

THE CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGE SITE

A Report on the Diocese of
Qu'Appelle Property in Regina

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July 24, 1979

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INTRODUCTION

A considerable parcel of land at the southeast corner of Broad Street and College Avenue, Regina, has been a centre for Anglican religious and educational development in southern Saskatchewan for well over half a century. This property - long referred to by the Anglicans as the Cathedral and College Site - has played a significant role in the expansion of the Anglican Church as a focal point for their achievements.

This report will present a brief historical account of the Cathedral and College Site and assess the historical and architectural merits of this property on a provincial basis. Since time for the accumulation and analysis of data has been limited to about five weeks, this assessment should be viewed as preliminary, subject to a more indepth study and precise interpretation of the vast quantity of church records available. Data for this report was obtained from the Qu'Appelle Diocese Archives on deposit with the Saskatchewan Archives, Regina. Trevor Powell, the Diocesan Archivist, was particularly helpful during this research project.

Site History

In August, 1883 the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land established a Bishopic co-terminous with the boundaries of the civil District of Assiniboia.¹ About the same time the Honourable and Reverend Canon Adelbert John Robert Anson resigned his living in England in order to dedicate himself to the extension of the church in the Canadian North-West. A year later he was consecrated first Bishop of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.²

Both Bishop Anson and his successors - William John Burn (Bishop from 1893 to 1896³) and John Grisdale (Bishop from 1896 to 1911⁴), supported the training of a local Anglican clergy. Bishop Anson initiated and oversaw the development of St. John's Theological College at Qu'Appelle,⁵ which was established there in 1885. By 1894 the project had to be abandoned due to excessive costs, but in 1907 the concept was revived under Bishop Grisdale with the establishment of St. Chad's Hostel in Regina.⁶

St. Chad's Hostel (later renamed St. Chad's Theological College) was started specifically to train men for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.⁷ The original hostel was situated at 3017 - 3019 Dewdney Avenue, Regina, and consisted of two frame houses joined at the centre to form a single structure (Figure 2 and 3). Financial support for the hostel came from the Shropshire Mission in England.⁸

In 1911, Bishop Grisdale retired and Malcolm Taylor McAdam Harding became the fourth Bishop of Qu'Appelle.⁹ Bishop Harding appears to have been the driving force behind the subsequent development of the Cathedral and College Site, undertaking major fund raising campaigns in England and Canada, and overseeing the construction of all the major early buildings during the quarter century that he served as Bishop. He was a strong advocate for the establishment

of a central facility accommodating all the activities of the Anglican Church within the Diocese of Qu'Appelle. To this end, Bishop Harding appointed a Committee of Synod to examine this concept in greater detail. The Committee's 1912 Report called for the relocation of St. Chad's Hostel (now over-crowded) to larger quarters and recommended that it be situated on the same property as a proposed Girls' School, Bishop's Residence, Cathedral, Boys' School, Heating and Lighting Plant, and a new Clergy House.¹⁰ The need for the latter structure was particularly urgent due to the destruction by fire of the former Clergy House on November 14, 1911.¹¹

Subsequent negotiations with the Provincial Government resulted in an agreement which enabled the Diocese to purchase 7.5 acres at College Avenue and Broad Street in 1912 and a further 7.5 acres in 1914 (Figure 4 and 5), the purchases being conditional upon a guarantee that substantial construction would be completed within twelve years.¹² With this achieved, plans were immediately drawn up by the well-known Montreal architectural firm of Brown and Vallance for the construction of St. Chad's College, the Clergy House for the Railway Mission (later called St. Cuthbert's House), and a Secretary's House (Figure 6, 7 and 8).

The stated intentions prior to actual construction were always to build the College building first and the other buildings at a later date. However, the fire in late 1911 which destroyed the old Clergy House likely changed these plans, resulting in the completion of St. Cuthbert's House in 1912 and of the College and Secretary's House in 1913-14. For reasons unknown at this time, the Brown and Vallance designs for the Secretary's House were not followed. Instead the Diocese decided to utilize an alternate and somewhat larger design proposed by Storey and Van Egmond, a prominent Regina architectural firm (Figure 9). R. J. Lecky and Company - a major contracting firm in Saskatchewan - undertook

actual construction of the College building.

During this period of construction and property development, the Anglican Church was also very active in the establishment of new parishes throughout southern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta. Operating out of St. Cuthbert's House, the Railway Mission was established in 1910 along the same lines as that previously set up in South Africa.¹³ Its primary objective was to help the numerous newly-formed communities along the ever expanding railway system to establish local Anglican parishes.¹⁴ To this end, the itinerant priests travelled the rails themselves, ministering to various communities and setting in motion the procedures for the establishment of parishes and the construction of new churches. To reduce construction costs, the Railway Mission commissioned a standard rural church design to accommodate from 75 to 100 people (Figure 10 a and b). By 1912, over forty such churches had been built throughout the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.¹⁵

In June, 1914, St. Chad's Hostel changed its name to St. Chad's Theological College and moved into its new premises. Later that summer World War I began and with it came a serious setback for Bishop Harding's vision for the Cathedral and College Site. Both clergy and student enrolled in the Armed Forces, leaving the College and Diocese considerably under staffed and student enrollment drastically reduced. Under these circumstances, the new buildings were now largely vacant, and hence, the Theological College offered a portion of St. Chad's College to the Military Hospitals Commission for use by returned soldiers. The offer, which was made in January, 1916, was accepted and was to last throughout the war and up to one year after its termination.¹⁶

Three significant events, which would have a far reaching impact on the activities and fortunes of the Cathedral and College Site, occurred during the war years. In 1917, the Saskatchewan Legislature granted the Diocese an exemption from taxation for any part

of the fifteen acre parcel used for religious and/or educational purposes.¹⁷ This action provided considerable indirect financial assistance to the Diocese for over fifty years. When the privilege was eventually removed in the 1970's due to a change in use of the property, the resulting tax assessment was instrumental in a decision by the Diocese to divest itself of most of the buildings and property at this site.¹⁸

During 1918 the education role of the Diocese was expanded when Bishop Harding succeeded in recruiting the Sisters of St. John the Divine (a Toronto based Order) to establish the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls. Lacking a building of its own, the school began in the downtown area but moved to the Cathedral and College Site in 1919, occupying St. Cuthbert's House,¹⁹ recently vacated by the Railway Mission.

Another educational organization - the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf - was also established in Regina in 1918. The Fellowship was a society formed in England for the express purpose of supplying British teachers to Western Canada.²⁰ This need was particularly acute to many people of British origin due to the heavy influx of European immigrants into the West at the turn of the twentieth century. By 1922, the Fellowship had sponsored over 170 teachers in schools throughout the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

After the war ended in 1918, and the Military Hospital left St. Chad's College, St. Chad's Theological College staff and students re-occupied their building. However, circumstances after the war were considerably different from those in 1914. The Railway Mission had ceased operation in 1919, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding girls' school culminated that year with the school moving into St. Chad's College and the Theological College moving into St. Cuthbert's House.²² That accommodation arrangement was to be a temporary one, until a new girls' school could be built. However,

the girls' school remained in the College Building from that date until the school closed in 1970.²³ (The long occupancy also resulted in a change in name, from Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls to St. Chad's Girls' School, in 1965.²⁵) Meanwhile, the staff and students of St. Chad's Theological College resided in St. Cuthbert's House from 1919 to 1952, when they moved into the Maple Leaf Hostel²⁵ (a building constructed on the Cathedral and College Site in 1925).

The 1920's was a period of renewed prosperity, expansion and expectation for the Diocese, as it was for most of Canada during that decade. In 1922 the Provincial Government granted St. Chad's Theological College the power to confer Degrees of Divinity,²⁶ and the following year the Diocese eradicated its debts on all buildings and property comprising the Cathedral and College Site.²⁷ This financial achievement was due primarily to the continued generous support from patrons in England. The Lych Gate - a formidable field stone and log structure - was built in 1923 (Figure 11),²⁸ adding to the academic institution image of the site.

The following year - 1924 - a proposal was put forward to replace "Bishopstone" - the Bishop's Residence on McIntyre Street - with a new residence on the Cathedral and College Site.²⁹ Plans for the residence - to be called Bishop's Court - were drawn up by Regina Architect Francis H. Portnal,³⁰ who later that year also designed the Maple Leaf Hostel to accommodate the British teachers attending Regina's Normal School (Figure 12 and 13).³¹ The construction of these two buildings - paid for by a single anonymous donor in England³² - considerably advanced Bishop Harding's objective to consolidate all Diocesan activities at a central location. The hostel was built in 1925 and Bishop's Court was completed in 1926. Two years later a small addition was made to the Secretary's House, and in 1929 plans were put forward to construct a major addition to St. Cuthbert's House in order to alleviate the overcrowding then experienced by St. Chad's Theological College (Figure 14).³³

However, within a few months the Great Depression of the 1930's beset the country, and with that all hopes vanished of building the addition to St. Cuthbert's. Likewise, the construction of a boys' school and of a new Cathedral - the projected pinnacle of his site - was postponed indefinitely, eventually to be discarded. Physical development of the Cathedral and College Site had come to an abrupt standstill, and would remain so for a period of almost thirty years.

As the Depression worsened, enrollment at both the Theological College and the Diocesan School for Girls dropped.³⁴ At the same time, building repairs and maintenance, which had been the subject of a special committee report in 1922,³⁵ again surfaced in 1933.³⁶ Ground shifting and water seepage into the basements of the three 1912-14 buildings were a serious threat to building stability in the 1930's, and would likely begin to affect the two mid 1920's structures within the next few decades as well. Likewise, a lack of regular woodwork maintenance was causing rapid deterioration of doors, windows and roof shingles. A key recommendation of both committees was that specific funds should be set aside annually to pay for restoration as required, rather than once every decade or so when a particular maintenance problem became intollerable.

In 1934 Bishop Harding retired after directing the Diocese of Qu'Appelle for almost a quarter of a century. He was succeeded by Edwin Hubert Knowles - the fifth Bishop of Qu'Appelle. However, Bishop Harding's retirement lasted but a few months, ending with his election as Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land in 1935, a position he filled until the end of 1942. He died in 1949 at age 85.³⁷

As the 1930's came to a close, another World War placed a heavy demand on the virtually depleted resources of the country. Fortunately, the severe crop failures of the 1930's had begun to wane, and economic recovery throughout the West meant that the Diocese

could once again begin to make realistic plans for an expansion of services and facilities. A main objective throughout the war years was to eradicate the extensive debts which the Diocese and parishes had accumulated during the Depression. This was achieved in 1949.³⁷ The following year Bishop Knowles retired, passing on to Michael Edward Coleman - sixth Bishop of Qu'Appelle - a revitalized Diocese.

The 1950's saw several changes at the Cathedral and College Site, including further construction - the visible sign of renewed prosperity. A resurgence in enrollment at St. Chad's Theological College once again resulted in overcrowding at St. Cuthbert's House. However, rather than build the projected 1929 addition to this building, the decision was made to move into the recently renovated Maple Leaf Hostel.²⁹ That building was no longer in use by the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, having been used by the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. throughout most of the war, and subsequently by the Young Women's Christian Association.⁴⁰ In 1952 the students and staff of St. Chad's Theological College moved into their fourth home. St. Cuthbert's House subsequently became the headquarters for the Sunday School by Post and also accommodated several teachers and classes from the now over crowded Girls' School.⁴¹

Increased enrollment at both the Theological College and the Girls' School placed excessive demands on the small gymnasium in the St. Chad's College building. Hence, in 1954 plans were made for a new gymnasium to be built southeast of the College. It was completed in 1958, largely by contributions from outside the Diocese (Figure 15).⁴² That year Bishop Coleman, contemplating the future of his Diocese as it was about to celebrate its 75th anniversary, reinforced Bishop Harding's objective to construct a Cathedral, Boys' School and other Diocesan facilities at the Cathedral and College Site.⁴³ Though this concept had lain dormant for some thirty years, it had obviously not yet been abandoned by the Diocesan administration.

When Bishop Coleman retired in 1960, George Frederic Clarence Jackson succeeded him as seventh Bishop of Qu'Appelle. During the next seventeen years that Bishop Jackson presided over the Diocese, several significant changes occurred. In 1964 St. Chad's Theological College made yet another move - this time to Saskatoon to unite with its northern counterpart into Emmanuel - St. Chad's Theological College.⁴⁴ The next year the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls, after occupying the St. Chad's College building for over forty-five years, changed its name to St. Chad's Girls' School,⁴⁵ a change which might have occurred earlier were it not for the presence of St. Chad's Theological College on site until 1964.

During 1966, the last major structure to be built on the Cathedral and College Site was completed. Located east of the original complex, Qu'Appelle House for senior citizens reflected the Anglican contribution toward the growing pattern of church - supported senior citizen homes (Figure 16).

Several alterations were made to St. Chad's Girls' School in 1967 to better accommodate the residents, but as the economics of maintaining a residential school became prohibitive, the school's future became uncertain. In 1970, unable to maintain itself without major annual external financial support, St. Chad's Girls' School closed, ending a fifty-two year tradition in Regina.⁴⁰ The college building was subsequently used as a conference centre.

The same year, Bishop Jackson achieved the honour and responsibility accorded to one of his predecessors - Bishop Harding - with his election as Archbishop of Qu'Appelle and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land. He continued to serve in this joint capacity until his retirement in 1977.⁴⁷

In 1973 Regina finally received its Anglican Cathedral. However,

it was not to be the grandiose edifice envisioned by Bishops Harding and Coleman. St. Paul's Church - the oldest parish in the Diocese, and Pro-Cathedral since 1944 - was proclaimed as the Cathedral,⁴⁸ thereby effectively laying to rest any plans to build a new cathedral at the College Avenue and Broad Street site.

With these changes in fortune and use of the Cathedral and College Site, the City of Regina proposed in 1970 to end the considerable tax exemptions it had allowed the property since 1917.⁴⁹ Faced with a tax assessment of some \$42,000 per year, the Diocese reassessed its need for and ability to use and maintain the Cathedral and College Site. During the 1971 Synod Meeting, the decision was made to sell the property and utilize those funds for other Diocesan needs.⁵⁰ After lengthy negotiations, an agreement was reached in 1975 to sell most of the property back to the Provincial Government for \$1,250,000.⁵¹ The agreement did not include Qu'Appelle House and enabled the Diocese to remain as tenants for ten years in St. Cuthberts House, the Secretary's House, the St. Chad's College Chapel and Bishop's Court.

In 1977, following the retirement of Bishop Jackson, Michael Geoffrey Peers was elected eighth Bishop of Qu'Appelle. To Bishop Peers now falls the task of acquiring a new site for Diocesan administration.

Today the Diocese of Qu'Appelle buildings continue to be used, serving a variety of Diocesan, Governmental and community functions.

- (a) St. Cuthbert's House is now used for offices of the Diocesan Synod.
- (b) St. Chad's College is primarily being used by the Child Youth Services of the Department of Health as an educational institution.
- (c) Anson House (the Secretary's House) is the residence for the Archdeacon.

- (d) Bishop's Court is the residence for the Bishop of Qu'Appelle and his family.
- (e) Harding House (Maple Leaf Hostel) now accommodates the Adult Probation Service of the Department of Social Services.
- (f) The gymnasium continues in use by government and community groups for various sports and recreation activities.
- (g) Qu'Appelle House is used as a Senior Citizens Home.

HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT

The Cathedral and College Site is intimately associated with several people and organizations which have made a significant contribution toward the social and physical development of Saskatchewan and Western Canada.

St. Chad's Theological College trained many of the priests who have ministered to the spiritual needs of Anglicans in southern and central Saskatchewan and southwestern Alberta for over fifty years.

The Fellowship of the Maple Leaf provided accommodation for and assisted with the placement of over 300 British teachers in this province during the two decades following World War I. The objective of these teachers was to reinforce Canada's British heritage in light of the heavy influx of non-British immigrants to Western Canada at the turn of the twentieth century.

The Railway Mission was established to counter the negative effects of rapid community establishment due to railway expansion. This agency was especially active in central Saskatchewan, where the itinerant priests established many new congregations and initiated the construction of probably the first standard rural church design in Canada. Over forty such churches are known to have been built in the Diocese of Qu'Appelle. This has both historic and architectural significance to the province.

Two of the Bishops of Qu'Appelle achieved greater distinction within the Anglican Church when elected Metropolitan of Rupert's Land. Bishop Harding, who served as Bishop of Qu'Appelle from 1911 to 1934 (the era of major construction at this site), was Metropolitan from 1935 to 1942. In 1970, Bishop Jackson, who served as Bishop of Qu'Appelle from 1960 to 1977, became Metropolitan

and retained that position until his resignation from both posts in 1977. Bishop Harding was also the key motivator behind the development of the Cathedral and College Site and initiated the establishment of the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls, which operated there from 1918 to 1970.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

The buildings constructed at the Cathedral and College Site between 1912 and 1926 are all associated with prominent provincial or national architects and builders. Brown and Vallance, a well known and prolific firm operating out of Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary at the turn of the century, designed St. Chad's College and St. Cuthbert's House for the clergy of the Railway Mission. At the same time, this firm also designed the impressive early structures of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, and various excellent commercial structures throughout Western Canada.

The Regina firm of Storey and Van Edmond have been active architects for many years, designing over 1,250 buildings between 1907 and 1958.⁵² At the Cathedral and College Site, their design for a Secretary's House was accepted over the Brown and Vallance proposal.

Another local architect - Francis H. Portnall - designed the Maple Leaf Hostel and Bishop's Court. Portnall appears to have been active mainly in southern Saskatchewan, designing various schools, churches and other buildings. He worked in partnership with F. C. Clemesha for many years, and appears to have designed a large number of structures.⁵³ Some of his work also exists in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and France.

The contracting firm of R. J. Lecky and Company of Regina and Saskatoon built St. Chad's College. This firm was also a key contractor responsible for construction of the Legislative Building in Regina.

The actual design of the Cathedral and College Site buildings is commonly referred to as Collegiate Gothic, a popular style for academic institutions from about 1910 to 1930. These buildings constitute a good example of this style, but not outstanding. Like

the Regina College Buildings, they are constructed mainly of brick. Their Saskatoon counterpart is made of local stone, and is generally considered to be more imposing.

CONCLUSIONS

An initial assessment of the Cathedral and College Site in Regina indicates that the property has sufficient historical and architectural importance to warrant provincial recognition through formal designation and subsequent preservation. As a heritage assessment, this review specifically does not examine the technical feasibility and financial implications of preservation. The former concern must be considered by construction experts, while the matter of financial support will have to be made in light of various factors, including rental or resale of the property and other governmental commitments. The decision to support or reject preservation will not, however, alter the fact that this site has provincial heritage significance.

Since the study is an initial review, a more comprehensive examination of the historical record of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle's role in the development of southern Saskatchewan would contribute considerably to a clearer understanding of the role which the Anglican Church has played in the history of the province. Likewise, a more detailed study of the architectural and construction firms involved with the physical development of the property would elaborate on the significance of these structures in relation to other buildings associated with these firms. Both of these studies would be quite time consuming, but worthwhile for a better appreciation of the site.

Also, to fully appreciate the degree of integrity remaining at the Cathedral and College Site, a detailed structural examination of each building is required, comparing the present facilities with those documented in the original construction drawings, photographs, and/or building specifications.

Finally, in its 1975 offer to purchase the property from the Diocese

of Qu'Appelle, the Government stated that it was "presently desirous of preserving the present buildings, believing that they are of an architectural size, design and style that enhance the amenities of the area . . ." As a result of this present assessment, it would appear that the 1975 view is fully substantiated and even augmented to indicate that the property has significant provincial heritage importance.

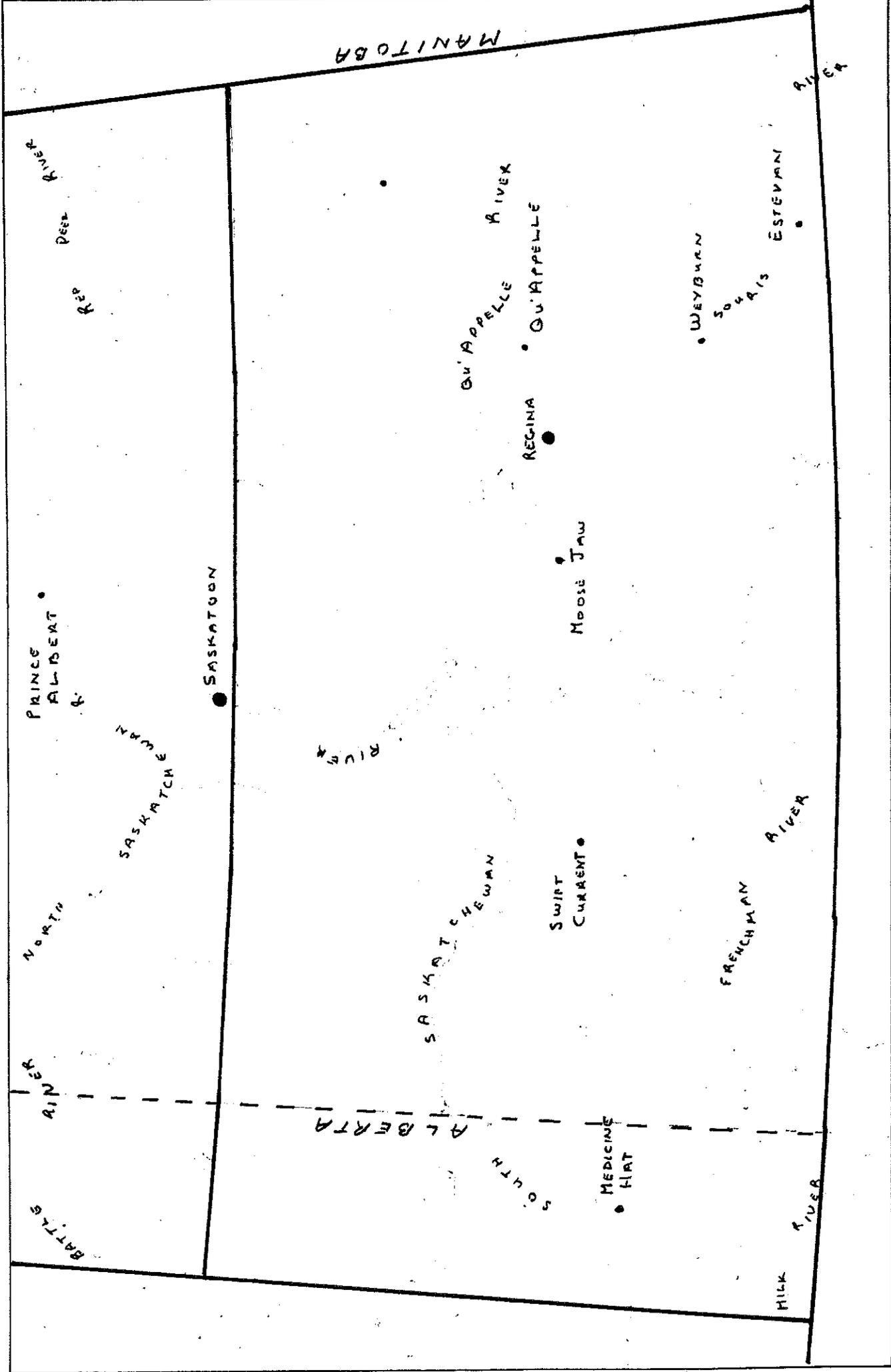


Figure 1 Diocese of Qu'Appelle



Figure 2 St. Chad's Hostel on Dewdney Avenue, constructed in 1907. (Photo ca 1909; Saskatchewan Archives Board)



Figure 3 St. Chad's Hostel in 1979

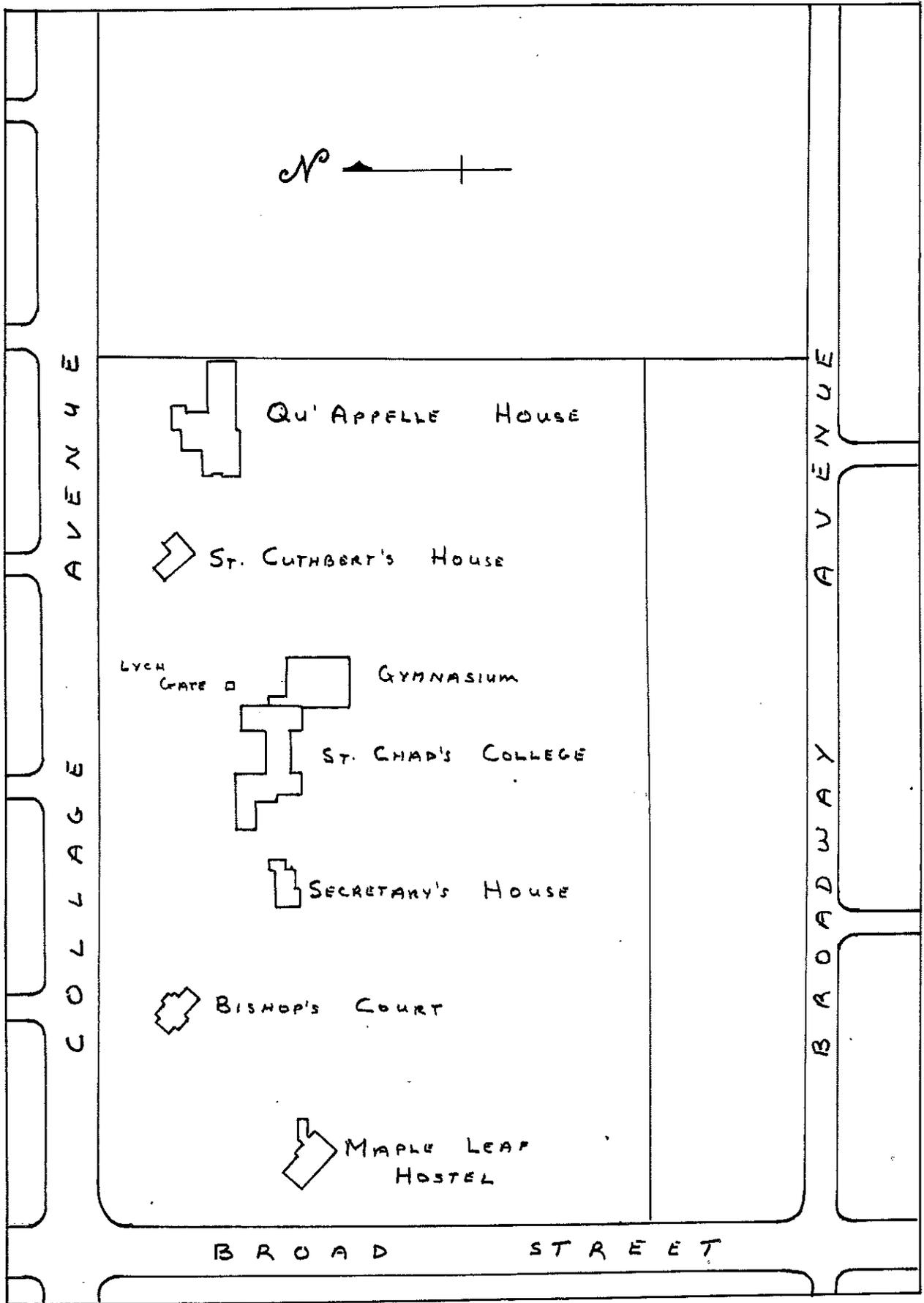


Figure 4 Plan of the Cathedral and College Site

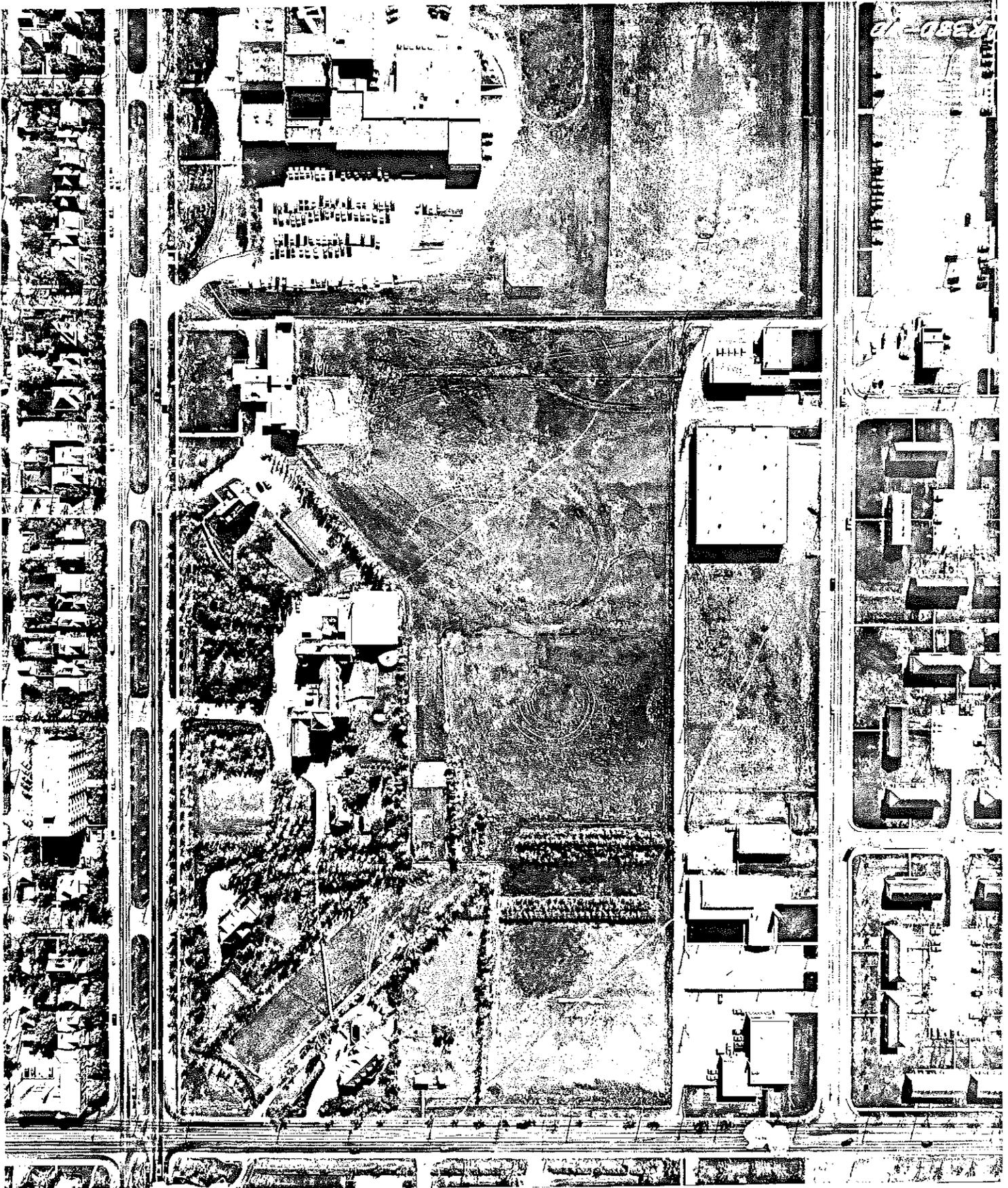


Figure 5: Aerial view of site, ca 1968

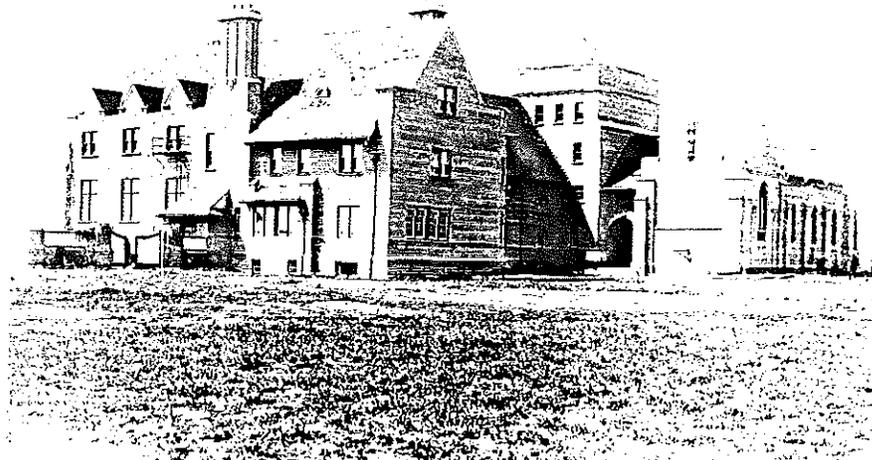


Figure 6 a: St. Chad's College, constructed in 1913-14.
(Photo 1914; Saskatchewan Archives Board)

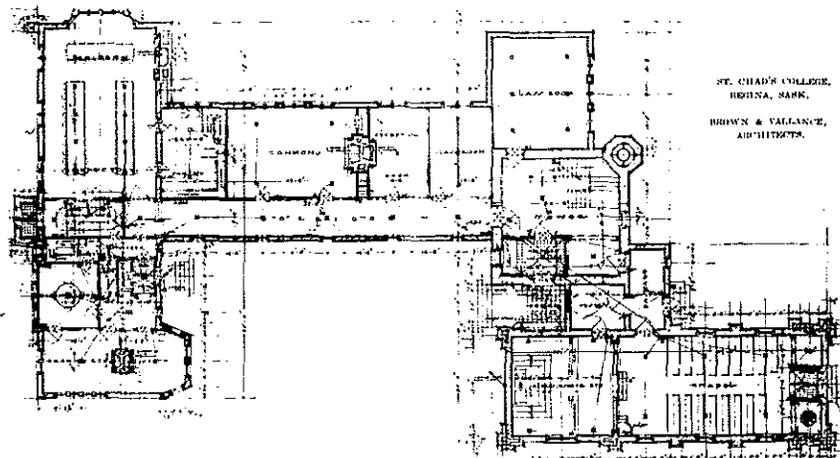


Figure 6 b: Plan of St. Chad's College by Brown and Vallance.
(Saskatchewan Archives Board)

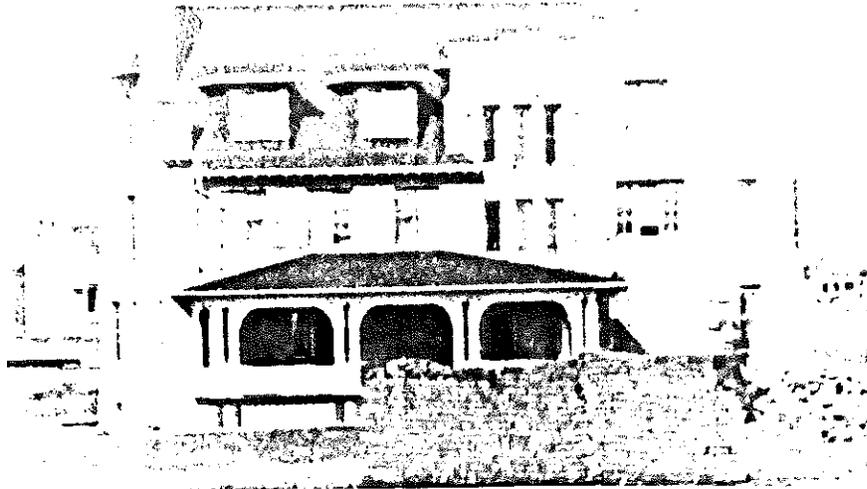


Figure 7 a: Clergy House for the Railway Mission, constructed in 1912. (Photo 1913; Saskatchewan Archives Board)



Figure 7 b: Proposed design for Clergy House by Brown and Vallance. (Saskatchewan Archives Board)

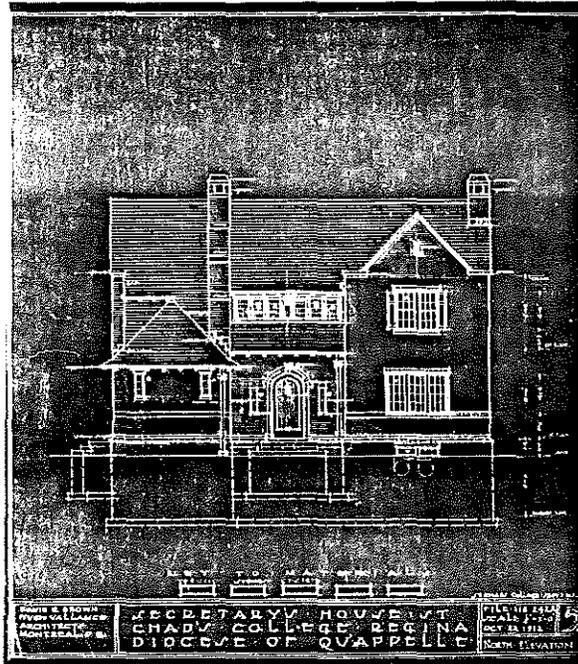
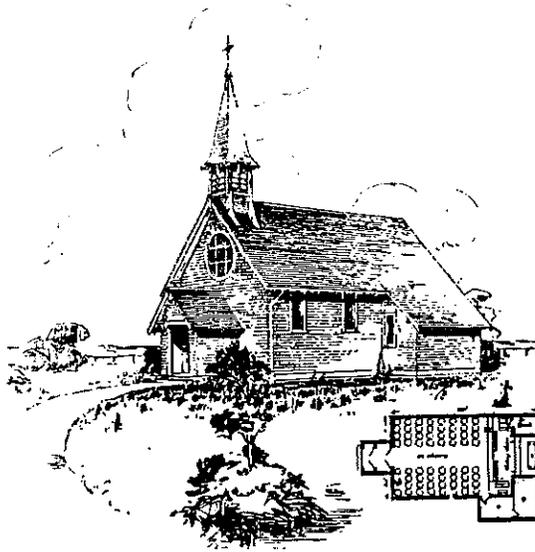


Figure 8: Elevation view of the Secretary's House as proposed by Brown and Vallance in 1912. (Saskatchewan Archives Board)

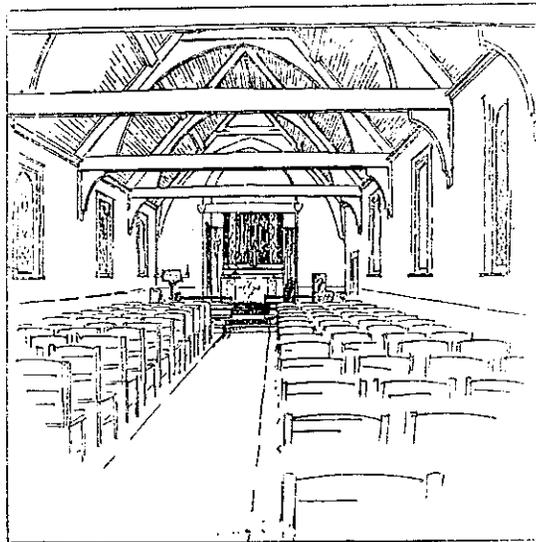


Figure 9: Secretary's House, designed by Storey and Van Egmond, constructed in 1913. (Photo ca 1915; Saskatchewan Archives Board)



PRAIRIE CHURCH—EXTERIOR.

Figure 10 a: Prairie church design used by the Railway Mission.
(Saskatchewan Archives Board)



PRAIRIE CHURCH—INTERIOR.

Figure 10 b: Interior view of standard prairie church used by
the Railway Mission. (Saskatchewan Archives Board)

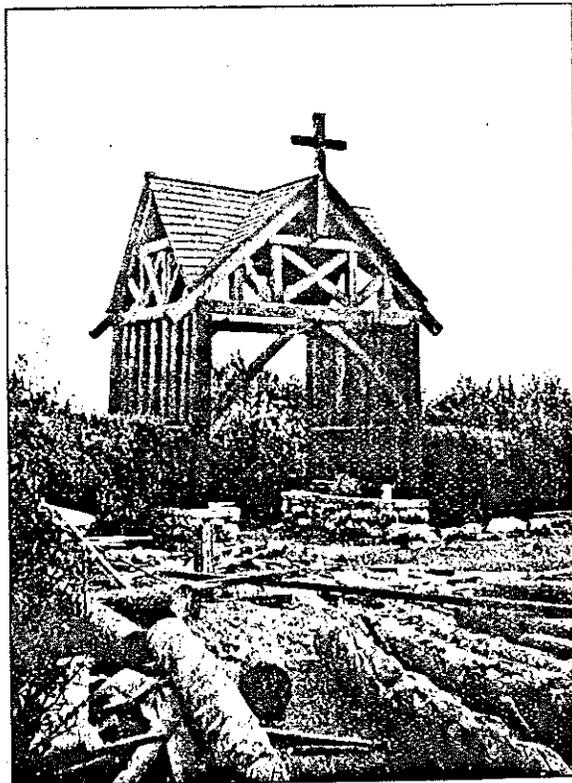


Figure 11 a: Lych Gate, constructed in 1923. (Photo ca 1923; Saskatchewan Archives Board)



Figure 11 b: Lych Gate in July, 1979.

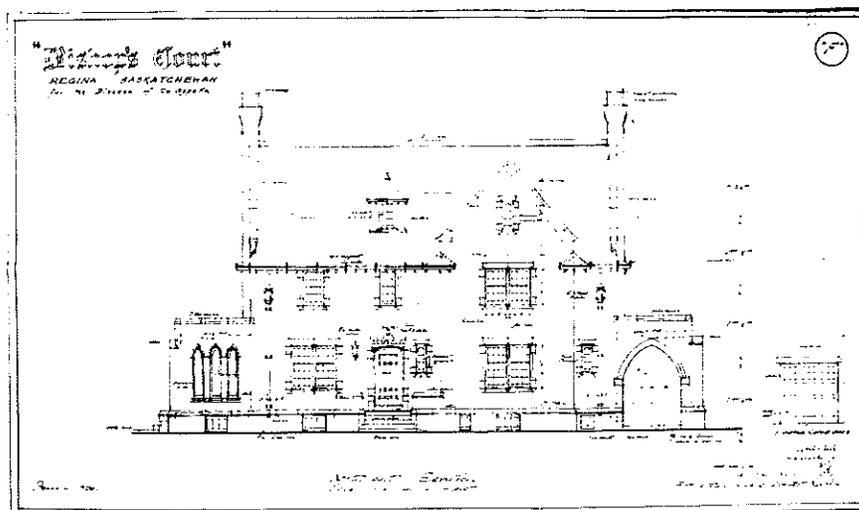


Figure 12 a: Francis Portnall's plan for the Bishop's Court - 1926. (Saskatchewan Archives Board)

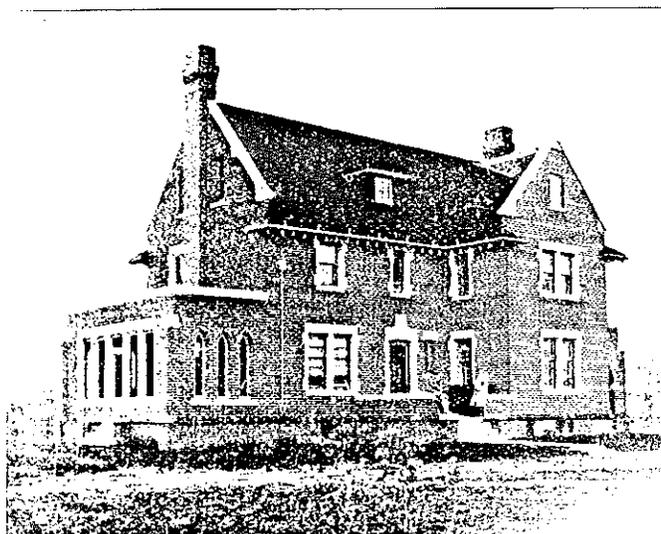
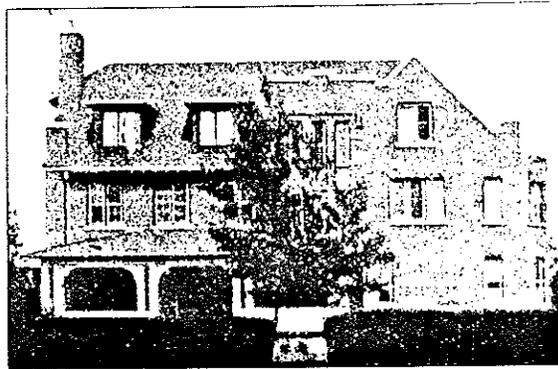


Figure 12 b: Bishop's Court, constructed in 1926. (Photo ca 1927; Saskatchewan Archives Board)



Figure 13: Maple Leaf Hostel, constructed in 1925. (Photo ca 1956; Saskatchewan Archives Board)



As it is.



As it will be.

Figure 14: Proposed addition to Clergy House, 1929. (Saskatchewan Archives Board)



Figure 15: Gymnasium, constructed next to St. Chad's College in 1958. (Photo July, 1979)



Figure 16: Qu'Appelle House for Senior Citizens, constructed in 1966. (Photo July, 1979)

END NOTES

1. Occasional Paper No. 89 (August, 1907) p. 10
2. History of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, Jean T. Embury, 1959 p. 9
3. Ibid., p. 12
4. Ibid., p. 12
5. History of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle,

6. Occasional Paper No. 89 (August, 1907) p. 13
7. The Canadian Churchman, Dec. 13, 1923., p. 802
8. Regina Daily Post., Feb. 1917, p. ___
9. Occasional Paper No. 106 (Spring, 1912), p. 7
10. Regina Leader Post (?) Sept., 1953, p. ___
11. Occasional Paper No. 107 (Summer, 1912), p. 19
12. Occasional Paper No. 106 (Spring, 1912), p. 7
13. Occasional Paper No. 99 (Summer, 1910), p. 20
14. Occasional Paper No. 101 (Winter, 1910-11), pp. 23-26
15. Occasional Paper No. 105 (Winter, 1911-12), pp. 23-24
16. Occasional Paper No. 118 Supplement (Autumn-Winter, 1915)
17. Saskatchewan Statutes for 1917. Chapter 47
18. Regina Leader Post (?) Undated article
19. Vocamus (1944-45 Yearbook), p. 3
20. Occasional Paper No. 125 (Winter, 1918), p. 19
21. Occasional Paper No. 132 (Spring, 1922), p. 9
22. Vocamus, op. cit., p. 3
23. Qu'Appelle Crusader. Vol. 18, No. 8, May & June, 1970 p. ___
24. Ibid
25. Qu'Appelle Crusader. Vol. 3 No. 1, January 1954, p. 11
26. The Canadian Churchman. Dec. 13, 1923, p. 802
27. Occasional Paper No. 134 (Spring, 1923), p. 2
28. Ibid., p. 28
29. Occasional Paper No. 136 (Spring, 1924), pp. 8-9
30. Ibid., p. 17
31. Occasional Paper No. 137 (Winter, 1924), p. 9
32. Occasional Paper No. 140 (Spring, 1926), p. 18

33. Occasional Paper No. 146 (Spring, 1930), p. 6
34. History of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, pp 45-46
35. The Report of the Special Committee Appointed by the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle at it's Meeting on the 16th of November, 1922.
36. Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider the Condition of Diocesan Buildings and to Suggest Ways and Means of Financing Them More Economically. (1933)
37. The History of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, p. 16
38. Ibid., p. 36
39. Qu'Appelle Crusader. Nov. 1957, p. 16
40. The History of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, p. 48
41. Ibid., p. 47
42. Ibid., p. 39
43. Ibid., pp. 42 - 43
44. Personal Communication: Trevor Powell. July 6, 1979
45. Ibid
46. Qu'Appelle Crusader, Vol. 18, No. 8, May-June, 1970. p. ___
47. Personal Communication: Trevor Powell. July 6, 1979
48. Ibid
49. Qu'Appelle Crusader. Vol. 19, No. 10, July-Aug., 1971, pp. 1-3
50. Ibid
51. Offer to Purchase, Dated 2 June, 1975
52. Records of Storey and Van Egmond, Sask. Archives
53. Few of Portnall's drawings survive. Those located in the Saskatchewan Archives contain reference numbers in the 1,000 to 5,000 range, suggesting a fairly large collection.