

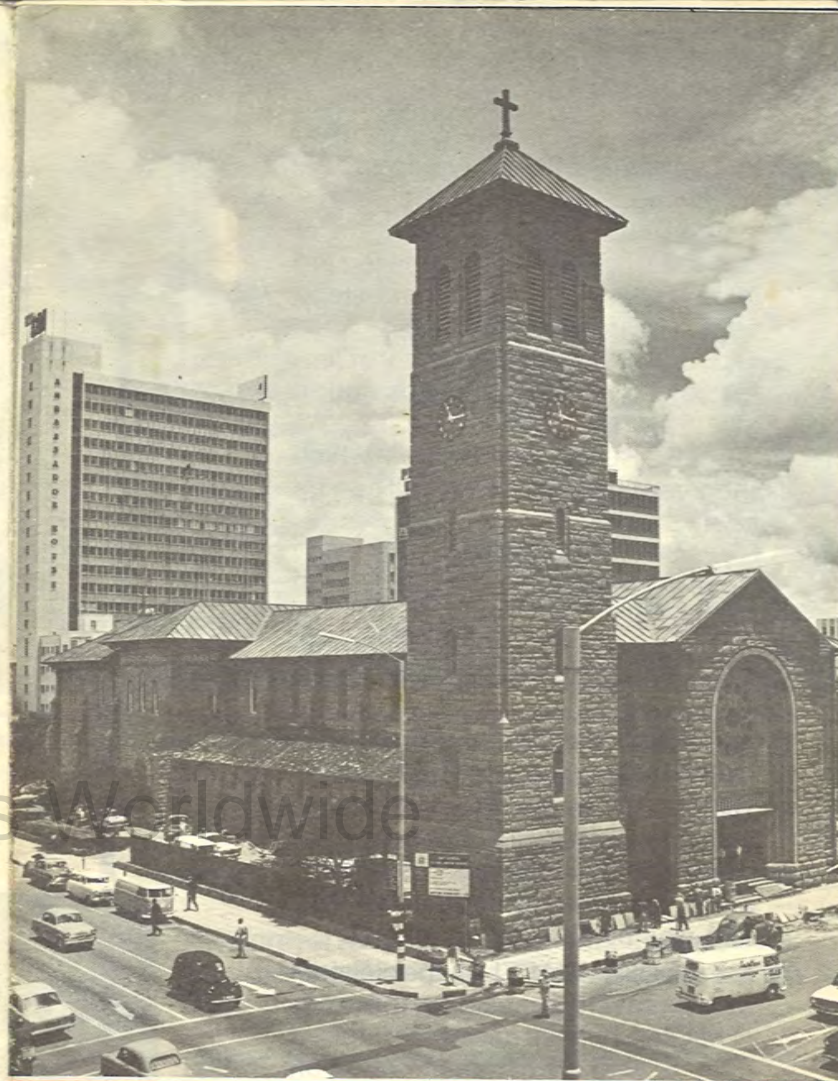
The hall and office complex, adjoining the Cathedral, was completed in 1978.

and, finally, in 1964, the nave was completed – exactly fifty years after the building of the Cathedral was started.

Times of Services

The Cathedral is open for prayers and meditation from 5.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily.

Services are held regularly in English and Shona at the times shown on the notice boards inside and outside the Cathedral.

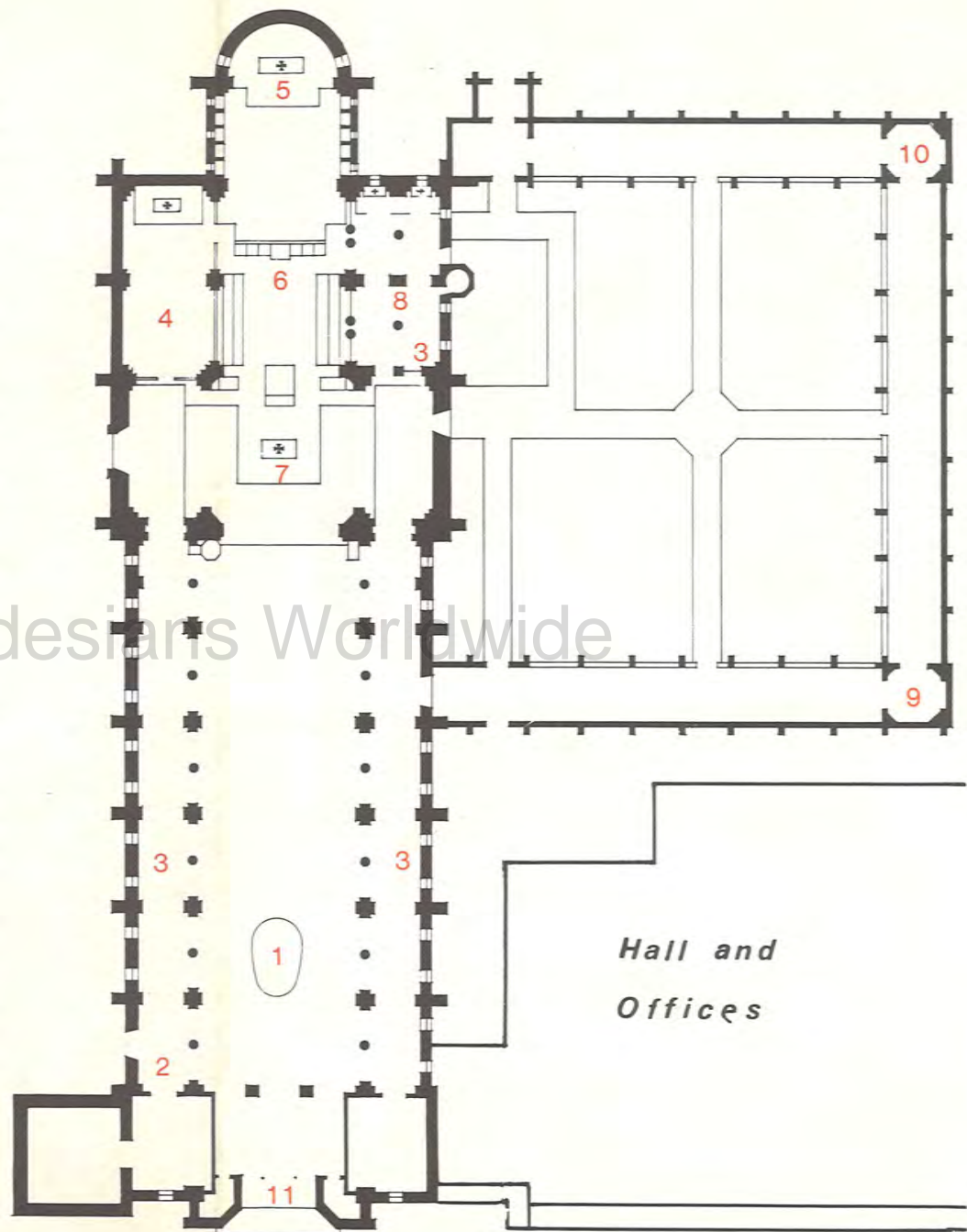


A VISITOR'S GUIDE to the CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS Salisbury, Zimbabwe

Points of Interest

1. **THE FONT:** (Egg-shaped to represent the start of Christian life) can be used for Baptism by immersion or by sprinkling.
2. **THE LITHOSTROTOS:** a replica of one of the flagstones of the pavement in Jerusalem on which Christ stood before Pilate.
3. **THE CONFESSIONALS:** where Confessions are heard and Absolution given.
4. **ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL:** in which the beautiful Dutch altar rail can be seen.
5. **ST. MARY'S ALTAR:** in the Lady Chapel, is the old High Altar of the Cathedral.
6. **THE BISHOP'S THRONE:** (or Cathedra) in the choir gives the Cathedral its name.
7. **ALL SAINTS ALTAR:** in the Nave, is used on Sundays and Holy days.
8. **THE IKON:** in the Bernard Mizeki and Mother Cecile Chapels, was presented by the Greek community, which used the Cathedral until their own was built.
9. **ALL SOULS CHAPEL:** in the cloisters where prayers are said for the souls of the dead whose ashes are interred there or who are commemorated on the benches and walls.
10. **ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL:** in the cloisters, commemorates those who died in various wars.
11. **THE ROSE WINDOW:** in the centre panel are the symbols of Christ himself. Around the centre panel are the letters IESUS from which gold rays stream out, and DOMINUS. The rays symbolise the gift of the Holy Spirit. Panels in the outer circle contain the symbols of the Twelve Apostles, the founders of the Church.

Plan of Cathedral



Welcome!

THIS is the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Mashonaland, and is dedicated to the Glory and Worship of God Almighty and in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints of God.

The Dean and Chapter welcome you and wish you "Peace in the Name of the Lord".

GOD BLESS YOU and please pray for us.

John R. da Costa.

Dean



The beautiful carved altar rail depicting the Last Supper, which is believed to date back to the time of Charles II and came from a 17th century Dutch Church. It can be found in St. George's Chapel.

Rhodesians Worldwide

A Prayer for visitors

This prayer for all those who enter the Cathedral is in the Shona language. The English translation appears below it.

Mwari Baba wedu, tinokumbira chikomborero chenyu pane vese vanopinda muCathedral ino sevanamati nguvanenguva, sefafambi, kana muzvimwe zvavanoda. Tinokumbira kuti vese vanopinda munzvimbo ino vawane pfungwa yerunyararo rwenyu, kutiva kwenyu nerudo rwenyu kuti vazoenda kwavanoenda vakan-yaradzwa nekuve nechokwadi chekuvepo kwenyu.

O God, our Father, we pray for Thy blessing on all who enter this Cathedral, either as regular worshippers or visitors, or in any kind of need. We ask that all may find in this place a sense of Thy peace, tranquility and love, so that they may go on their way comforted and in the assurance of Thy abiding presence.



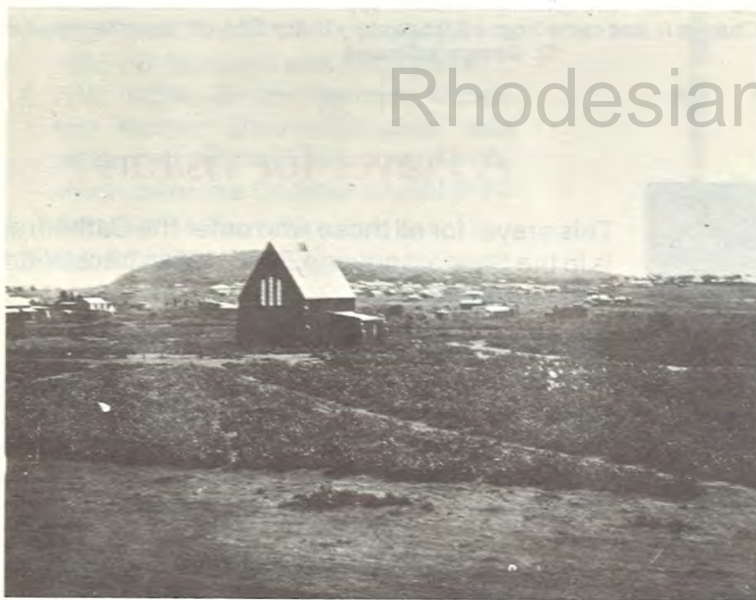
The congregation gathers with the Bishop and the Dean round the font to witness total immersion baptisms and welcome new Christians into the family of the Church.

A Little History

THE first Church built in Salisbury, of poles and mud with a thatched roof, was probably somewhere near the Kopje. The only remaining relic is the altar Cross, made of cigar boxes, now kept in St. George's Chapel. It was made by Trooper Tom Purdon.

The pole-and-mud Church was succeeded by a brick building on the present stand, put up in 1892. This was enlarged by a corrugated iron nave in 1898 and lengthened in 1911. It served until the present Cathedral was begun in 1913.

The chancel and its chapels were opened for worship in 1914



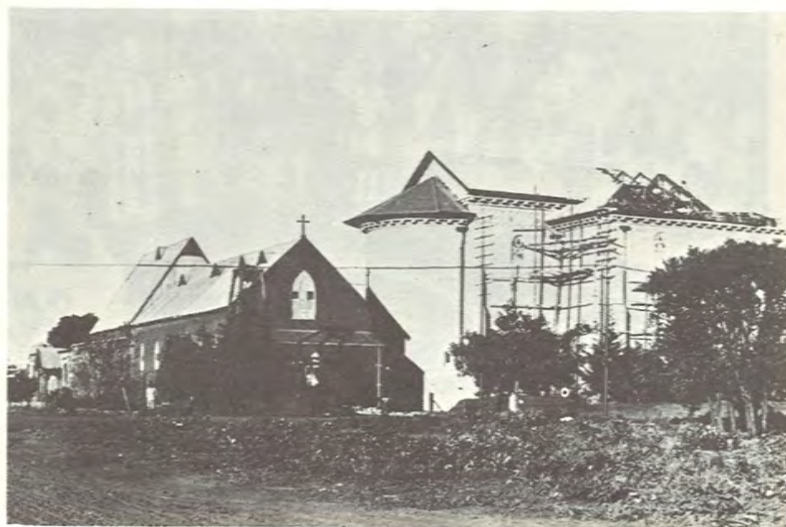
The first brick church, forerunner of the Pro-Cathedral. (Picture by courtesy of the National Archives of Zimbabwe).

and twenty years later the transept and the first bay of the nave were added. The cloisters were built in the early 50's. This was followed by the erection of the bell tower in 1961

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Interior of the Pro-Cathedral. (Picture by courtesy of the National Archives of Zimbabwe).



The new Cathedral goes up alongside the earlier church. (Picture by courtesy of the National Archives of Zimbabwe).