

APPENDIX T

HISTORICAL NOTES (1890-2001)

1. First General Synod September 1893

The origins of the movement for a national and representative body for Anglicans in Canada can be traced through the growth of diocesan and provincial synods as well as to the effects of Confederation, particularly as it took hold in the West. The Canadian bishops, in their Pastoral issued following the first session of the General Synod in September 1893 referred specifically to Confederation saying, "The results of that union are familiar to all of us. They foreshadow the advantages which we may look to from a union of all our Dioceses under the General Synod".

2. Winnipeg Conference 1890

A preparatory conference was held in Winnipeg during August 1890. The Winnipeg Conference proposed that the General Synod would have "supreme authority in all legislative and administrative matters of general importance to the Church in British North America." The results of the conference were referred to the Provincial Synods of Canada and Rupert's Land and to the dioceses of the civil jurisdictions of British Columbia and Newfoundland. The author of the first Constitution was Strachan Bethune, then Chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal. The Solemn Declaration specifically affirmed the communion of the Church with the Church of England Throughout the world. As the Church in Canada is not an established but a voluntary association, this was not understood as a legal connection.

3. Role of the General Synod

The Pastoral of 1893 stressed that diocesan powers would be undiminished and that "deeper meaning and fresh energy will be infused into them". Among the major concerns of the General Synod were to be church teaching and discipline, including the Prayer Book, missionary work, clergy education and pensions, union with other churches and social concerns of national importance. The bishops urged particular attention to the question of religious education in the public schools and the Lord's Day observance

4. Youth Members

Official youth observers were present in 1967 and 1969. In 1971, an amendment to the Declaration of Principles provided for the election by the National Executive Council of fifteen young people as members of the synod. In 1986 a further amendment extended the 1971 provision by giving each diocese and the Canadian Forces the right to elect one youth member, thus increasing the diocesan and Canadian Forces representation by one. In 1995, the age of youth members was changed to be from sixteen to twenty-five years.

5. Two Houses

The General Synod was organized into two Houses following the English model of Convocation with bishops constituting the Upper House and members of the clergy and laity together the Lower House. Although joint sessions were held, for decision-making purposes the two Houses met separately and under distinct rules of order until 1967. In 1969, a General Synod motion unified the Houses while providing for the continuance of voting by Orders.

6. Robert Machray First Primate

Between 1890 and 1893, the role of the General Synod, its legislative or coercive authority, as well as its effective spheres of action were thoroughly debated. The centralizing thrust of the Declaration of Principles was modified, the members concluding that the words "shall have authority and jurisdiction" were not to be understood as conferring exclusive jurisdiction. Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, was elected the first "Primate of All Canada" in 1893. The original Constitution provided for the election of the Primate by the House of Bishops from among the metropolitans and the bishops of dioceses not included in any province. This provision continued in force until 1931.

7. The Primacy

The General Synod of 1931 approved three recommendations made by the Anglican National Commission regarding the Primacy:

- a) That the office of Primate be enlarged.
- b) That the Primate be elected by the General Synod. (In 1934 Archbishop Derwyn Trevor Owen was the first Primate to be so elected.)
- c) That a fixed Primatial See be established.

8. Primatial See

In 1952, the General Synod appointed a Joint See Commission on a Primatial See. In 1955 the Joint Commission recommended the creation of a small See in the vicinity of Ottawa to which the Dioceses of The Arctic, Moosonee, Keewatin and Yukon would be attached, forming a fifth Province. This was rejected by the General Synod in 1959. In 1969, following the restructuring of the General Synod, a new Commission on the Primacy was established. The Canon on the Primacy was amended to require the Primate to maintain an office at the national headquarters of the Church, with a pastoral relationship to the whole Church, but no fixed Primatial See.

9. Diocese of Newfoundland

In 1949 the Diocese of Newfoundland was admitted to the General Synod and became part of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada. In 1975 the General Synod approved the division of the Diocese of Newfoundland into three: the Diocese of Central Newfoundland, the Diocese of Eastern Newfoundland and Labrador and the Diocese of Western Newfoundland.

10. Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces

In 1952, the General Synod authorized the appointment of a Bishop Ordinary to the Canadian Forces. The Right Reverend Ivor Arthur Norris served from then until his death in 1969. In 1972 the House of Bishops stated as policy that the Bishop Ordinary would not at the same time be responsible for full-time ministry in a diocese. This policy was re-affirmed in 1977. Since 1969, Bishop H.F.G. Appleyard (appointed 1970), Archbishop G.F.C. Jackson (appointed 1977), Archbishop R.L. Seaborn (appointed 1980), Bishop J.C.M. Clarke (appointed 1986) and Bishop G.R. Hatton (appointed September 1991) have served in this capacity. Bishop A.S. Hutchison (appointed 1997) is the current Bishop Ordinary.

11. Board of Missions and MSCC.

In 1896, a plan for a General Board of Missions was adopted and, in 1902, following the adoption of a Canon for the Missionary Society of the Church in Canada (MSCC), the General Synod sought and received legislation from the federal parliament for the Missionary Society's incorporation. This legislation was drafted by F.H. Gisborne, then Chancellor of the Diocese of Ottawa. Rev. Dr. L. Norman Tucker was appointed the society's first General secretary. In 1911, the General Synod enacted a Canon providing for the establishment and episcopal oversight of missionary dioceses in territories beyond Canada. The first bishop elected under this Canon was William Charles White, for the Diocese of Honan, China. The Canon was repealed in 1962. General secretaries of the M.S.C.C. were Canon Sydney Gould (1910-1938), Canon Leonard A. Dixon (1935-1959) and Canon A.H. Davis (1959-1967).

12. Supreme Court of Appeal

A Canon was enacted in 1896 providing for a Supreme Court of Appeal. On April 4-6, 1989, the Supreme Court of Appeal met for the first time to determine the legality and validity of consecrations and ordinations performed using the Anglican Book of Alternative Services, 1984. The Court met in Winnipeg in response to a civil suit filed by a Regina parishioner, Donald Maclean, which challenged the validity of Bishop Eric Bays' consecration. The Most Reverend Michael Peers, Primate, was President of the Court. The judges were as follows:

Ms. Linda Barry-Hollowell
The Right Reverend Arthur Brown
The Venerable Robert Grigg
The Most Reverend Reginald Hollis
The Reverend Canon Donald Landon
The Very Reverend Austin Munroe
Ms. Joan Werrun
The Honourable Mr. Justice John Wright

The Court rendered a unanimous verdict that the services of The Book of Alternative Services are legally and theologically valid. Two judges wrote independent decisions.

13. Meetings of the General Synod

Initially, the Constitution provided for meetings every fifth year. After General Synod 1902, the three year interval was adopted and Meetings operated, except during war-time, until 1965. Between 1967 and 1977 the General Synod met every two years. Before the Twenty-Ninth session, in 1980, there was again a three year interval. There has never been agreement, despite several attempts, to hold the General Synod at a specific time of year. The principle of rotating the location of the meeting among dioceses is followed.

14. Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia

In 1911 also, two Canons were enacted allowing the creation of the Ecclesiastical Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario. Bishops Charles Hamilton and Frederick DuVernet were elected the first metropolitans of these new provinces by their respective Houses of Bishops.

15. Prayer Book

In 1918 the General Synod received and accepted a revised Prayer Book. The twentieth session in 1959 approved a revised Draft Book of Common Prayer. The twenty-first session in 1962 enacted legislation which made the 1959 revision "the authorized Book of Common Prayer for use throughout said Church".

16. General Board of Religious Education - G.B.R.E

Under a new Canon, The Sunday School Commission became The General Board of Religious Education. Rev. Dr. R.A. Hiltz was appointed the first general secretary. He served in that office from 1919 to 1950. His successor, Rev. Dr. A. Harding Priest, served from 1950-1958. He was succeeded by Canon Michael Creal and he in turn by Canon (later Bishop) David Somerville, and then by Canon Philip Jefferson.

In 1920, two Sunday School publishing houses were purchased and amalgamated with the Lantern Slide Department to become the Supplies Department, with R.S. Mason as secretary. On June 1, 1922 the Editorial Department and Supplies Department were amalgamated under the management of D.B. Rogers. One of its major tasks was the production of The Christian Truth and Life Sunday School Series.

In 1958, Canon P.C. Jefferson succeeded Dr. Rogers as editorial secretary and the department produced the Parish Education Program in the early 1960s.

17. Anglican Book Centre

In 1953 the Anglican Book Centre was established to care for the distribution of the work of the G.B.R.E. Dr. Max Parker became its director in 1954 and was succeeded by the Rev. Michael Lloyd, who was director from 1968 to 1995. Following approval of the strategic plan, *Preparing the Way*, by General Synod, 1995, the Anglican Book Centre became a sub-committee of the Information Resources Committee

18. Department of Christian Social Service - D.C.S.S.

The Canon for the Department of Christian Social Service was approved in 1918. Its general secretaries were Canon C.W. Vernon (1918-1934), Canon W.W. Judd (1936-1956), Reverend (later Bishop) Leonard F. Hatfield (1956-1961) and Canon Maurice P. Wilkinson (1961-1968).

19. Incorporation

The General Synod was itself incorporated by federal legislation in 1921 and, in 1926 and 1927, legislation respecting the General Synod investment funds was enacted by the Province of Ontario. This legislation continued in force until 1951 when, following the recommendation of a committee of the Executive Council, Mr. V.S. McCleneghan sponsored a new federal Act.

20. Pensions

The first Canon on pensions was adopted by the General Synod in 1921 following the work of the Beneficiary Funds Committee and the first actuary, Professor M.A. Mackenzie. Its purpose was to see that every diocese set up a pension fund and that each diocese gave service credit for total years served in Canada. In 1928 the pension office was opened under the direction of Mr. G.E. Main. In 1931 Professor Mackenzie introduced a new Canon to the General Synod. In 1934, on second reading, the General Synod rejected those provisions which would have based pensions received on stipend received and continued a policy of benefits based on length of service. In 1952, a new Canon approved the principle of an actuarially-based pension plan but did not accept either a wage-related benefit or the concept of an earned pension. In 1954, Captain E.T.C. Orde became the pensions officer. In 1959, the General Synod finally approved a wage-related plan. With the entry of the Diocese of Quebec in 1969 and the Diocese of Niagara in 1989, only the Diocese of Montreal is not a participant. The Ven. G.E. Hobson was Director of Pensions from 1971 to 1986 and was succeeded by Mrs. Jenny Mason. In 1969 the Continuing Education Plan was established. The pension office is also responsible for the administration of retirement savings and group insurance programs.

21. Change of Name

In 1955, after several years of debate, the name of the Church was changed from the Church of England in Canada to The Anglican Church of Canada. All legislation was amended accordingly. As an expression of the Church's place within modern Canadian society, in 1977 the General Synod adopted as the French equivalent l'Église Episcopale du Canada. This action was incorporated into Canon I at the 1983 Session. At the 1989 Session of General Synod, the name was changed to l'Église anglicane du Canada.

22. Hymn Book

The Twenty-Second Session (1965) authorized the General Synod to participate with The United Church of Canada in the publication of a Hymn Book. The joint committee appointed to undertake this work reported to the Twenty-Fifth Session (1971). In 1995, General Synod approved the publication of a new Hymn Book and "Common Praise" was launched in 1998.

23. Canon on Marriage

The General Synod first enacted a Canon on Marriage in 1902. In 1946 the Canon was amended allowing a bishop to issue a certificate declaring a finding of annulment where a civil divorce had been granted and thereby permitting a second marriage in the Church. In 1967 the General Synod gave final approval to a new Canon on Marriage in the Church. This Canon was the result of the Report of the Marriage and Related Matters Commission (1955) under the chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. Stanley Steer. The Canon makes provision for the re-marriage of divorced persons in the Church. Citing the influence of improved ecumenical relationships, the commission's majority concluded that "the Christian doctrine of lifelong marriage can best be upheld in our society by the provision of certain carefully defined exceptions". In 1989, second reading was given to multiple amendments to the Canon.

24. Plan of Union

In 1965 the General Synod accepted the *Principles of Union* and authorized the formation of a General Commission on Church Union in co-operation with The United Church of Canada. The *Plan of Union* was presented to the executive bodies of both Churches and that of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in 1973. A draft amendment to the Constitution on Procedures to Effect Union was approved in 1973 but tabled in 1975. It has not been re-introduced. After intensive debate, particularly by the General Synod in 1975, the National Executive Council withdrew from this formal relationship on January 31, 1976.

25. Anglican Foundation

The Anglican Foundation was established in 1957 to raise funds for the assistance of the church in any part of Canada in the form of grants and loans. (*See Appendix O*)

26. Primate's World Relief and Development Fund - PWRDF

In 1959, provision was made for a Primate's World Relief Fund. Later an expanded purpose of the fund was indicated by changing its name to The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund/le Fonds du primat pour le secours et le développement mondial. In 2001 PWRDF/FPSDM was incorporated as a legally separate organization working in close cooperation with parishes, dioceses and national programs as the international development ministry of The Anglican Church of Canada. (*See Appendix P.*)

27. Restructuring

In 1967, the General Synod committees were restructured, the departments of the national office of the Church reorganized and the work combined into one program. In 1995, in response to a strategic plan, General Synod restructured its committees and councils, and the staff structure of the national office was realigned in accordance with the plan.

28. Church House

In 1922, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto, was purchased by MSCC from the YMCA with an annex being added in 1927-28, and 596 Jarvis being purchased in 1945. The front half of the present 600 Jarvis Street was built in 1953. The rear half of the building was erected in 1961; it included the 1927 annex and the boardroom. To achieve this 596 and 604 were demolished. In 1999 General Synod entered into an agreement with a real estate developer to re-locate Church House to new premises on Hayden Street behind the present building. Following relocation, sometime in 2003, 600 Jarvis Street will be demolished and a new multi-purpose building will be erected. General Synod has the option of locating the bookstore on this site.

29. Ordination of Women

In accordance with Resolution 35 of the 1968 of Lambeth Conference, the 1969 General Synod Women requested the Primate to name a task force to study the question of ordination of women to the priesthood. In 1972, the General Synod accepted the principle of the admission of women to Holy Orders. This was reaffirmed in 1975 at which time the Conscience Clause was passed. The first women were ordained in November 1976 and, in 1986, the Conscience Clause was rescinded. In February 1994, Victoria Matthews was the first woman elected and consecrated as suffragan bishop in the Diocese of Toronto.

30. Book of Alternative Services

The 1969 General Synod moved that recommendations be made concerning services of worship, the Prayer Services Book and Hymnal. In 1971 the Doctrine and Worship Committee reported it was undertaking preparation of a Canadian modern language liturgy following the outline prepared by inter-Anglican scholars. During the next several years a liturgical series was developed with a distinctive format to facilitate distribution, study and use, where appropriate, throughout the Church. Liturgies prepared in this manner were Christian Initiation, Marriage, Institution and Induction, the Holy Eucharist, the Burial Office and the Ordinal. In 1980, the General Synod directed the committee to proceed with the development of a Book of Alternative Services comprised of the services in the present Canadian Anglican Liturgical Series, revised where necessary, together with similar other services which were presented at the 1983 General Synod. The General Synod authorized the committee to complete the preparation. The Book of Alternative Services was published in 1985.

31. Staff Officers

During the 1950's there was considerable discussion about executive staff for the General Synod. Dr. R.A. Hiltz was appointed Acting Executive Secretary at the beginning of the decade. In 1953 he was succeeded in that office by Canon H.R. Hunt. The title of General Secretary was adopted in 1954. Mr. John Ligertwood was appointed General Treasurer in 1955. Some twenty-five years later "General" was deleted from the title.

32. Officers of the General Synod

In 1983, canonical provision was made for the appointment of a Chancellor and Vice Chancellor. At the same time the office of Registrar was abolished and its responsibilities included in those of the Chancellor. R.H. Soward served as Chancellor from 1983 to 1987. D.H. Wright served as Chancellor from 1987- 1999. R.C. Stevenson was appointed in 1999. J.H.C. Harradence became Vice-Chancellor in 1986.

In 1998, General Synod made provision for the election by the Council of the General Synod of two "at-large" Officers. Also at that Synod, it was agreed that the Treasurer would no longer be an Officer.

33. Bicentenary of the Episcopate

On October 18, 1987, a service of witness was held to mark the climax of a year-long celebration of the bicentennial of the Anglican Episcopate in Canada. Commemorating the arrival of Bishop Charles Inglis in Halifax in 1787 were 8,000 people from the Maritimes and 600 dignitaries, including all bishops and the members of the National Executive Council.

34. Commemorative Stamp

On November 1, 1988, Canada Post issued a stamp honouring Bishop Inglis as founder of King's-Edgehill School in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

35. Native Suffragan Bishops

In 1989, Charles Arthurson, a Cree, was ordained Suffragan Bishop for the diocese of Saskatchewan, with responsibility for native congregations and native clergy. Gordon Beardy, an Oji-Cree, was ordained Suffragan Bishop for the diocese of Keewatin in 1993 and Bishop in 1996. He served as Bishop until the Fall of 2001. In the diocese of the Arctic, Paul Idlout was ordained as an Inuk Suffragan Bishop in 1996 for Baffin and Keewatin and in 1999, Andrew Atagotaaluk was ordained Suffragan for Nunavik.

36. Native Convocations

Held in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, from September 28 to October 5, 1988, this gathering of 180 Native people included nearly all the Native clergy from across Canada and was the first such gathering of Native Anglicans. A second convocation was held in August 1993 in Minaki, Ontario, at which the Primate delivered an apology for injuries done in the residential school system. Since then Anglican Indigenous Circles have been held in Lethbridge, Alberta, 1997; and Port Elgin, Ontario, 2000.

37. Mission Statement

In 1992, General Synod adopted a Mission Statement of The Anglican Church of Canada as follows:

As a partner in the worldwide Anglican Communion and in the universal Church, we proclaim and celebrate the gospel of Jesus Christ in worship and action.

We value our heritage of biblical faith, reason, liturgy, tradition, bishops and synods, and the rich variety of our life in community.

We acknowledge that God is calling us to greater diversity of membership, wider participation in ministry and leadership, better stewardship in God's creation and a stronger resolve in challenging attitudes and structures that cause injustice.

Guided by the Holy Spirit, we commit ourselves to respond to this call in love and service and so more fully live the life of Christ.

Enoncé de Mission

En tant que partenaires à part entière de la communion anglicane internationale et de l'Église universelle, nous proclamons et célébrons l'Évangile de Jésus-Christ par notre liturgie et nos gestes.

Nous accordons une place de choix à notre héritage composé de notre foi biblique, de raison, de liturgie, de tradition, de notre épiscopat et de nos synodes, et de la grande richesse de notre vie en communauté.

Nous reconnaissons que Dieu nous appelle à une plus grande diversification dans notre communauté chrétienne, à une participation plus étendue dans le ministère et dans les prises de décision, à un engagement plus profond dans la création que Dieu nous a confiée, et à une remise en question des attitudes et des structures qui causent des injustices.

Guidés par l'Esprit-Saint, nous nous engageons à répondre à ces appels avec amour et esprit de service, vivant ainsi plus profondément la vie du Christ.

38. Centennial

The centennial of the General Synod was celebrated during the triennium 1992-1995. A centennial hymn was written by Anna Briggs of Nova Scotia, Patrick Wedd of Montreal composed the music and Jerry Brown of New Brunswick designed a centennial logo.

A national service of recollection and thanksgiving was celebrated throughout the Church on September 12, 1993.