beautiful stained glass windows installed in the church, and probably the five statues that were above the main altar.

In 1902, Mgr. MacCarthy was appointed to St. Mary's Cathedral, and Fr. Gerald Murphy was made the parish priest of St. Patrick's.

On the 50th anniversary of the Immaculate Conception, the ladies of the parish had a gold crown, which was composed of twelve solid gold stars, and a gold necklace with a pendant. The feast of the Immaculate Conception, on December 8, 1904, was a very beautiful service with the above mentioned placed on the statue. After the explosion on December 6, 1917, the crown, necklace and pendant were never seen again.



Old Altar-Sanctuary before 1910.

Fr. Gerald Murphy contracted to have a new marble altar installed. The contract was awarded to Griffin & Keltie of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The wooden altar, which was placed in the old church in 1868 by Fr. Woods, was given to St. Mary's College, which was on Windsor Street where St. Patrick's High School now stands. Mass was first said on the new altar on May 29, 1910, and was consecrated on July 14, 1910 by His Grace Archbishop MacCarthy, who was parish priest here at one time.

The altar is of Rutland statuary marble. It is 26 feet high by 15 feet wide. It is Gothic design. The platform and steps are made of Italian marble. On each side are carved panels, one wheat representing bread, the other of grapes representing wine. In the centre are the letters IHS. Above the tabernacle is a place for Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. It is an arched canopy supported by eight columns. On top of this rises the snow white spire surmounted by a Celtic Cross. The Stations of the Cross were also erected at about this period. The altar cost about \$5,000.



Main Altar installed 1910

The Consecration of St. Patrick's Church

The consecration of St. Patrick's took place on July 14, 1910. The service must have been beautiful and worthy to describe.

From 8 a.m. to noon no one was permitted in the church. At 8 o'clock, Archbishop MacCarthy arrived and entered the church and took his place in the centre of the church surrounded by the clergy. He ordered the twelve crosses on the church walls to be lit. This done, he left the church with all the clergy, except for a single deacon and vested himself at the main altar. A procession was formed and proceeded to the front door reciting prayers and the litanies of the Saints. The Archbishop then blessed the Holy Water and with it blessed the outside walls, circling three times. After the third time, he made the sign of the cross with his crozier on the threshold of the church. Then he demanded an entrance in the name of God. The deacon, who had remained inside, gave entrance to the Archbishop and the clergy. Once there, the chant of the Litanies of the Saints was sung again. Meanwhile, in the nave of the church, ashes were deposited on the floor, and the Archbishop, using his crozier, began to inscribe the letters of the Greek and Latin alphabet symbolizing the union of the east and west — the catholicity of the church. It may be worth mentioning here that this solemn ceremonial has come down from the Irish or Celtic church.

At this time, the sacred relics of St. Margaret and St. Justin, both martyrs, were removed from the altar (having been placed there the day before) and a procession around the outside of the church started at the Epistle side. On returning to the church, the Archbishop anointed the stone pillars on each side of the main entrance with chrism. After this, the Archbishop and clergy entered the church. At this point, the laity were permitted to enter. A huge crowd filled the church until it was overflowing. The Archbishop then placed the relics of the two saints in the sacred place on the altar and sealed them in place.

With the anointing of the altar and the twelve crosses on the walls, and the blessing of the altar cloth, all was ready now for the celebration of Mass. With the end of Mass, St. Patrick's now had a beautiful new altar which was blessed and their church which was consecrated. The celebration lasted eight days, with the parishioners being urged to attend Mass and evening devotions. The response was overwhelming.

But this was not to be. On December 6, 1917, during World War I, disaster struck Halifax. On that day two ships collided in the harbour near the narrows, killing over 1500 and injuring thousands more. As well, it demolished and damaged buildings along the waterfront and the northend of the city.

St. Patrick's church was no exception. The beautiful stained glass windows on the north side of the church were blown out. Also the roof and the back of the sacristy were badly damaged. Little damage was done to the south windows although in the window of St. John the Baptist, the head was severed from the body, the same manner in which John the Baptist died.

The building could not be used. The faithful attended Mass on Sunday in the Casino theatre on Gottingen Street. This they did for almost a year until

the church was reopened in time for Christmas 1918.

When the church was reopened, it was more beautiful than before, as the papers of the day stated: "The most beautiful Church in Canada".

The renovations were done by Rambusch of New York, who had opened an office in Halifax. Besides the decorating, other changes were made. High in the bay of the main aisles are painted designs of the Apostles. The stations of the cross telling the passion and death of Christ are beautifully done. The floor in the sanctuary as well as the two side altars, the altar rail, altar steps and pulpit steps are constructed of marble. The pulpit is also of white marble beautifully carved. The marble work by DePrate Company of Montreal.

High above the Main Altar are the statues of St. Agnes, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Bridget, St. Aloysius, St. Peter, replacing the statue of St. Patrick which was put in the lower church, and St. Joseph with the Christ Child.

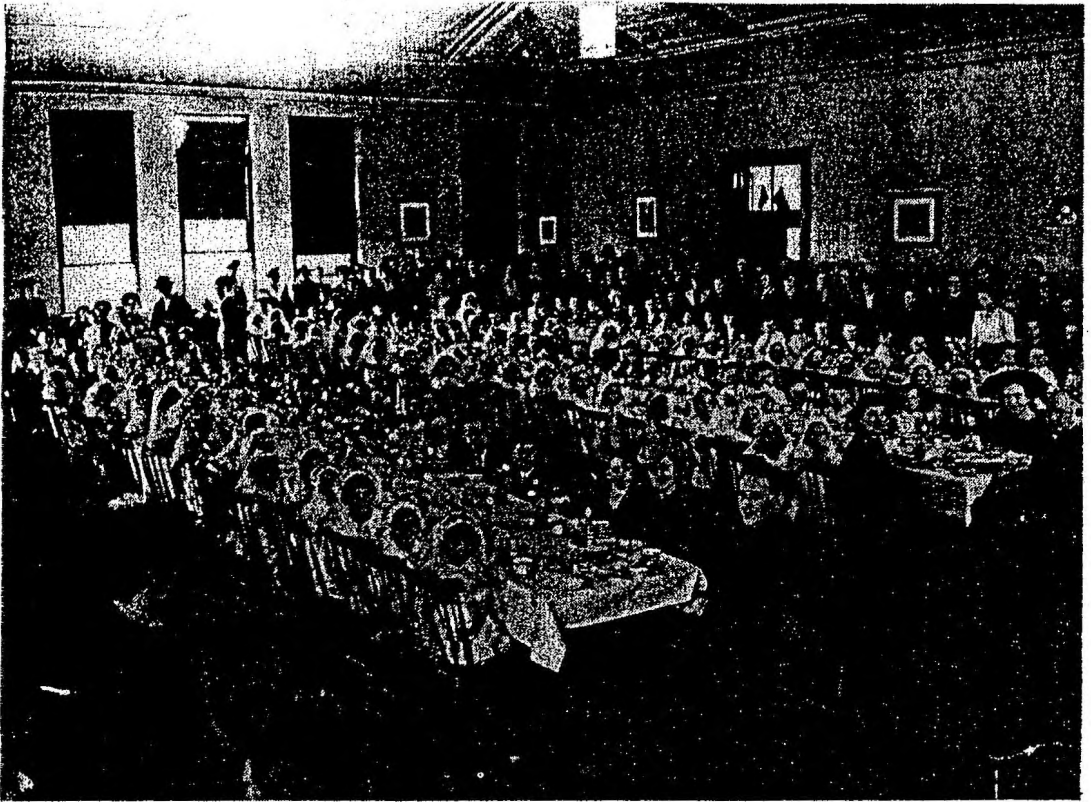
The Cassavant organ was greatly enlarged and is now one of the largest in the city, and the finest in Eastern Canada.

In 1922, the stained glass windows on the north side were finally replaced. They are said to be the finest in Canada.

St. Patrick's was a thriving parish in the 1920's and 30's. A social club was formed for the young people, as well as Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Cubs, and Brownies. A Credit Union was started and had an office at the back of the lower church, which once served as a library for the parish.



Boy Scouts - 1940



First Communion Breakfast, St. Patrick's Girls' High School, May 17, 1941

It was during Mgr. Donahue's rectorship that a tunnel was constructed between the Church and the Glebe House. This provided the clergy with access to the church without going outside. Also when Mgr. Donahue returned from Rome in 1940, he brought with him a Christmas Crib, the first for the parish. It was erected on the south sacristy over the altar and occupied that whole area. It was appreciated by all. Also the weekly bulletin came into existence with a weekly publication of 2200. Previous to this, St. Patrick's had one page in the St. Peter's Bulletin, Dartmouth.

Congregational singing was also introduced and hymn cards printed. This was enjoyed greatly by the congregation. The census taken in August 1944 estimated that there were about 5600 parishioners in St. Patrick's. Also the church envelope system was introduced. They were distributed by the altar boys.

With the start of World War II in 1939, many fathers, sons and daughters left to serve their country—some never to return. On VE Day, the church was overflowing with faithful people, giving thanks for the War's end.

In the post-war years changes were made again. The beautiful white spire on the main altar was removed, and the five statues of the saints, which had been there for over 50 years, were removed and stored to make way for the present murals which were painted by Joseph Purcell of Halifax. The church was completely redecorated, new lighting installed, a sound system, and with this the canopy over the pulpit had to be removed. In the entrance of the church two grottoes were built, one to the Mother of Perpetual Help, the



Altar Boy's c. 1920

other to St. Anthony. The stairs to the gallery were removed from the vestibule to their present position. The stations of the cross were also painted. The statues of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph were moved to the opposite altars as they are now. The large sanctuary lamp than hung from the ceiling was also removed, and new ones placed on either side of the wall near the main altar. The seating arrangement was also changed so that today we now have the aisles on the outside walls. The pews were also padded as was the kneeling benches.

The lower church was also redecorated and new confessionals were made. The old wooden altar rail gave way to a new wrought iron rail. This rail can now be seen around the south entrance.

In the late 1960s, the lower church was converted to a youth club. This was undertaken by Fr. Joe Mills. The pews were removed and are now in the Church of the Nativity of Our Lady in Amherst, Nova Scotia. The wooden altars were broken up. The confessionals were removed to the upper church.

Because of Vatican/II, the statues which could no longer be used were taken from the storage place and buried in the yard behind the Glebe House.(4)

With changes in the service of mass, the main altar is no longer used but a simpler altar was placed in front of it. The fine marble rail which was the pride of all the faithful was removed except for a small section from the pulpit to the north wall.

The Knights of Columbus celebrated their centennial here in St. Patrick's, a magnificent sight for those present.

4. All statues with the exception of those currently in the main church.

About 1980, St. Patrick's became the home of the French-speaking Catholics. Now they could say and hear their mass in their own language. Also the Latin-American observed May Day with a very worthwhile service.

In September 1984, Canada was honored by a Canadian visit of Pope John Paul II. It was on this tour that John Paul II visited Halifax, Nova Scotia. Indeed it was a memorable day for St. Patrick's, for it was on September 13, 1984, that John Paul arrived and was driven directly to the North Commons (this being in the confines of St. Patrick's parish) where he spoke at a youth rally before 75,000 people. It was a most wonderful occasion. An altar was built in the shape of a schooner with nets for sails and shrubs in front. The platform was about 50 feet from the ground, affording everybody a good view. The Pope was warmly received and gave one the feeling of love and peace.

The following day, the Pope returned for 9 a.m. Mass before 60,000 faithful. The weather was cold with wind and rain which did not let up during the mass. This did not dampen the spirit of those who attend the Papal Mass, to hear Christ's vicar speak to them and receive his blessing. With the end of the mass, the Pope left to continue his tour in Canada. Those who attended the mass went home with peace in their heart and a dream come true, to see the Pope in person.

It may have been the way the Almighty had to acknowledge the faithfulness of the people of St. Patrick's, from that small group who heard mass in the barn on Gottingen Street and all those who came after, that Christ's representative on earth should visit with them at St. Patrick's.



Pope John Paul II said Mass here September 14, 1984 (St. Patrick's Parish (Note Church in Background))

Names of Priests Served at St. Patrick's From 1858 to 1985

*John Cannon Woods — 1st parish priest appointed in 1858

1860 - 1900

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| * John Carmady | * Gerald Murphy |
| Samuel Biggs | John Walsh |
| Peter Donahue | William Foley |
| * A. McIssac | D.G. Forbes |
| James T. Bresnan | W.E. Young |
| Thomas Walsh | Martin Carroll |
| A.P. Desmond | Charles E. McManus |
| Charles Underwood | * Edward J. McCarthy |
| Richard Kearns | Michael J. Cole |
| John J. Curtis | Emmanuel Morgan |
| Michael E. Driscoll | Edward LeBlanc |
| Daniel T. O'Sullivan | J.P. Aylward |
| Peter Egan | Thomas T.E. Sweet |
| E.P. O'Neil Boyd | |

1900 - 1920

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Maurice P. Power | Louis Graham |
| J.M. Deveau | * Cyril Martin |
| George Walsh | J.J. Devine |
| J.W. Brown | Thomas A. Johnston |
| D.C. Melanson | Regis F. Cragg |
| J.D. Comeau | Thomas T.S. Delaney |
| Charles L. Cormack | C.L. Veillard |
| George Courtney | Gerald B. Phelan |
| Michael O'Kelly | * Thomas P. Curran |

1920 - 1940

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Thomas McDonald | H.J. Neary |
| Leo Murphy | A.B. Leverman |
| John L. Lanigan | Gerald B. Murphy |
| Thomas LeBlanc | J.J. Mahar |
| J. Leo Day | R.V. Bannon |
| James Granville | L.L. Graham |
| Thomas Delaney | Charles Hatherly |
| James P. Hayes | Charles Frecker |
| J.E. Dougan | Hugh MacDonald |

1940 - 1985

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| * A.R. Donahoe | A.M. O'Drescoll |
| Donald J. McPherson | Claude Desbiens |
| George E. Hooper | Dennis McCarthy |
| C.W. Sullivan | J.F. DeLouchry |
| John McCarthy | Gerald Mayby |

Neil Theriault
 William E. Pepper
 G. Gregory Murphy
 Michael B. Dwyer
 Michael J. O'Donnell
 * Ernest Sweeney
 Leonard J. Meehan
 Wm. J. Donnelly
 John F. Toomey
 W.D. Campbell
 J.G. MacGuigan
 H.W. Barry, S.J.
 T.J. Purcell
 K.J. Scott, S.J.
 M.A. Leniald
 T.J. Doyle, S.J.
 John M. Madigan
 Louis Theriault
 W.A. Devlin, S.J.
 James W. Murphy
 * Henry B. Kline
 John D. Cudihee

Charles G. Burke
 Basil Carew
 B.J. Landry
 R.E. Louder
 Eric Theriault
 H. Docherty
 Wm. Slaney
 J.E. Grant
 Gordon MacLean
 C.H. Boudreau
 Kevin MacPherson
 Albert Cosgrove
 E. Duguay
 Wm. Wamboldt
 Joseph A. Reade
 * Joseph Mills
 Martin Currie
 Colin MacKinnon
 Joseph Christensen
 R.J. MacDougall
 * Vern Driscoll

Deacons

Yvon Arsenault
 Frank Gogan
 Peter Nosch
 Michael Meunier
 George R. Tucker
 Hilary Mohar
 * served as rectors or pastors