



IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF SAINT JOSEPH CATHEDRAL PARISH

- ✓ 1862 - Purchase of land at the corner of Lowell & Pine Streets for the purpose of building a church.
- ✓ 1866 - Patrick C. Keeley of Brooklyn, New York chosen to design the church.
- ✓ 1867 - Work began on the new church.
- ✓ April 18, 1869 - Dedication of Saint Joseph Church, Rev. John O'Brien appointed as First Pastor.
- ✓ June, 1880 - Rev. Denis M. Bradley appointed as Pastor of Saint Joseph Church.
- ✓ April 15, 1884 - Formation of the Diocese of Manchester, Saint Joseph's Church selected as the Cathedral of the Diocese. Father Bradley chosen as the First Bishop.
- ✓ June 11, 1884 - Consecration of Denis M. Bradley as First Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- 1885 - Construction of the present rectory.
- October 11, 1885 - Foundation of the First Saint Vincent de Paul Society in the State of New Hampshire which took place at Saint Joseph Cathedral.
- ✓ 1892 - Enlargement of the Cathedral. Present sanctuary was built, the sacristy area was added, the Chapel was constructed, Burial Vault for the Bishops of the Diocese was built under the main altar.
- ✓ April 15, 1894 - Consecration of the Cathedral by Bishop Bradley, Archbishop John J. Williams of Boston celebrated the Solemn Pontifical Mass.
- ✓ December 13, 1903 - Death of Bishop Bradley.
- September 8, 1904 - Consecration of John B. Delaney as Second Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- January 14, 1906 - The Little Sisters of the Holy Family arrived to work in the Cathedral Rectory.
- June 11, 1906 - Death of Bishop Delaney.
- March 19, 1907 - Consecration of George A. Guertin as Third Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- ✓ May 25-26, 1919 - Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Dedication of the Parish.

- September 8, 1921 - Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, a former rector of Saint Joseph Cathedral, chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield, Massachusetts.
- December 8, 1928 - Rev. Edward A. Clark appointed Rector of Saint Joseph Cathedral.
- August 6, 1931 - Death of Bishop Guertin.
- July 14, 1932 - Installation of John B. Peterson as Fourth Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- April 18, 1934 - Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Diocese of Manchester.
- March 15, 1944 - Death of Bishop Peterson.
- January 17, 1945 - Installation of Matthew P. Brady as Fifth Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- September 20, 1959 - Death of Bishop Brady.
- March 15, 1960 - Installation of Ernest J. Primeau as Sixth Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- October 19, 1966 - Death of Msgr. Edward A. Clark. Msgr. Clark had served at Saint Joseph Cathedral for 53 years.
- November 20, 1966 - Msgr. Thomas S. Hansberry appointed Pastor of Saint Joseph Cathedral by Bishop Primeau.
- ✓ Spring, 1969 - Renovation of the Interior of Saint Joseph Cathedral mandated by the Liturgical changes of Vatican Council II.
- ✓ October 13, 1969 - Celebration of the Centennial of the Parish, Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston presided.
- January 30, 1974 - Bishop Primeau retired as Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- February 3, 1975 - Episcopal Ordination and Installation of Odore J. Gendron as Seventh Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- June 11, 1975 - Msgr. Hansberry appointed full-time Vicar General of the Diocese, Msgr. Edwin A. Francoeur appointed pastor of Saint Joseph Cathedral Parish.
- April 14, 1977 - Episcopal Ordination of Robert E. Mulvey as First Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester.
- June 23, 1982 - Death of Msgr. Thomas S. Hansberry. Msgr. Hansberry had served in various capacities at Saint Joseph Cathedral since 1945.
- ✓ April 29, 1984 - Celebration of the Centennial of the Diocese of Manchester.
- ✓ May 20, 1984 - Celebration of the Cathedral Parish Jubilee in recognition of Saint Joseph's being the Cathedral of the Diocese for 100 years.

History of the Early Formation of The Parish

Following is a brief history of the early formation of this parish gathered from historical sources, parish records and archives, and especially from the following:

M.H.D. - The Life of Denis M. Bradley
 A Sister of Mercy - Memoir of Rev. William McDonald
 Newspaper accounts from the Manchester Daily Union,
 the Manchester Mirror, and the Manchester American.
 Catholic Encyclopedia

Father McDonald of St. Anne's parish bought land on the corner of Pine and Lowell Streets in 1862 for the purpose of building our church. The lot did not include the land where the chapel and rectory are located. The architect was hired in 1866 and work began in 1867, completion and dedication taking place in 1869. Bear in mind that many parishioners, after finishing work in the mill, contributed their services to the work. They came directly from the mill and their children brought their supper so that they could work in the daylight. Our parish records in Father McDonald's handwriting give the costs as follows:

Lot purchase	\$ 5,025.00
Carpenter (Alpheus Gay)	21,433.54
Architect (Patrick Keely of Brooklyn)	1,500.00
Foundation and stone work	931.50
Masonry (H. Dickey)	16,846.79
Painting (Haberstram & Neidham, Abbott & Reilly)	3,299.35
Roofing (John C. Young, John B. Varick supplies)	4,760.22
Iron work	903.89
Glass work (Fridenk)	1,900.00
Gas fixtures and pipe (Sargeant)	817.02
3 wooden altars (Smith & Crain)	1,097.00
Payment on organ (E. & G. G. Hook)	3,000.00
1 ton of coal (E. P. Johnson)	9.50
	<u>\$61,523.81</u>

The architect chosen by Father McDonald for our church was Patrick Keeley of Brooklyn, N. Y. There is an interesting account of his life in the Catholic Encyclopedia:

PATRICK CHARLES KEELEY 19th century American church architect, (variously Kiely, Keily) born in Ireland either Kilkenny August 9, 1816 or Thurles August 9, 1820, died Brooklyn, N.Y. August 11, 1896, presumably trained under his architect-father, he migrated to the U.S. in 1841. Between 1847 and 1892 he designed 16 Catholic cathedrals, and an estimated 500 to 700 other churches. The Cathedrals of Rochester, N.Y., Chicago, Boston, Providence, Erie, Brooklyn, Hartford, Portland,

Manchester, and St. Francis Xavier church in New York City are among his best known works. In general his structures are "preaching churches" - broad for their length with large unobstructed interiors and often stark and naive but monumental exteriors. Their style is neo-or Victorian Gothic, a decadent adaptation of medieval architecture that became widespread in both Europe and America in the 19th century. In 1884 Keeley received the second Laetare Medal from Notre Dame University.

The church as designed by Keeley was dedicated on April 18, 1869. It was later enlarged as a cathedral by Bishop Bradley in 1894.

This is a progress report as printed in the "Manchester Daily Union" on July 3, 1868:

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH -- The foundations of the new church, corner of Pine and Lowell Streets, were laid about two years ago, and during the twelve months passed, with some intermissions, the work has been pushed steadily forward. This fine structure was designed by the extensively-employed architect, P. C. Keeley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has probably planned and superintended the erection of more church edifices than any other architect in the country. The church lot covers an area of 150 square feet, which is almost wholly taken up by the building. The exterior is now nearly complete, including the spire, 170 feet in height, and gives the close observer a view of how it will look when the staging is entirely removed. The work in the interior is also well advanced and gives evidence of the finished beauty which it will finally receive, enough already being shown to stamp it not only as the largest but by far the finest church in New Hampshire.

The masonry, inclusive of stone and brick work, has been superintended by our worthy fellow-townsmen, H. Dickey, Esq., who has certainly contributed his share to the embellishment of our growing city with substantial and ornamental edifices.

The woodwork throughout, from the skeleton frame to the minutest detail, is and has been in charge of Alpheus Gay, Esq., who has added this crowning proof of his abilities. In his line of business Mr. Gay has accomplished a vast amount of useful labor, and his name is connected with many of our handsomest architectural structures.

The slating has been done by John C. Young, also of this city, executed in colored tiles, and is a complete job of its kind. Every part of this fine edifice seems to be built of the best materials; it is compact and solidly built and in the most workman-like manner and reflects great credit upon our Manchester builders.

The dimensions of the church building proper are 146 feet long by 70 wide, the rear portion extending north and south to a still greater width, and the vaulted ceiling having a height of 50 feet from the main floor. A two-story chapel is connected with and built upon the main building; south of the altar or chancel this chapel will accommodate 200 children. On the north of the altar are the commodious vestry and robing rooms, also two stories high. The chancel itself is spacious and of beautiful and elaborate design, and will contain three altars.

(The vestry and robing rooms mentioned in the previous paragraph do not exist in the present church. They were removed when the Cathedral was enlarged by Bishop Bradley in 1894.)

We understand that the frescoing and the interior ornamental painting will also be of first quality, the contract for this work not being concluded. The building with its chapel will accommodate an audience of 1800, without recognizing standing or kneeling room, for which ample space remains. Should it be crowded as other buildings are, not less than 3,000.

The estimated cost of the enterprise is between \$60,000 and \$70,000. We are informed by parties who know that every dollar of this sum is to be contributed by the Catholic Society of the city. Catholics certainly deserve credit for the erection of the beautiful church completed many years ago, (St. Anne's) and the subsequent erection of their fine Academy and school buildings on Union St. But they deserve still more honor for the new and magnificent church they are now building.

The coming Fall will undoubtedly witness the completion of work, when it will be dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. Until then we defer further description.

THE DEDICATION OF ST. JOSEPH CHURCH

The building was formally dedicated on April 18, 1869. Following is the newspaper account of the ceremony taken from "The Manchester Daily Union" of April 19, 1869.

The dedication of St. Joseph Church took place yesterday, the services commencing at 10:30 o'clock. Previous to the ceremonies at the church the St. Patrick's Society formed in procession, moving from the Catholic Church on Merrimack St. through Elm, Concord, Union and Lowell Streets to the new church. The procession numbered upwards of 300 members in regalia, headed by the Manchester Cornet Band, and made a fine appearance. Large as was this procession, it was thrown completely in the shade by the outside thronging multitude, and by the time the line reached the end of the route the mass of people, old and young and of both sexes, must have been but little short of 5,000.

The procession after moving twice around the church block halted with the left resting in front of the residence of Rev. Father O'Brien, corner of Union and Lowell Streets. (This is the present Library Building.) Here were assembled the bishops, priests and acolytes who, clad in the sacred vestments of their respective offices, marched in solemn procession to the church, headed by the bishop bearing the symbolic crozier or pastoral staff.

Arrived at the church the ceremony of blessing the walls was performed, the bishops and priests marching in order to each of the main portals, where a like ceremony was repeated, with the utterance of the usual solemn formulas of consecration. Having at length entered the church led by members of the St. Patrick's Society, for whom seats had been reserved, the capacious church including the adjoining chapel and organ gallery was found to be filled, and the whole number present must have been between 1700 and 1800. The grand organ now sounded the introduction of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, the clergy making the circuit of the church through the aisles, chanting the service appropriate to this part of the ceremony.

The altar was then prepared for solemn high Mass, the Litany was repeated, and the service proceeded in impressive order, conducted by the following reverend gentlemen: Rt. Rev. J. J. Williams, D.D., archbishop of Boston, consecrating bishop; Rt. Rev. D. W. Bacon, of Portland, bishop of this diocese; Rt. Rev. F. P. McFarland, D.D., bishop of Hartford; Rev. P. G. Delaney of Pawtucket, R.I., chaplain; Rev. Father Cuddihy of Milford, Mass., celebrant; Rev. John O'Donnell of Nashua, master of ceremonies; Rev. J. Donnelly, of New Brunswick, deacon; Rev. John E. Barry, of Concord, subdeacon; Rev. L. M. Lodge of Lawrence; Rev. Father Devine of Roxbury, Mass., Rev. W. M. McDonald and Rev. John O'Brien, of this city, completed the list. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Bacon - a brief but sensible discourse - the text being from the 42nd Psalm, "I will go to the altar of God, to God who giveth joy to my youth."

In his sermon on the dedication of the church, Bishop Bacon gave notice that Rev. John O'Brien, of whom he spoke in the highest terms, has been designated as pastor of the new flock, Rev. Father McDonald preferring to remain with the older congregation of St. Anne's. It was also announced that St. Joseph's church, now solemnly dedicated to the service of God, was hereafter to be kept open for public worship. It would be useless for us to attempt a detailed description of the high ceremonial Mass preceding the discourse.

We are informed that the bouquets adorning the altar at the New Catholic Church yesterday were composed of natural flowers from the grounds of Hon. E. A. Straw of this city.

FATHER O'BRIEN'S PASTORATE 1869 - 1878

Father O'Brien took up residence in the house which stood on Lowell Street where the present rectory is located. At first renting it, the house was later purchased. When the present rectory was built in 1885 the house was moved to its present location and is now known as the Library building.

During the ten years of Father O'Brien's pastorate, development of parish activities, though humble, was praiseworthy. Always solicitous for the spiritual interests of his people, Father O'Brien formed one society after another to help them carry the spirit of faith into their daily lives. For the children he had the Angel Guardian Society; for the young women the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception which, at its inception, numbered about one hundred.

In August 1872, with the assistance of Patrick A. Devine and Charles A. O'Connor, he organized the St. Paul's Catholic Total Abstinence and Mutual Benefit Society, of which he was the first spiritual director; Mr. Devine, its first president; John Slattery, vice-president; Robert Donnelly, financial secretary; Charles O'Connor, recording secretary; Festus Devine, treasurer. The men met first in the sacristy; then, as their numbers increased, they moved to the boys' school; next, to a hall at the corner of Elm and Pleasant Streets, known as Faneuill Hall, which they shared with the St. John's C.T.A. and M. B. Society of St. Anne's and finally to a hall of their own on Manchester Street. Faneuill was really two halls.

At about the same time was formed a Temperance Cadet Corps for boys under sixteen. Its captain was Joseph Connolly, son of Captain Connolly, veteran of the Civil War. The latter drilled them in military tactics and trained them for various athletic contests and competitive drills.

Father O'Brien also interested himself in Catholic education. Probably few of the present generation are aware that the first school for boys of the parish was in two dressing-rooms of what is now the Superintendent of Schools Office on Lowell Street, the main rooms of which were used by public school children. Two Sisters of Mercy had charge of the Catholic boys. The next school was in a private dwelling of old-fashioned type, with two good-sized rooms in front, with folding doors between. By sliding the doors back these front rooms made one large school-room; the spacious kitchen made another; in these one hundred and twenty-five boys were taught by two Sisters of Mercy. Upstairs two more Sisters cared for about the same number of girls.

These accommodations soon became insufficient, but finances did not yet warrant building. Some priests would have been discouraged, but Father O'Brien was undaunted. It will be recalled that at the southeast corner of the church there was originally a chapel about twenty-three feet by fifty, with a hall above used for Sunday school classes and for meetings of various societies. This upper space Father O'Brien partitioned into two schoolrooms, to which he transferred the girls, leaving the Lowell Street house to the boys. These rooms were heated by wood stoves, and the fuel had to be brought from the basement and piled in the entry ready for use.

By 1878 larger and better accommodations for the boys became imperative, and the erection of the present brick structure was begun. (This became the St. Joseph School at 50 Lowell St.) But the resignation of Father O'Brien, following a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, and his retirement to Bath, Maine, retarded the carrying out of the plans, though the process of construction went on intermittently during the next few months, when the parish affairs

were administered, under the supervision of Father McDonald, by the Rev. Thomas Kealy, who had been an assistant at St. Anne's.

FATHER THOMAS KEALY ADMINISTRATION - 1878 - 1880

By 1878 Father O'Brien's health had failed and he retired as pastor, returning to Bath, Maine. During the next few years the parish affairs were administered by Father Thomas Kealy under the supervision of Father McDonald, St. Anne's pastor. Father Kealy had been a curate at that church. During this time the work and gains of Father O'Brien were solidified, the parish societies strengthened, and the debt reduced. Plans were already in preparation in Portland to send the Chancellor of the diocese, Father Denis Bradley, to this parish. This eventuated in June, 1880.

FATHER DENIS M. BRADLEY - 1880 - 1884

Bishop James A. Healy, bishop of Portland, Maine, sent Father Denis Bradley to St. Joseph's parish in Manchester in June, 1880. At that time the State of New Hampshire was part of the diocese of Portland and Father Bradley had been secretary, chancellor, and rector of the Portland Cathedral. He was born in Ireland in 1846 and came to Manchester with his widowed mother in 1854. Educated at the Park St. School and a member of St. Anne's parish, he attended Holy Cross College and St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, N.Y. where he was ordained on June 3, 1871. During his vacations from school he worked in the Amoskeag Mill.

His first work in the parish was to complete and open the St. Joseph school for boys and enlarge the girls' school. He reorganized the sodality of the Blessed Virgin with membership of 750. For the older girls there was the Sacred Heart Sodality and for the men there was the St. Paul's Total Abstinence and Mutual Benefit Association and the St. Patrick Society. The Catholic population of the city was in constant growth and so were the church services. His curates at that time were Fathers James Doherty, John McKenna, Eugene O'Callaghan and Francis X. Burke. The City of Manchester was at that time about the present size of Concord.

From the beginning Father Bradley took an active interest in the financial matters of the parish. At his coming the debt on the parish was in the vicinity of \$22,000. In September, three months after his arrival, he held a Fair in the City Hall. The announcements for September 26, 1880 have a familiar ring:

"The fair opens at City Hall tomorrow evening and continues for two weeks. We urge your attendance, afternoons and evenings. Send in your returns on the tickets as soon as possible. Let us not appear ridiculous in the eyes of the community by having a fair and not attending it. If you find you cannot spend, at least come to the fair and show your interest. You ought to be encouraged by the interest taken by the protestants."

The profit was \$4,936.35. By 1884 when the diocese was formed, the debt was \$7,000.00.

FORMATION OF THE DIOCESE - 1884

Many conjectures were made as to where the see would be established, Manchester and Concord both hoping for the honor. People throughout the state, Protestants as well as Catholics, who were at all familiar with Father Bradley's life and work up to this time, looked to him as the most likely selection for the head of the new diocese, and when, on Palm Sunday, 1884, the official news of his appointment came from the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Springfield, it was more of a surprise to him than to any one else. Everybody was satisfied. The rare executive ability that had enabled him in the short space of four years to reduce the heavy debt on his church two-thirds, his sound common sense, his sincerity and deep piety, had won the affection and gratitude of his own people, the respect and esteem of all.

On the eleventh of June he was consecrated, being then, at the age of thirty-eight, the youngest bishop in the United States. The Most Rev. John J. Williams, D.D., Archbishop of Boston, was the consecrating prelate, assisted by the Rt. Rev. John Moore, D.D., Bishop of St. Augustine, Florida. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. James A. Healy, D.D., Bishop of Portland. Besides these prelates there were present the Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., Bishop of Springfield, the Rt. Rev. James A. Hendricken, D.D., Bishop of Providence, and one hundred and eighty priests.

Among the first works demanding his attention was the parish property. A map of the city dated 1870 shows the original Church on the corner of Pine and Lowell Streets. In back of it, and facing Lowell Street, was a house called the J. Mooar-D. A. Simmonds house in the area now occupied by the Chapel and monument. The house was privately owned. Next to this house and facing Lowell Street was the parish Rectory. This is the building we now call the Library. In 1885 the parish purchased the Mooar-Simmonds house which was moved to Amherst Street and formed part of the Sacred Heart Hospital. Bishop Bradley moved the Rectory to the southeast corner of the lot where it now stands and in the Fall of 1885 it became the home of the Brothers of the Christian Schools who taught in the St. Joseph High School for Boys. Later it served as a parish library and as a classroom for the Girls' High School. The present Rectory was constructed in 1885.

At the time of Bishop Bradley's consecration the original St. Joseph Church became the Cathedral of the diocese. The building proved inadequate, and in 1892 plans were made to enlarge it. The present sanctuary was built, the sacristy area was added, and the Chapel constructed. The old stained glass windows were removed and replaced by the present windows. (Two of the original windows are now in the Chapel.) New altars and pews were added. A small sacristy and Chapel connected to the original Church and facing Lowell Street were demolished. The burial vault for the bishops of the diocese was constructed under the high altar. Finally on April 16, 1894 the new buildings were consecrated to the worship of Almighty God in an elaborate ceremony. The work had cost \$100,000. (The monument honoring the bishops of the diocese now standing in the garden area near the Chapel was erected by Bishop Delany. One of Bishop Bradley's last requests was that his successor would erect this monument to remind the Faithful that they should pray for their bishops.)

CONSECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL - Sunday, April 15, 1894

The actual ceremony of consecration took place "at an early hour" as the program states, and it was performed by Bishop Bradley. He was assisted by Fathers Jeremiah Desmond, Timothy Coakley, Charles Hennon, Francis O'Neil, Father George Guertin, later to be appointed third bishop of the diocese, who acted as chanter and cross bearer. The extended ceremony included the blessing and anointing of twelve consecration crosses on the walls of the building. Mass followed at 8 o'clock offered by Bishop Michaud, co-adjutor of the Burlington diocese. A solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated by Archbishop John J. Williams of Boston was offered at 10:30.

The local paper, "The Manchester Mirror", under the headlines BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED IN HIS NAME gave extensive coverage to the ceremony, calling it the "most eminent Catholic event ever witnessed in this city, Archbishop Williams of Boston graces the occasion with his presence." The article continues:

Long before the time came for the doors to be opened, the people by hundreds began to gather in front of the cathedral, until an immense throng were seeking admittance. It is estimated that nearly three thousand people witnessed the ceremony, while the steps and the street in front and at each side of the cathedral must have contained as many more, while hundreds went away disappointed at not being able to get inside the edifice.

The services attracted a large number of prominent citizens who were given places of honor at the front of the church. Among these the reporter notices Ex-Gov. Moody Currier, His Honor Mayor E. J. Knowlton, Hon. G. Byron Chandler, Mr. Charles L. Richardson, Judge L. B. Clough, Mr. C. D. McDuffie, Hon. John C. Linehan, Hon. John M. Mitchell and Mr. P. H. Larkin of Concord, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Varick, Mrs. Henry Burnham, Dr. and Mrs. L. M. French, Misses Pauline and Nellie Wiggin, Hon. Alpheus Gay, Maj. Darwin A. Simons, Mr. Frank P. Johnson, Gen. H. A. Farrington, Hon. Charles T. Means, Mr. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Mr. Walter G. Africa, Mr. Frank P. Carpenter, Hon. Frank M. Rollins, Dr. Thomas Wheat, Mr. Henry Chandler, Mr. John M. Chandler, Hon. Leonard P. Reynolds, Hon. N. S. Clark, Mr. George H. Chandler, Mr. Harry D. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Somes, Commissioner John F. Clough.

A pew near the front was reserved for Bishop Bradley's aged mother. The medical staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital also occupied seats at the front.

At 10:30 o'clock accompanied by the music of the inspiring processional march, the reverend clergy marched solemnly down the central aisle of the cathedral to the front of the altar. Following the cross-bearer were two acolytes, after which came the sanctuary boys followed by the Christian Brothers and the priests and bishops. Bishop Bradley was conducted to his throne, and the other bishops and priests took their places behind him and behind the throne of the archbishop, which had been erected opposite. Archbishop Williams was conducted to his throne by those who were to assist him in the celebration of the Mass.

The ceremonies accompanying the celebration of the grand pontifical Mass were performed in a most imposing manner by the archbishop, assisted by Rev. John J. Barry, V.G. of Concord, as assistant priest; Rev. D. W. Murphy of Dover and Rev. J. A. Chevalier of this city, deacons of honor; Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan of Portsmouth and Rev. O. J. Davignon of Suncook, deacon and sub-deacon; Rev. Father Guertin of this city, archepiscopal cross bearer; Rev. Father Charles Hennon, first master of ceremonies, and Rev. Father O'Neil, second master of ceremonies.

The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven of Springfield, Mass.

THE CATHEDRAL WINDOWS

THE CATHEDRAL WINDOWS

Stained-glass windows in a church serve a double function. They add beauty to the building, but more importantly they are an aid to piety. By studying the subjects of the windows we should be moved to holy thoughts and resolutions. The windows of the Cathedral serve this double function in an admirable manner. They are exceptionally beautiful and with their many-faceted colors they are like jewels set in a precious crown. The subjects of these windows speak to us of the mysteries of our religion, centering on the life of Christ and His Blessed Mother.

The windows, all donated, were installed for the consecration of the Cathedral in 1894. They were crafted in Innsbruck, Austria, by the firm of Tiroler Glazmalerei. The subjects for the windows and their placement were determined by Bishop Bradley.

THE SANCTUARY WINDOWS

The central window is the central action of religion, the crucifixion of Christ. This particular window was on exhibition at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

To the left of this window, as we face it, the subject is the institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper. To the right of the Crucifixion window we see depicted the sacrifice of Melchizedek, the Old Testament high priest offering bread and wine to prefigure the Eucharist.

The first window on the left presents Mary in the custody of St. John who is offering her the Eucharist. This window was also on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition. The window on the opposite side gives us St. Charles Borromeo administering the Eucharist to the dying people of Milan during the plague of 1586.

The sanctuary windows, therefore, with their strong emphasis on the Eucharist in its institution and in our daily life, form a fitting background for the Mass.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT WINDOWS

These windows, facing Lowell Street, are dedicated to the Church Universal. The small trefoil window on high presents the Papal Coat-of-Arms to us and we see the tiara of the Holy Father with the keys of the kingdom crossed.

The two windows below depict the two patrons of the Universal Church. On the left is St. Peter holding the keys of the kingdom and in the background we see the dome of St. Peter's basilica in Rome, uniting St. Peter with the present pope. On the right is St. Paul holding in his hand the sword of his execution and behind him the ruins of the Roman Forum where he was beheaded.

THE NAVE WINDOWS

All the windows in the body of the Cathedral portray different events from the Old and New Testaments. These windows have a common unity of design and decoration. The upper areas have gothic arches, angels singing and playing instruments, and a unity of coloring. The lower areas have flowers and other decorations from Nature.

NAVE WINDOWS, NORTH SIDE (Lowell Street)

Beginning at the transept near the Sanctuary and reading from right to left the subjects of these windows are:

1. Christ's Commission to the Apostles. (This window memorializes Father O'Brien, first pastor of this parish.)
2. Christ's Commission to Peter. (Bishop Bradley's window).
3. The Ascension of Christ.
4. The Descent of the Holy Spirit.
5. The Immaculate Conception.
6. The Coronation of the Blessed Virgin.
7. The Holy Family.
8. The Death of St. Joseph.
9. The Preaching of St. Patrick.
10. Christ with Little Children.
11. The Sacred Heart.
12. The Prodigal Son.

NAVE WINDOWS, SOUTH SIDE (Seneca Lane)

These windows give a continuous history of religion from the creation to the Resurrection. They should be read from right to left. Go to the rear of the church (Seneca Lane side) and begin with the window nearest the door and proceed to the front of the church. This order was established by Bishop Bradley. The windows are:

1. The Creation of the World
2. Moses Giving The Law to His People
3. The Annunciation
4. The Magi at Bethlehem
5. Christ Teaching in the Temple
6. The Baptism of Christ by St. John
7. The Miracle of Cana
8. The Transfiguration
9. The Agony in the Garden
10. The Descent from the Cross
11. The Resurrection
12. Christ Appearing to the Apostles

CHOIR WINDOWS

The windows in the organ loft are appropriate to the setting. There are angels singing and playing musical instruments. Depicted also are an organ, a harp, a trumpet and other instruments.

OTHER WINDOWS

There are two small windows in the sanctuary above the tabernacle and the baptismal font portraying angels in postures of adoration.

There are two windows in the narthex, one beautiful window dedicated to the Good Shepherd. The side entrances have windows dedicated to the saints.

THE CHAPEL WINDOWS

Our chapel, beloved as a place of devotion, is officially known as the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. Its windows refer to the Eucharist: the priest at Mass, the priest administering Holy Communion to children and to the sick. At the organ there are two interesting windows, one of the Holy Family and the other of St. Anne with the Blessed Virgin. At the entrances there are the greek letters Alpha and Omega, God the Beginning and the End.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE CLERGY WHO HAVE SERVED AT ST. JOSEPH CATHEDRAL PARISH.
The date indicated is the year they were assigned to the parish.

PASTORS

1869 Rev. John O'Brien, Founder
1878 Rev. Thomas D. Kealy, Administrator
1880 Rev. Denis M. Bradley
1884 Bishop Denis M. Bradley, D.D.
1904 Bishop John B. Delany, D.D.
1907 Bishop George A. Guertin, D.D.
1931 Bishop John B. Peterson, D.D.
1945 Bishop Matthew F. Brady, D.D.
1960 Bishop Ernest J. Primeau, S.T.D.
1961 Msgr. Edward A. Clark, V.G., P.A.
1967 Msgr. Thomas S. Hansberry, V.G., P.A.
1975 Msgr. Edwin A. Francoeur

RECTORS

1884 Rev. Thomas B. Reilley
1886 Rev. Andrew J. Timon
1889 Rev. Edward D. Mackey
1894 Rev. James E. Emerson
1895 Rev. Charles R. Hennon
1902 Rev. James H. Brennan
1909 Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary
1915 Msgr. Jeremiah S. Buckley
1928 Msgr. Edward A. Clark

PRIESTS

- B -

** Barrett Michael D. 1983
Barry John E. 1884
Belluscio John J. 1929
Bergan G. I. 1894
Blackenship Walter C. 1950
Blair Raymond O. 1970
Bolduc Norman P. 1979
Bouchard Paul L. 1980
Bracq Edward E. 1951
* Bradley Denis M. 1880
* Brady Matthew F. 1945
Brophy John J. 1901
Buckley Jeremiah S. 1912
Bulger Albion E. 1969
Burke Francis X. 1883
Butler Francis E. 1930

- C -

Callahan Francis A. 1955
Casey John A. 1902
Casey Matthew J. 1933
Cavanaugh William J. 1902
Christian Francis J. 1971
Clancy William P. 1926
Clark Edward A. 1915
Coakley Timothy M. 1886
Cole Robert F. 1972
Conaty Bernard S. 1905
Connor Thomas J. 1915
Conway Bertrand L. 1905
Corcoran M. Joseph 1892
Creamer Matthew F. 1884
Crosby Charles E. 1969

Molan	John E.	1953	Quirk	Edward A.	1893
Moran	James J.	1965	Quirk	William L.	1954
Morley	David P.	1961			
Mullen	Arthur M.	1932		- R -	
Mulvanity	Francis A.	1914			
* Mulvey	Robert E.	1960	Reardon	John	1953
Murphy	Eugene A.	1934	Reilley	Thomas E.	1884
Murphy	James B.	1920	** Richard	Edward D.	1968
Murphy	P. J.	1897	Roy	J. Alphonse	1900
Murray	George E.	1957	Ryan	Leo K.	1938
Muskes	Richard C.	1973			
	- N -			- S -	
Nealon	Thomas	1906	**St. Laurent	Daniel	1970
			CSSR **Scahill	David L.	1969
	- O -		Scott	Patrick J.	1898
			Shea	John F.	1931
O'Brien	John	1869	Shields	Joseph E.	1938
O'Callaghan	Eugene M.	1882	Sliney	Francis D.	1924
O'Connell	Howard W.	1919	Soberick	George J.	1975
O'Connor	J. Desmond	1932	Sweeney	Fred C.	1941
O'Connor	William J.	1899	Sweeney	William H.	1905
O'Connor	William J.	1909		- T -	
O'Leary	Denis L.	1944			
*** O'Leary	Thomas M.	1904	Timon	Andrew J.	1884
Olkovikas	Albert W.	1957	Timon	Joseph	1896
O'Neil	Francis X.	1907	Tylo	Leo	1911
O'Neill	Daniel A.	1895			
O'Neill	Francis D.	1896		- V -	
	- P -		Vickery	Richard F.	1950
* Peterson	John B.	1932		- W -	
Pitts	John E.	1939			
** Poirier	John R.	1970	Watson	James E.	1954
* Primeau	Ernest J.	1960	Wolyniec	Rom F.	1906
Puchala	John A.	1900			
	- Q -				
Quinn	James F.	1945			

- * Bishop
- ** Deacon
- *** Later Bishop of Springfield

ALL SHOULD HOLD IN VERY HIGH ESTEEM THE LITURGICAL
LIFE OF THE DIOCESE WHICH CENTERS AROUND THE BISHOP,
ESPECIALLY IN HIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH

Liturgical Constitution N. 41

In the Catholic Church the cathedral stands as both an affirmation and a reflection of the spiritual power which the Church represents among its people, a power embodied in its bishops. It is the place where one expects to find in the bishop the fullness of the priesthood, reflecting environmentally a sense of solemnity and the evocation of the continuity of apostolic succession. The cathedral is also the people's church. There they find a gathering place to which they come as affirmation of the human community they represent.

The diocesan Cathedral of St. Joseph in Manchester has for one hundred years responded to this challenge. Established as a parish church in 1869 when Father McDonald, Manchester's pioneer priest, summoned the architect Patrick C. Keeley of Brooklyn to design it, this parish church became the Cathedral when the diocese was formed on April 15, 1884. Keeley produced some 16 cathedrals and 600 churches in this country. To accommodate episcopal functions Bishop Bradley enlarged the cathedral in 1894, its silver jubilee, adding the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and the sacristy area. Patrick W. Ford of Boston was the architect, and he had already designed the main building of St. Anselm College. The Cathedral remained in this condition until the conclusion of Vatican II when in 1969, the centenary of the parish, it was adapted to the many changes required by the Liturgical Constitution of the Council.

St. Joseph Cathedral has been the scene of the most important events in the history of the diocese. Five bishops have received their episcopal ordination here; all seven bishops have been officially installed here. Priestly ordinations are numbered in the hundreds. Religious have made their solemn professions here. Five bishops received their solemn obsequies and rest now in the crypt directly beneath the altar of sacrifice.

The walls of the Cathedral have echoed with the religious and secular life of the diocese. Bishops have given thanks for the cessation of hostilities; they have mourned the passing of presidents. Here the faithful have assembled with calls for justice, world peace and brotherhood, here the ecumenical spirit was launched. The exuberance of diocesan youth has been heard. The Cathedral has nurtured the various ethnic groups - the Italian, Polish, Lithuanian, the Lebanese, and now the Hispanic cultures. It has seen the convocation of two diocesan synods; it has hosted the various cultural institutions of the community.

And yet it has remained the parish church for its parishioners. Here they have worship Sunday after Sunday; here they have been nurtured by the sacramental life of the Church. It has been and is now the House of God and the gateway to Heaven. Proud of their commitment, they have shouldered its burdens, gloried in its honors.

St. Joseph Cathedral embarks on its second century with confidence and gratitude to God, holding fast to the chair of episcopal authority. Manchester's bishops have emblazoned on their escutcheons that Christ is the Rock, and that His kingdom, with the prayers of Our Lady and St. Joseph, will forever proclaim unity, truth, charity and peace. The future is in safe hands.