

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

This building, situated on St. Catherine Street (West), is a good example of early English architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, tower and spire. The nave is 81 feet by 45 feet, spanned by an open timbered roof rising to the height of 45 feet, the principals of which spring from polished stone corbels. The chancel is 39 feet deep by 20 feet wide, and of proportionate height, the ceiling being "waggon headed" in shape, and decorated with gold stars on a blue ground.

The tower is on the West side of the church, distinct from the main building, but connected with it by a corridor, which, with the lower story of the tower, forms the principal entrance. The spire rises to a height of 130 feet. The chancel window consists of five compartments in width, and is finished with a rich tracery head—in the centre opening is a full-length figure of the Saviour in stained glass; the rest of the window being filled with glass of a geometrical design. Two of the side windows, and the centre lancet windows in the South gable, are also stained glass, illustrating of Scriptural subjects.

The tower and spire are the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, as a memorial of a deceased brother. In the lower story are three stained glass windows commemorative of the object, and also illustrating Scriptural subjects.

The material used for the building is Montreal stone; the roof being covered with slates from the Melbourne quarries. The church possesses a very fine organ, and we understand that a peal of bells is shortly to be placed in the tower. The seats, which are open, afford accommodation for 550 sittings. The architects are Messrs Lawford and Nelson.

TRINITY CHURCH, VIGOR SQUARE.

This noble edifice, of which we give an interior view, was opened for Divine Worship in September last. The building is in the early English style of Gothic architecture, and consists of nave and aisles, chancel, tower, and spire. The lower story of the tower, which is the only portion of it at present finished, forms the principal entrance porch; and there are, in addition, two side entrances giving access to both basement and galleries. The length of the church inside is 114 feet in the form of an aisle, is 36 feet wide by 23 feet deep. The nave is 41 feet wide, and has a groined ceiling, rising to a height of 32 ft. The molded ribs dividing the groins, spring from corbels between the nave arches—the corbels consisting of small shafts, with foliated caps and bases. The piers of the nave are formed by clustered shafts, and the moldings of the arches are bold, and well undercut. The aisles, in which the galleries are placed, are each 12 feet 6 inches wide, and have paneled plaster ceilings, with the roof timbers exposed. The front of the gallery is made to project between the nave piers in such a way as to form an agreeable variation to the usually stiff and formal outline of this feature. The body of the church is lighted by 12 windows of three lights, each with tracery heads. There are cle-



CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

restory windows over these formed in the roof. The chancel is lighted with five two-light windows, also with tracery heads. The ceiling is groined, and the ribs springing from long and slender shafts in the angles of the apse. Under the windows there is a urdoo, consisting of an arcade of small, crisp-headed arches and columns.

The side windows are glazed with quarried lights, with a stained glass margin round the different compartments. The clerestory windows are filled with stained glass of varied design. The chancel windows, of which there is only one at present completed, are to be fitted with rich stained glass. The one finished is a memorial to the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, a former Incumbent of the church.

The pulpit, reading desk and lectern, are rich and appropriate in design, the carving being particularly well executed. The pews are all open, and afford accommodation for 1,300 sittings.

Under the church is a large and well-lighted basement, 14 feet high, divided into Sunday and day school, library, class-rooms, &c.

In rear of, and attached to the church, is a building now almost completed, containing sexton's house, vestry, poor-relieving room, and steam apparatus for heating the church.

The completion of the tower and spire—the gift of William Nelson, Esq.—is already under contract, and will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. The spire will rise to a height of 218 feet.

The church is built of native limestone. The body of the work being of natural face-coursed

ashlar. The weatherings, groined and molded work are finely chiseled. The roof is covered with slate from the Eastern Townships, laid in ornamental bands. The spire will be framed of wood, and covered with galvanized iron.

The contractors for the stone work are Bourgois & Bruneau; for the wood work, Edward Maxwell; plastering, Phillips & Wand; painting, H. Miller; stained glass, J. O. Spence; heating, lighting and ventilation, C. Garth; clerk of the work, T. Parkinson. The building has been designed by, and carried out, under the able superintendence of Messrs. Lawford & Nelson, architects.

Trinity Church, St. Paul Street, Montreal, formerly occupied by the congregation of Trinity Church, Vigor Square, was built by the late Major Plenderleith Christie, who, by deed of donation, transferred it to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, reserving the presentation to his heirs, represented by Trustees, the first of whom were Colonel Willoughby, the late Jeffery Hale, and W. McGinnis, Esq. It was opened for Divine Service in 1840, under the incumbency of the Rev. Mark Willoughby, who had charge of it until his death by ship fever in 1847. He was succeeded in 1848 by the Rev. A. Digby Campbell, M. A., on whose resignation, in 1858, the present incumbent, the Rev. Charles Bancroft, D.D., Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, was appointed, (lastly the Rev. Horatio Grey was appointed assistant).

The building was capable of seating about 750 persons; until 1859 it was filled by a most respectable and influen-

tial congregation. About that time the Protestant population of Montreal gradually began to move Westward, and ere long it was considered, owing to that cause, and the proximity of the church to the Bonsecours market, advisable to dispose of it and build another in a more desirable locality. This was finally decided upon in 1860, when the church in Gosford Street, which had been occupied by the Christ Church congregation after the burning of the old Cathedral, until the erection of their handsome edifice in St. Catherine Street was purchased. This church accommodated about the same number as the old one in St. Paul Street. It was soon found to be too small for the increasing, and continually increasing congregation, and was only purchased for temporary occupation, while plans for building a large and more suitable church were being considered, matured and carried into execution. The committee, selected by the congregation, to whom they intrusted this very important work, appear to have acted with deliberation and judgment in the selection of a site, as well as in the style and general plan of the church. The situation chosen is commanding—fronting on St. Denis Street, while nearly the whole side of the church is open to Vigor Square.

Since the opening of the church on the 17th of September last, the congregation has been steadily increasing; already about fifty families have taken pews in addition to those who were new holders in the old church. The building is capable of seating about 1,400. The pews are

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