

BISHOP, Rue

Toponymie & Plans



archives  
municipales

VOUS NOUS OBLIGERIEZ EN NOUS RETOURNANT

LE DOSSIER DANS LE PLUS BREF DÉLAI.

Rue Dorchester

Rue Ste-Catherine

Eglise  
St-James  
The Apostles  
construite  
en 1864

Rue Bishop

Rue Sherbrooke

Cedée par Succ. W.E. Phillips - 4 juin 1887 - D.B. 12, fol. 291

Cedée par Succ. W.E. Phillips - 4 juin 1887 - D.B. 12, fol. 291

(1)

(2)

Entre la rue Dorchester et la rue Ste-Catherine:

(1) Apparemment, cette section de voie fut ouverte vers 1865 par M. Chas Phillips. Le plan de Montréal par Plunkett & Brady, daté de 1866-1867, nous fait voir cette section de voie comme étant ouverte, de la rue Dorchester à la rue Ste-Catherine. Toutefois, on ne désigne pas le nom de cette voie au plan susdit.

Lors de la mise en force du cadastre dans le quartier St-Antoine, en 1870, cette section de voie est désignée sous le nom de rue Stanley au plan qui a servi à l'établissement dudit cadastre. Dans l'acte de cession de la rue Bishop, entre les rues Dorchester et Sherbrooke, le 4 juin 1887, par la Succession W.E. Phillips, on mentionne les noms de Henri STANLEY Phillips et de Georgiana Duff STANLEY, veuve de William Edmond Phillips.

Au plan de Montréal, année 1870, par Roberts, Reinholds & Co cette section de voie est désignée sous le nom de rue Fulford.

Cette section de voie est appelée rue Phillip sur un plan de Montréal, dont la date (apparemment 1875) ainsi que le nom de l'auteur ne sont pas mentionnés.

Au plan du quartier Saint-Antoine, homologué par la Cour Supérieure le 27 mars 1877, cette section de voie est appelée rue Bishop.

Au Bottin d'adresses de l'année 1877-78, cette voie est mentionnée pour la première fois. On la désigne sous le nom de rue Bishop.

Aux planches d'atlas par Hopkins, en 1879, cette section de voie est appelée rue Stanley.

Aux planches d'atlas par Goad, en 1881, cette section de rue est désignée sous le nom de rue Bishop.

(2) Entre la rue Ste-Catherine et la rue Sherbrooke:

Cette section de voie fut homologuée par la Cour Supérieure, sous le nom de rue Bishop, le 27 mars 1877. Apparemment, la rue Bishop, dans les limites susdites fut ouverte vers 1887, alors que le plan de subdivision de cette voie fut déposé au Bureau d'Enregistrement provincial, le 7 octobre 1886 par C.W. Phillips, H. Stanley Phillips, Georgiana D. Stanley Phillips, Tutrice de Allan A. Phillips et William E. Phillips. Cette voie fut cédée à la Ville, sous le nom de rue Bishop, par la Succession W.E. Phillips, le 4 juin 1887.

EGLISE ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE  
angle nord-ouest des rues  
Ste-Catherine et Bishop.  
(RITE ANGLICAN)

EXTRAIT DU ROLE DE COTISATION FONCIERE

Année 1864

"Building unfinished"

Rev'd Dr Ellegood, Trustee

(Recherche par M. Paul Gauthier  
février 1941)



FAMILLE PHILLIPS

propriétaire de la terre où se sont ouvertes  
les rues Crescent et Bishop

CHARLES PHILLIPS

et Ann Bain, son épouse.

Par testament daté le 9 mai 1872, Charles Phillips  
donne la jouissance de ses biens à son épouse, pour  
la vie durant de celle-ci; les biens iront ensuite  
aux héritiers de son neveu, William Edmund Phillips,  
lequel est décédé vers 1855.

Le 8 juillet 1886, un partage a lieu par lequel  
les biens vont, pour une part à la légataire susdite,  
Mme Ann Bain, veuve de Charles Phillips et, pour  
une autre part aux héritiers de William Edmund Phil-  
lips. L'entente entre les parties contractantes a eu  
lieu à la suite de démêlés devant les cours de justice.

HERITIERS DE WILLIAM EDMUND PHILLIPS

Son épouse: Georgiana Duff Stanley, (veuve)

Ses enfants: Georgina Alice Phillips  
épouse de Duncan Ewen Bowie  
Charles William Phillips  
Henry Stanley Phillips  
(Mineurs) Allan Arthur Phillips  
William Elgood Phillips  
(Ces deux derniers enfants sont inscrits  
comme mineurs à l'acte du 4 juin 1887  
par lequel les héritiers de William  
Edmund Phillips cèdent la rue Bishop  
à la Ville.)



RUE BISHOP

Notes pouvant aider à retracer l'origine du nom de la rue Bishop.

L'église St. James The Apostle, située angle de la rue Bishop et de la rue Ste-Catherine fut construite en 1864.

La construction de cette église fut l'oeuvre du Révérend Jacob Ellegood, pasteur de l'Eglise Anglicane.

Le Révérend Francis Fulford, Evêque protestant de Montréal et Métropolitain du Canada, est décédé le 9 septembre 1868, lors de l'ouverture de la première assemblée du Synode protestant provincial, tenue à Montréal. (Ex: History of the Diocese of Montreal, by J. D. Borthwick, fol.23) *→ triennale*

Mme Charles Phillips, épouse du propriétaire des terrains sur lesquels furent ouverts les rues Bishop et Crescent, était une bienfaitrice de l'église St-James The Apostle, sise à l'angle des rues Bishop et Ste-Catherine, ainsi qu'en fait foi l'extrait ci-après du volume "History of the Diocese of Montreal" p. 124:

"PHILLIPS, MRS CHARLES. - The Bishop says in 1892:  
"By the will of this wealthy lady, lately deceased,  
"the Sustentation fund has been further endowed with  
"\$10,000, the Montreal Diocesan Theological College  
"and the Church of St. James the Aposle each with a  
like amount, and Trinity Church with \$5,000. ....  
.....

Dans l'acte de cession de la rue Bishop à la Ville de Montréal, le 4 juin 1887, nous voyons le nom de William Ellegood Phillips, fils mineur de feu William Edmond Phillips et de Dame Georgiana Duff Stanley, son épouse.

Lennoxville University or Bishop's College -

Although not entirely belonging to the Diocese of Montreal, it must be mentioned in connection with, as both the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal are equally participants in its operations.

This Institution, Bishop/s College, was originally inaugurated by the efforts of the late Bishop Mountain of Quebec, and the late Bishop Fulford, of Montreal. ....

Ex: Hist. of the Diocese of Montreal, p. 221.

Rue BISHOP

Origin of the name

On Plunkett & Brady's plan, for 1866-67, the above street is shown as being opened from Dorchester to Ste-Catherine streets, but it bears no name.

On the cadastral plan of St. Antoine Ward, in 1870, the same street is shown under the name of Stanley, but on the homologation plan of the said ward, as confirmed by the Superior Court, on March 27th 1877, the street now running from Dorchester Street to Sherbrooke street is called Bishop street. For the first time also, in 1877-1878 issue, mention of Bishop street is made in the Lovell's Montreal Directory.

A few years later, on June 7th 1887, the whole street was ceded to the City of Montreal by Mrs Georgiana Duff Stanley, widow of William Edmund Phillips, and their children (Georgina-Alice, Charles-William, Henry-Stanley, Allan Arthur and William Ellegood Phillips).

Respecting the origin of the name of Bishop as adopted for the denomination of that street, up to the present, careful searches through the municipal documents have proved quite unfruitful. Undoubtedly, the name of Bishop was not given to the said street by the Civic Authorities.

However, without abandoning the hope of arriving at a final conclusion, we have extended our searches still further with the following result:

- a) The church of St. James the Apostle was built in 1864 on its present site, which formerly was part of the property of Mr. Charles Phillips;
- b) When the street officially became known as "Bishop", in 1877, Mrs (Wid.) Charles Phillips was the proprietor thereof;
- c) From a historical note appearing at page 124 of the volume: "History of the Diocese of Montreal", it can be surmised that Mrs Charles Phillips had been one of the great benefactors of the Anglican Church in Montreal. In her will, made in 1892, she bequeathed to St. James the Apostle Church, among other beneficiaries, the sum of \$10,000.
- d) In 1859 the Anglican Bishop of Montréal, the Right Reverend Francis Fulford, was raised to the office of Metropolitan of Canada by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Bishop Fulford died on September 9th 1868.

From the above, we might reasonably suppose that Mrs Phillips, who was closely connected with the work of her church, had wanted to honor the memory of the first metropolitan bishop of Canada by christening, by the name of "Bishop" the street located on her property and beside which the Church of St. James the Apostle was already erected.

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES, MONTREAL,  
February, 11th 1941.



Phillips s'était toujours  
montré grande bienfaitrice  
de l'église anglicane à Montréal.  
En 1892, dans son testament,  
elle avantageait entre autres  
l'église St James the apostle  
d'un don de \$10.000.

Étant liée de près  
aux hommes du diocèse anglican  
de Montréal, il est tout à  
penser que Mme Phillips a  
tenu à rappeler dignement  
la mémoire du Right Revd.  
Francis Fulford, évêque  
anglican de Montréal et  
devenu archevêque de Montréal  
et de l'Ontario en 1859 par Sa Majesté  
la Reine Victoria. L'évêque  
Fulford décéda en 1868.  
C'est pourquoi



d En 1859, l'évêque anglican  
de Montréal le Right Revd.  
Francis Fulford était élevé  
au titre de Metropolitan of  
Canada par S.M. la reine  
Victoria. L'évêque Fulford  
est décédé en 1868

De ce qui précède on pourrait  
raisonnablement conclure  
que Mme Phillips, se trouvant  
mielle de près aux œuvres  
de son église, aurait tenu  
à baptiser elle-même  
son nom de Bishop. C'est  
en bordure de laquelle  
à honorer la mémoire du  
premier évêque métropolitain  
du Canada en baptisant elle-même  
du nom de Bishop, la rue  
située sur sa propriété et  
en bordure de laquelle  
était déjà construite l'église St James the 1<sup>st</sup>.

4 juin 1887.

~~Dame Georgina~~  
Dame Georgina Alice Phillips wife of  
Duncan Eben Bowie (de mtl)

Charles William Phillips (de Berthier)

Henry Stanley Phillips (de mtl)

William Robt. tutor of  
Allan Arthur Phillips child of  
late William Edmond Phillips with  
Dame Georgiana Duff Stanley  
now his widow.

John Kalston tutor  
of William Elegg Phillips  
minor child of <sup>late</sup> William Edmond  
Phillips with Dame Georgiana  
Duff Stanley

Dame Georgiana Duff Stanley

Cedent rues Bishop & Crescent  
de Dorchester à Sherbrooke

4 June 1887  
suite

(2)

Said strips of land belong to the said parties who are proprietors in virtue of the following titles to wit: they form part of a property acquired by the said late Charles Phillips from the Hon James Reid by deed of sale passed on the 6th sept: 1842

By his last will made before witnesses at Wilmington in the state of Carolina, one of the United States of America, on the 9th day of May 1872 ----- the said late Charles Phillips bequeathed all his real estate and his personal property to said Dame Ann Dain his wife for and during the term of her natural life and after her death to his nephew William E. Phillips then of the City of Montreal and now deceased and to the heirs and assigns of the latter.

The said William E Phillips also made his last will before J. S. Hunter on the 11th day of April 1855

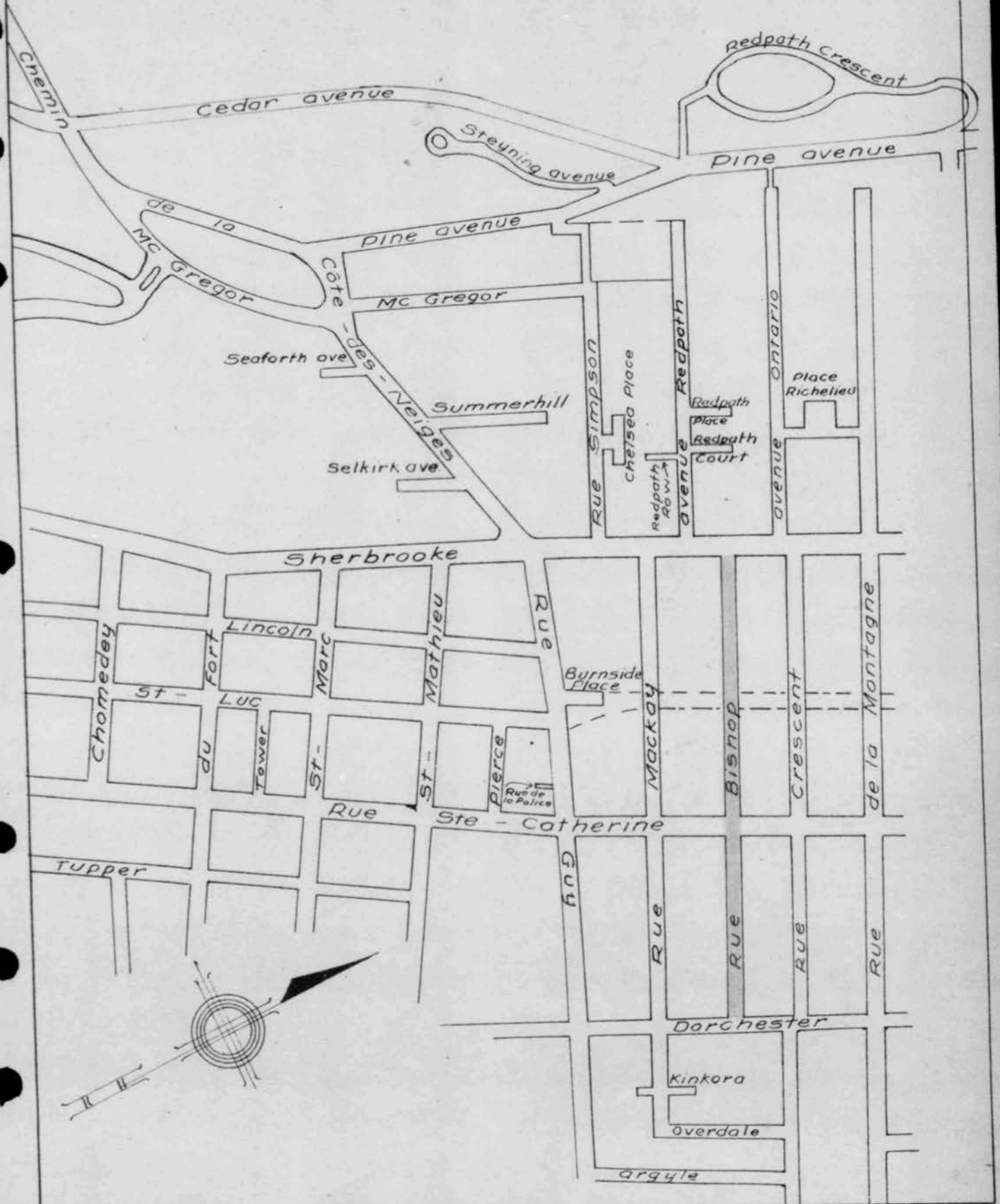
William E. Phillips leaving  
issue of his marriage with  
the said Dame Georgiana Deff  
Stanley to wit = the said Dame  
Georgiana Alice Phillips wife of  
uncan Even Bowie  
Charles William Phillips  
Henry Stanley Phillips  
Allan Arthur Phillips  
William Ellegood Phillips.

(Le 8 juil 1886, par un acte notarié,  
une entente avait été conclue par  
laquelle Dame Ann Bain, épouse de  
feu Charles Phillips devenait propriétaire  
de certains lots pendant que les ~~frères~~  
enfants de ~~feu~~ feu William E. Phillips  
maintenaient possession du reste des  
propriétés de feu Charles Phillips, decédé  
en Caroline - apparemment sans postérité -  
et qui avait institué son épouse, Ann  
Bain sa légataire universelle sa vie  
durant avec jouissance de ses biens après  
quoi ceux-ci iraient à William E.  
Phillips et à sa postérité.



# Rue Bishop

PARC MONT-ROYAL



Archives municipales de Montréal, le 17 août 1948

rue BISHOP

angle rue DORCHESTER

LE TRÈS REVEREND FRANCIS FULFORD

premier évêque anglican de Montréal

La résidence jadis occupée par l'évêque Fulford, angle des rues Dorchester et Bishop fait maintenant place à l'immeuble occupé par la Société Radio-Canada.

Causerie par Léon Trépanier, O.B.E.  
Poste CBF, Société Radio-Canada  
Vendredi le 28 octobre 1949

Dans quelque temps, tous les services de la Société Radio-Canada auront été logés dans leur propre immeuble, rue Dorchester ouest, coin Bishop, où s'éleva, de 1930 à 1948, un spacieux hôtel.

L'édifice transformé occupera en somme un coin du Vieux Montréal, un coin plein de souvenirs historiques et le fait que le site de cet immeuble était occupé, il y a près de cent ans, par la demeure du premier évêque anglican de Montréal, le très révérend Francis Fulford, nous fournit l'occasion d'évoquer en même temps la noble figure de Monseigneur Ignace Bourget, deuxième titulaire du siège épiscopal de Montréal.

L'incident que nous allons raconter, survenu quelques mois à peine, après l'incendie du Parlement à Montréal et les émeutes sanglantes qui l'avaient accompagné, montre bien que les rapprochements, dans le domaine religieux, étaient beaucoup plus faciles, à cette époque agitée, qu'entre différentes factions raciales ou politiques.

En 1850, l'église anglicane du Canada, dont la juridiction relevait dans le temps, directement de Londres, réclame la division de la province en deux diocèses, dont un à Montréal, l'autre ayant déjà son siège à Québec.

Ce fut alors que Londres désigna comme premier évêque anglican de Montréal, le révérend Francis Fulford, pasteur du Curzon Chapel de Londres et il fut consacré évêque dans l'abbaye de Westminster.

C'est le 13 septembre 1850 que le nouvel évêque arriva à Montréal. Quelle ne fut pas sa surprise quand, au débarcadère, il vit s'avancer, en tête de la communauté anglicane de Montréal, l'évêque catholique de la ville, Monseigneur Ignace Bourget.

Ce dernier tendit la main au prélat anglican et indiquant la foule, émue par ce spectacle: "VOICI, TRÈS REVEREND, LE TROUPEAU QUI ATTEND SON PASTEUR".

Cet incident, mesdames et messieurs, fut le début, entre ces deux prélats, de confessions religieuses différentes, d'une amitié qui dura toute leur vie.

ARCHIVES MUNICIPALES  
MONTRÉAL

(suite feuille suivante)

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

6 mars 1953 BGM

Durant les années qui suivirent, aux réunions où les chefs religieux étaient invités, les deux prélats prenaient place l'un à côté de l'autre, et lorsque le Très Révérend Fulford mourut le 9 septembre 1868, alors que le synode de son diocèse était en session, le bourdon de la vieille église Notre-Dame à la Place d'armes mêla son glas funèbre à la cloche de la Christ Church Cathedral.

L'année suivante, William Workman, maire de Montréal et Charles J. Coursol qui devait deux ans après, lui succéder à ce poste, ayant tous deux fait don à la ville d'un terrain pour l'ouverture d'une nouvelle voie, demandèrent que l'on désignât la nouvelle rue du nom de FULFORD, en souvenir du prélat anglican décédé.

Comme la résidence du Lord Bishop occupait l'angle de Dorchester, on décida plus tard de désigner du nom de BISHOP, la rue transversale, nom qu'elle a conservé depuis.

En 1858, l'évêque Fulford allait habiter voisin de sa nouvelle cathédrale, entre Union et University, rue Ste-Catherine et l'année suivante Thomas Kay, un industriel, faisait l'acquisition de l'ancien presbytère anglican de la rue Dorchester. Ce fut William Frederic Kay, conseiller municipal de Montréal, de 1869 à 1872 et échevin du quartier St-Antoine, en 1873 et 1874, qui occupa la maison jusqu'en 1877.

La propriété passa successivement entre plusieurs mains jusqu'en 1949, alors que la Société Radio-Canada en fit l'acquisition.

Pour ceux d'entre vous, mesdames et messieurs, que les mutations de propriétés peuvent intéresser, je rappellerai que l'avènement du cadastre à Montréal, ne remonte qu'à l'année 1870, et c'est ce qui fait que le numérotage des rues et leur appellation donnaient lieu quelque fois à de la confusion.

C'est ainsi que la rue Bishop, avant qu'elle ne reçût cette désignation s'appelait STANLEY, alors que nous avions déjà une rue STANLEY, s'étendant, comme l'autre, de Ste-Catherine à Sherbrooke.

Lorsque se fera l'inauguration du nouvel immeuble de la Société Radio-Canada, rue Dorchester ouest, peut-être songera-t-on à associer au nom du premier prélat anglican de Montréal qui avait fixé sa demeure sur ce site, celui de l'illustre évêque catholique de Montréal, et à rappeler l'amitié qui lia toute leur vie ces deux chefs de confessions religieuses différentes.

ARCHIVES MUNICIPALES

MONTRÉAL

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

6 mars 1953 PGM



## Of Many Things... by Edgar Andrew Collard

# The story of Bishop Street

Recently a Montrealer broke her arm in an accident and went to see her doctor. He asked her whether she had ever broken that arm before. "Yes," she replied. "I broke it gathering wild flowers on Bishop Street." Seeing the doctor's astonishment, she hastily added: "That was a long time ago. I was born on Bishop Street in 1889."

Bishop Street was once a good place for gathering flowers. The upper stretch, from St. Catherine to Sherbrooke, was opened up long after the lower stretch from St. Catherine to Dorchester. Even after the first buildings appeared above St. Catherine many vacant fields lingered. Wild flowers still grew in the deep grass. The fields extended not only over Bishop Street but eastward, where Crescent Street was later laid out.

### Lacrosse to tennis

This is not to say that this open wide area was simply farmland. Most of it was divided up into playing-fields for Montreal's various sports. In the upper portion, toward Sherbrooke Street, were the lacrosse grounds. The lower portion, toward St. Catherine, was for football. At an earlier period, in the 1860s, officers of the British garrison in Montreal had a cricket pitch on the west side; cricket continued to be played there until the street was opened. At the southeast corner of Bishop and Sherbrooke the Montreal Tennis Club had four grass courts.

Upper Bishop Street still has some interesting old houses, of the period around the turn of the century. The change of building materials between Bishop below St. Catherine, and Bishop above, is striking. In the older, lower stretch Bishop is almost entirely grey limestone. Above St. Catherine the later fashion for red Scottish sandstone is evident. Numbers 2130-2150, on the west side, a little below Sherbrooke, are good average examples of the red sandstone houses of the period.

### Peter Lyall's house

Upper Bishop Street has, in fact, what is probably one of the finest examples of red sandstone left in Montreal. This is the tremendous house on the east side, a little above St. Catherine. Of all the old mansions of Montreal this, though among the grandest, is also among the least known.

Here lived Peter Lyall, the building contractor. He was the builder of the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Macdonald Engineering Building at McGill University, the Canada Life Building, the general offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Coristine Building, the Guardian Trust, Dominion Express and Transportation buildings, the Stock Exchange on St. Francois Xavier and the Board of Trade Building on St. Sacrement.

It is scarcely surprising that a building contractor, with so many important buildings to his credit, would have drawn upon expert and confident experience when he came to build a house of his own. Nor is it surprising, as he was a Scot from Caithness, that he chose the red Scottish sandstone.

Aided by a very capable architect, the Lyall mansion on Bishop Street is a tour de force in the romantic historical style. The tall tower at the south corner, the polished marble columns on either side of the doorway, the rich stone carved with medieval faces and other antique motifs, the sense of massiveness combined with a dramatic upward surge, the magnificent wrought-iron gates leading to the stables in the rear—all have been carried out with bravura, with panache.

The effective use of red sand-

stone is also seen in the building adjoining the Lyall house, to the north. This is the Bishop's Court Apartments, built in 1904.

Here, too, the whole spirit is romantically historical; it is like an opulent bishop's palace some four centuries ago. The apartments are built round an inner courtyard, paved with stone and reached through a heavy archway. In the court some of the original green-painted metal jardinières are still in position and still overflowing with flowers.

### Victorian fantasies

Though Bishop Street between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke has these, and some other interesting old houses, it has been so much broken up by parking lots and modern features (such as Sir George Williams University) that it has lost its coherent character. Very different is the stretch of Bishop below St. Catherine.

The west side of Bishop, from below the Post office on St. Catherine Street to the CBC Building on Dorchester, is one of the few long rows of Victorian houses left in Montreal. The row is unbroken, except for a narrow intervening lane. These houses, though standing as a terrace, are not all the same. The architectural variety is fascinating.

The Victorian architect tried his best to give his houses individuality. To introduce his variations he was not only resourceful, but whimsical, even playful. He searched through old style-books. He would pick out an historical feature here, a foreign feature there. No inhibitions of artistic consistency restrained him from combining the features of different centuries and countries in the one and the same building.

From the strict standards of taste these combinations may have been deplorable. But, in an age of cement-blocked monotony, they have regained a fancy-free charm of their own.

Anyone who walks down the west



side of Bishop Street, below St. Catherine, may discover scores of Victorian architectural whimsies. The wooden upstairs balconies have woodwork in fantasy-shapes. The house numbered 1202 has delightful "roundels" in the drawing-room windows — circular stained glass inserts depicting birds. One house, near Dorchester, has, beside the ground-level door, an image niche, such as might be found in a medieval abbey.

Over the years, more and more physicians and surgeons moved to Bishop Street. They followed the custom of the day in most instances: they had their waiting-rooms and consulting-rooms on the first floor (sometimes in the basement), and their living-quarters upstairs. By 1917 Bishop had become practically the Harley Street of Montreal, so many physicians and surgeons had established themselves there.

Between Dorchester and St. Catherine were Doctors Fred J. Tees, R. P. Campbell, F. S. Patch, F. A. L. Lockhart (and Dr. Lockhart's hospital), and F. W. Gilday. On the upper half of the street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke, were Doctors David F. Gurd, Frank R. England, J. J. Gardner, E. J. O'Connor, A. P. Ship, Colin K. Russell, J. A. Williams, D. H. Ballon and F. G. Finley.

### How it got its name

Bishop Street derives its name from one of its first residents — Most Rev. Francis Fulford, the first Anglican Bishop of Montreal, and the Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in Canada. Until 1850, Montreal had formed part of the huge diocese of Quebec.

Bishop Fulford was the last bishop to be appointed to any Canadian diocese by the Crown. His successor, and all other bishops in Canada, were subsequently elected by synods in their dioceses — bodies that included both clerical and lay representatives.

Bishop Fulford was described as

a wise, imperturbable Englishman, with a "courtly attitude of high bred attention . . . which he more pointedly assumed when any one addressed him." He did a masterly work in organizing the new diocese, and establishing its institutions. While he recognized the plainer ways of a colonial community, he retained many of the Old World dignities, as when he preached wearing lavender gloves.

Bishop Fulford's palace was a large cut stone house facing Bishop Street, at the corner of Dorchester. It was demolished to make way for the Ford Hotel, now the CBC Building. His palace, though a fine building, was found to be rather too far away from town; it was too difficult of access. He left it to move to Phillips' Square, later to University Street.

The street where his other house had stood was named Fulford Street in his honor. Possibly the name became confusing; another Fulford Street ran between Notre Dame and St. Antoine. On March 27, 1877, the name was changed to Bishop Street.

### Church in the fields

The remoteness of Bishop Street, where the city faded into the country, led many to question the judgment of Rev. Jacob Ellegood, when he established the Church of St. James the Apostle at what today is the northwest corner of St. Catherine and Bishop. It was as early as 1864. But he was convinced that the city was moving westwards; he wished his church to be an outpost.

Many years later Canon Ellegood was to recall: "Our 'church in the fields' had awakened much interest, although by some persons it was considered a rash venture . . . In fact we were situated quite in the fields. A cricket ground adjoined the church. One or two among others of the most noted regiments belonging to the British Army were stationed in Montreal and some of the officers and men took part in this favorite English game.

"Many of them attended services of this church regularly. They called it, appropriately, 'St. Cricket's in the Fields.' Now and then, from its close proximity to the cricket ground, a ball came whizzing through a window of the church. In consequence of unpleasant occurrences of this nature, we deemed it expedient to put wire guards on the chancel window.

"This has all changed, as you know. Streets have been laid out in the cricket fields of the past, and substantial, handsome houses occupy the ground."

### Lots for sale

The change came when the fields above the church, and to the east of it, were put up for public auction. They belonged to the Phillips family — the same family that had donated the land where the Church of St. James the Apostle was built. H. J. Hague, K.C., remembered that auction and wrote:

"There was a great auction sale when the ground was sub-divided. (It belonged to the Phillips Estate). The auction was held on the ground conducted from a tent. I forget the name of the auctioneer, but the whole property, sub-divided, was sold off at so much a square foot. There was, naturally, a very large crowd at the auction. The land was, I think, mostly bought up by real estate dealers."

There is a sense of pause on Bishop Street today. The street is about to change and enter a new transition. So many old buildings are unlikely to remain much longer. A new Bishop Street is coming, in a form no one yet knows.

JOHN SKETCHBOOK  
Collins



HOUSE  
ON  
BISHOP  
STREET