<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>A half dozen years before city hall was under construction. Her son, King Edward VII, rules until his death in 1910.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Remembering Queen Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>The police department moves out of the basement into part of the wing nearest the main building (see plan in entry for 1908).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Last night, the new electric lights placed in the corridors, east wing offices and council chamber in the city buildings were in operation, and were a great improvement on the old gas lights, which sputtered for so many years at the ends of worn out jets. The city clock tower was also illuminated with electricity, and the dials were brilliantly bright. Three electric lamps, each of 32 candle power and with reflectors, are behind each dial, and produces a light long been needed.</td>
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Concise story on the police department, coll. City of Kingston.

Kingston Whig-Standard, 27 March 1907.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Detail from the 1908 (with amendments to 1911) fire insurance plan, showing the city hall's general floor layout. Coll. City of Kingston. The Shambles is divided between the Island Market (see entry for 1876) and the Police Station, which includes cells (see entry for 1906). There are no sheds along the sides, as are shown on the fire insurance map of 1892. The occupant of the main floor of the main building is the Bank of North America, which has been a tenant since 1850 (see entry for 1848) with an entrance through the doorway at the southeast corner (illustrated below). Banking offices are along the west wall. In addition, there are two large rooms for customers: one in the south end and the other along Ontario Street. The latter would have contained the row of niches and writing ledge (&quot;calling card&quot; ledge, today -- with the niches -- part of a hallway as illustrated in the entry for 1848). The bank also rents space in the basement. In the north wing, there are police and city offices in the basement, offices in the main floor and a court room in the second (now Memorial Hall). Market Street is differentiated from Market Square. Across from the main facade of the city hall are the railway ticket office and waiting room and, closer to the water, the K. &amp; P. freight shed. See also entry for 1885.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>In mid July, the city property committee proposes that the city hall windows be fitted with larger panes of glass -- the same size as has been placed in the main building on Ontario Street. Also, the dome and cupolas should be painted in the next couple of months and the dial for the clock tower be first.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* this view predates the fire of 1908, which destroys the dome.

View of city hall in E.J.B. Pense's *A Souvenir of Kingston*, published by Nash Bros. in 1904 (McKendry Coll.)
1908 con't

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<td>1908</td>
<td>put in place. Little did the chair, Alderman Angrove, realize that -- in a week's time -- work on the dial would spell the doom of the dome making repainting it redundant. On 24 July, the newspaper headlines reverberate with the news that, &quot;CITY HALL ABLAZE. Caught in Dome while Repairing Clock, Solder Flew away among Shavings and Refuse and Quickly Spread.&quot; At 3:30 PM, in the heat of July, a tinsmith is at work soldering some cracks on the Brock Street clock dial with his solder pot outside. A strong breeze carries sparks to a pile of sawdust, shavings and rotten wood with disastrous results. The workman in vain tries to smother the fire with his hat, and yells &quot;Fire!&quot; to John Smith, the watchmaker, who rushes to the caretaker's apartment below for a pail of water. Realizing the hopelessness of the situation, he then hurries to sound the alarm. Crowds gather to watch &quot;the magnificent sight&quot; from the Market Square 120 feet below the top of the dome. Hoses are quickly connected to the building's fire service but the flames are below the clock works and inaccessible -- especially at that height. At 3:30, the clock tolls out its own requiem with its last ring. Weighing 1800 pounds and made by the Howard Company of Boston for $550, its works are ruined. By 3:50, flames are bursting out in the area of the clock faces and, ten minutes later, are running up the cupola, which is in imminent danger, being all of wood.</td>
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*Daily British Whig, 24 & 25 July 1908*

*photo about 3:50PM, 24 July 1908, reproduced in a later newspaper article, clipping, McKendry Coll.*
1908

John Ballantyne, the building's janitor, carries away his possessions as the water streams into his flat immediately below the dome. At the same time, various aldermen and others are taking down the valued oil paintings of mayors, while water pours in near the full length portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The crowd is thrilled when, at 4:20, the cupola fails and loudly crashes down on the east wing, barely missing some firemen gathered on the roof. The cupola soon burns itself out. The bell made in Rochester, NY, and placed in the cupola after the fire of 1865, drops down in the dome's centre. At 4:30, the fire reaches the dome's lower windows.

Mr Calvin, watching the fire from Garden Island, rallies his workmen and sends them in his tug, equipped with a hose, to assist. The greatest fear is that the fire will move under the roof of the main building, which would then be destroyed but, miraculously, this does not happen.

The next morning, "the building presented a sorry sight with large piles of charred timbers lying on the roofs and the remaining portion of the burned dome circling the ruins." Every room's ceilings, floors and walls suffered a terrible soaking. The floor of "City Hall" (Memorial Hall) was submerged and water played havoc with the walls; Ontario Hall was not as badly damaged. Water poured down the stairs to the cellar, which had six inches in it. The newspaper notes that in one of the caretaker's rooms under the dome, the late John A. Macdonald was made, forty years ago, a member of the Orange Lodge. Wiped out by fire was the great collection of names of visitors cut into and written on the timbers in the dome area.

The writer recalls that he was attending a theatrical performance in city hall when the 1865 fire began. He regrets that the end square building with its "pepper pot cupola" was not rebuilt, as "in an architectural sense, the market square was robbed of its redeeming feature." Someone remarks that they must have been big men in the 1840s to have built such an "elegant municipal Building" in the little town of Kingston.

What to do now? The insurance is low -- $22,500 on the building, of which $15,000 is on the structure and $7,500 on the contents. There is $1,000 insurance on the clock.

It is apparent that the old dome of wood was a "firetrap" and rumoured to have been a makeshift, temporary structure. This must have cut Joseph Power to the bone -- the architect in 1865 was his father, John Power, and he, Joseph, is planning to apply to be the architect of the new dome. In fact,
the firm, Power & Son, still have the plans. A retraction is made immediately and the old dome now described as perfect. It is noted that the ventilators were added many years after the fire of 1865. The sentiment is that the old design should be used by with steel construction (steel is superior to iron to resist melting during the heat of a fire) and sheathing with the assumption that the stonework below is strong enough to support the metal. It is noted that the old columns are not fit to be reused. A suggestion is that (electric) lights be installed around the tower for special occasions.

In early August, the property committee receives applications from out-of-town architects, such as Weekes & Keefer of Ottawa, but the committee is so determined to use the services of a local firm that they decide to write to them in this regard. William Newlands and Joseph Power want the job but, in a committee vote, Power wins.

Power presents two schemes to the property committee on 1 September for a slightly larger dome than the one as father designed in 1865 but they were rejected as being too costly, as they would exceed the insurance money available. He is told to go back to the drawing board to produce a design following the lines of the old dome. The first of the rejected schemes shows a dome 19 feet higher than the old one and made of Roman stone from the base to the columns and above that in steel at a cost of $25,000 to $27,000. To construct it with a concrete base and reinforced concrete dome would cost $20,000 to $22,000. To construct a steel frame, wood-clad dome would cost $16,000 to $17,500. The second rejected scheme is 6 feet higher and a little wider than the old dome and is cheaper to build than the first scheme. Power thinks that reconstructing the old dome in steel and wood will cost $10,000. An argument ensues with Alderman Graham claiming that the old base is in good condition (and its reuse would save money), whereas Power replies that a good deal of it needs to be replaced due to its poor condition. Alderman Toye adds the comment that another $2,500 will be needed to replace the bell and clock. With parsimony ruling the day, Power is instructed to bring the new plans next week and then to call for tenders, allowing the whole scheme to be presented to council about 18 September. The newspaper story points out that it is a mistake to take the cheapest route if a more handsome dome can be created by spending more -- after all, 60 years ago, the town managed to build a "magnificent civic pile".

On 10 September, Power obliges with the new drawings
1908 con't

(elevation and cross section illustrated below) for a dome built along the lines of the old one but four feet higher and the clock dials one foot higher. The construction will be of wood except for a few steel beams, and the new structure will sit on a base, most of which predates the fire. There are a number of interior improvements, including easier access, better clock room, and more light at the base of the dome drum. The new exterior columns will be cast in iron and painted. Electric lights will be placed around the belfry and more lighting can be added any time. Tenders are to be immediately advertised and opened on 21 September. The property committee are happy with using wood and are sure they will have a better dome than before. (This despite the old dome of wood being labelled a "firetrap" shortly after the fire!)

The tendering process does not go smoothly, as the committee are taken back by the high (in their opinions) prices (the contractors are not named). Even the lowest amount, when the tenders for carpentry, masonry, painting, etc. are totalled, is too high at $13,097. Even though insurance will cover $13,600, there is still the additional cost of the new clock at $1200 and the bell at $500 plus the architect's fee. The committee notes that they will be short $2,000 and that is for a wood dome (the council is hoping for steel but the cost is out of the question). They turn to the architect, Joseph Power, but he says almost nothing can be pared from his design, and the financial problem has arisen because the clock and bell were underinsured. At first the committee decides to recommend to council that the lowest tenders be accepted but then changes its mind and orders new tenders. If they are not in line with the resources available, the committee will go the cheaper route of hiring a foreman and day labourers to build the dome. This would freeze out the architect as the supervisor (which seems foolish given the complexity of building an elaborate dome and belfry!) and the problem arises of whether the architect will turn over his plans to the city. In fact, there is discussion about whether the contractors are reluctant to go to Power's office to examine the plans, as they prepare for the new round of tenders. The committee feels that he should bring them to display in the city engineer's office, and hand in a set of blueprints, so that a Toronto reinforced concrete firm can tender.

All this must have been painful for Joseph Power whose father John, after emigrating from England in 1846, had worked briefly as a contractor and then as an architect in

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Daily British Whig, 11 Sept. 1908

Daily British Whig, 27 May 1909

Kingston Whig-Standard, 29 Jan. 1946

Kingston City Hall (1974), p. 27

Daily British Whig, 21 & 22 Sept. 1908, 7 Oct. 1908
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Kingston. In fact, John was the City Architect from February 1866 to his death in 1883. Joseph became a partner in his father's firm in 1873. For more than six decades, the Power family had shaped the city's built environment. But the dome and belfry are built and, finally, on 27 May 1909, the bronze town bell -- 46 inches in diameter and weighing 2100 pounds -- strikes for the first time at noon. Kingston's &quot;Big Ben&quot;, made in Boston, has just been installed in the belfry and has a deeper and more melodious tone than the old one. An electric carillon is installed in 1973. The winding of the Seth Thomas clock, the four dials of which are controlled by one mechanism, on each Friday night is described in a newspaper story of 1946. Lionel Hemsley shares this duty from 1913 to 1922, when he takes over climbing the 150 steps weekly to maintain the running of the clock. The weights are in a three-storey shaft, around which steps twist. The clock, made in Thomaston, Connecticut, is powered by electricity after 1973. According to Kingston City Hall of 1974, the three-level library, windows and cornices survived the fire of 1908, and the woodgraining of the balustrade, cases and doors is original. This needs to be reassessed in light of the description of the fire's devastating toll on the dome.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. McKendry, "John and Joseph Power", 1-2, 10-16

Unidentified clipping, McKendry Coll.
1974 view in the dome towards the ceiling with the pendulum box of 1908 on the right; are the staircase, balustrades, cornices, shelves and windows from the original building campaign of 1843 or replacements after the fire of 1908?

photo Kingston City Hall (1974), p. 27
1974 view in the dome downwards towards the glazed opening in the ceiling of today’s Councillors’ Caucus Room and Library (illustrated below). Suspended over this opening is a narrow wooden box containing the clock’s weights, as installed in 1908-09. During the 1908 fire, the bell fell and crashed through the opening.

A.ARCH V23 PUB-city hall-47.15
Public Blgs City Hall photo E. Erkan QUA

1974 view of Councillors’ Caucus Room and Library. This was originally the museum (see entry for Dec. 1843: “The attic floor is intended for the Mechanics’ Institute, having a large room 50 feet by 25 for a Museum; this is lighted by a splendid lantern of ground glass.”)

The image of the dome's elevation (above left) is a reversed blueprint and the image above right is a drawing from the front cover of the Power catalogue of 1986 (Joan Mattie, *100 Years of Architecture in Kingston, John Power to Drever & Smith*, Public Archives of Canada), originals in the Power Collection, NMC 1908-3.
Power & Son's plans of 1908 for the new dome and belfry of city hall (labels added 2009 to clarify original ones). In the cross section drawing, yellow is the usual code for wood; the exterior columns are blue for iron.
Joseph Power provides an undated fourth-floor plan showing the caretaker's quarters, reached by one set of stairs and ranging around the circular interruption of the dome. This floor is square in shape. It received severe water damage during the fire of 1908, and this plan (illustrated are plans from 2003 with the upper one labelled according to Power's layout) may represent a remodelling or updating. Fireplaces (illustrated further below) in the living room and southeast bedroom are not shown, despite having survived complete with their chimney pieces (most of which have been removed in other parts of the building). Because of the 1973 renovations, the living room is disrupted by the elevator shaft and washrooms. The dining room is in the southwest corner and leads into the kitchen (partitions have been moved in this area), off which is a bedroom in the southeast corner (now part of the City Solicitor's office); next is a bathroom (along Ontario Street) and two more bedrooms, one of which is in the northeast corner (now Law Clerk Officer Manager & Senior Council).

This storey is used for housing the caretaker and his family before the fire (he is noted as removing his belongings during the fire from "his flat immediately below the dome". It seems that the position of caretaker was not created until the spring of 1853, and thus this storey would have had another function from 1843 to at least 1853. In the newspaper report describing the effect of the fire in 1908, it is noted that John A. Macdonald became a member of the Orange Lodge "forty years ago" (more like sixty years ago) in one of the caretaker's rooms. If this storey was designed for more prestigious uses, it would explain some of the architectural niceties, not usually associated with a janitor's flat. In 1886, however, the Orange Lodge is described as recently occupying a room in the mechanic's institute under the dome (see entry for 1845-46) and the plan in 1843 was to have the
mechanics' institute's museum in the room lit be the glass oculus (that is, the third floor, see entry for Dec. 1843):

The attic floor is intended for the Mechanics' Institute, having a large room 50 feet by 25 for a Museum; this is lighted by a splendid lantern of ground glass. Attached to this [are] three Committee rooms and a Reading Room, 60 feet by 16, divided into three compartments by columns, and the Library, already described, completes this suite.

During the fire of 1865, members of the Orange and Temperance Lodges -- which meet in the storey above "City Hall" [Memorial Hall] -- rush to save their banners and insignia. The library and reading room of the mechanics Institute are stripped, as are the living quarters of the messengers and Mr Halligan on the ground floor. This sounds as if the Orange Lodge is on the third floor. But it could have met on the fourth floor at some point before 1865.
1908 (re: 1843)

According to a newspaper story of 1908, George A. Cliff of Napanee, grandson of George Cliff, Clerk of the Works for city hall during its construction, owns the latter's diary, dated 1 February 1843. See also the entry for Feb. 1843.

Daily British Whig, 8 Aug. 1908

1910

Council is considering a large furnace to replace the seven wood stoves and eleven coal stoves heating part of the building. Ontario Hall and the bank have a furnace.

City of Kingston, Kingston City Hall, 17

1912

Oscar Telgmann’s student orchestra rehearsing on the stage in Memorial Hall. Installing a furnace meant hot-water radiators, too often placed where they are visually distracting. The mayors' portraits are hung inappropriately on the Ionic pilasters. The stage, apparently in stained natural wood, is fronted by a repetitive pattern of five applied arches interrupted by a pair of columns, as found today on painted wood. To each side of the stage, there appears to be a free-standing doorway at right angles to the main wall and, no doubt, opening onto steps leading to the stage floor. At the upper corner of these doorways are attractive lighting fixtures with metal vines supporting triple outlets -- probably for gas flames -- over the sides of the stage. Small ceiling fixtures, perhaps for electric bulbs, are in each of the ceiling panels above the entablature. A boldly scaled coat-of-arms in centered on the curved back wall. The numbered wood benches in the foreground look uncomfortable. Private Collection.
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914-1918</td>
<td>The First World War. See also the entry for 1921. Ontario Hall is used by the Red Cross and for lectures by the Royal School of Artillery. The two great halls have electric lights installed (see also the entry for 1907). The building is heated by steam heating.</td>
<td>City of Kingston, <em>Kingston City Hall</em>, 17</td>
</tr>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>The LaSalle Causeway is opened over the Great Cataraqui River. A mass meeting is held in &quot;City Hall&quot; (Memorial Hall) concerning the war effort. Addresses include one by the president of the Ontario Win-The-War League.</td>
<td><em>Kingston Whig-Standard</em>, 7 Dec. 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>On November 11, the city hall bell rings to notify Kingstonians that the Great War is over. Crowds gather on Market Square to celebrate with cheers and patriotic singing.</td>
<td><em>Kingston Whig-Standard</em>, 11 Nov. 1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Memorial Hall -- previously known as &quot;City Hall&quot; -- is officially opened by His Excellency Lord Byng, governor-general of Canada, on 14 December. It is dedicated to those who died in World War One. Julian Byng, governor general from 1921 to 1926, was a career cavalry officer in the British Army. <em>IN EVERLASTING REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE FROM THIS CITY WHO FOUGHT IN DEFENCE OF JUSTICE &amp; LIBERTY</em> (inscribed on frieze of apse wall)</td>
<td><em>Kingston Whig-Standard</em>, 9 Nov. 1921; Cohoe, &quot;Kingston's Memorial Hall&quot; (1995), 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although the date of this photograph by the Marrison studio is not known, it may have been taken to record the appearance of "City Hall" after its conversion to "Memorial Hall" in 1921. Note the now marbleized shafts of the pilasters. Stained glass designs are on the windows and various ornamental paintings have been applied directly on the walls and ceiling. Twelve bronze electric chandeliers are hung. A pair of draped flags ornaments the stage backdrop. The stage's free-standing flanking doorways have been removed. The floor area is covered with wooden seating -- dancing is no longer allowed due to the solemn nature of the newly decorated hall. Collection City of Kingston.
Stained-glass scenes are placed on the inside of the 12 great arched windows, each commemorating a battle. The maker is the Robert McCausland Ltd Company of Toronto, established in 1856 and still in business. The idea of stained-glass windows was proposed early in 1920, and the cost given as $5904, including installation. Donors with a Kingston connection -- such as Henry F. Richardson, Hugh Nickle, Hiram Calvin, Stafford Kirkpatrick, Hugh Coverdale, and the Canadian Locomotive Company -- give about $450 each to sponsor one window. Sources such as drawings or photographs have been identified as the basis of the windows; for example, the one commemorating the battle at Ypres (above) is based on a drawing by Bernard Partridge in *Punch*, 5 May 1915 (Cohoe, 1995, 12).

The pattern for each window is Canada's heraldic shield in the upper arch, in the middle area is the scene or figure, below which is Kingston's coat-of-arms and, at the bottom, the battle with the donor's name in the lowest position. A stylized floral border is found on each window. The example shown here is for the battle at Vimy of 1917, based on a newspaper photograph showing a Canadian soldier exhausted from the war effort. The donor is Isaac Cohen, 1873-1963.
Allegorical figures: in red, a winged Peace sows seeds on barren ground as life rekindles after the devastation of war and, riding on a horse in the ocean, is Britannia who rules the waves, as does the British navy.
Female roles in the war effort are not forgotten: right women of all ages and children wait and work at home; the scroll reads, "Long may our Greater Britain stand, the bulwark of the free, but Canada, our own dear land, our first love is for thee", composed by Agnes Machar, Kingston author and poet. left There were more than 3,000 nurses in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

left World War One is one of the last significant conflicts in which horses played a key role. Thousands died in service. The image is taken from photographs at the Royal Military College.

right War workers.
Bronze wall plaques: left commemorating the dedication of the hall in 1921 and right "In memory of those who died in the Great War, 1914 - 1918; their name liveth for evermore"

Photograph taken in 1972 before beginning the renovations of 1972-73 to show the painted lunette over the main entrance door. It survives, although the garlands flanking it and trompe l'oeil panelling were destroyed during the renovations (below). While the date of the grisaille has not been established, it is likely part of the 1921 decorations, as the theme is peace and war. A dove of peace hovers over the complacent, seated, female who holds the palm of victory and who is dressed in classical garb. On the base of the throne is the word "peace". The Roman soldier to one side sheaths his sword now that the battle is over. The older woman on the other side gestures towards the earth -- perhaps indicating the renewal of civilized life after the chaos of war. (QUA, A.ARCHV23 PUB-City Hall-55.52 Public Blgs City Hall)

The lunette after the renovations of 1973 (Kingston City Hall, 1974, p. 30)
Another photograph taken just before the renovations of 1972 shows corner paintings of stylized flowers around the three-dimensional rosettes and flowers, as well as tromp l'oeil mouldings in the ceiling. These were also painted over leaving the three-dimensional decorations in a sterile field. The painted ornaments may have been added in 1921.

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<td>1921</td>
<td>In addition to Memorial Hall, other war monuments include the RMC Memorial Arch of 1923, the Cross of Sacrifice of 1925, the Student Memorial Union of 1927 and various memorials in City Park during the 1930s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>The Bank of Montreal is built on the corner of Clarence, King and Market Streets. It appears on the fire insurance plan of this year (below).</td>
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*Kingston Whig-Standard, 26 Jan. 1923*
1924
con't

- 1924 fire insurance plan (see also 1908)

- Bank of Montreal
  c1927 Undated tourist booklet, Kingston...and its Vicinity [c1927], p. 28, McKendry Coll.

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CHRONOLOGY OF KINGSTON CITY HALL ~ Jennifer McKendry
1929 The Great Depression.

1929

The public has the choice of entering the building through five entrances on Ontario Street: (left to right)

- the bank on the southeast corner
- two doors (converted to windows in 1973) under the portico and leading to the main floor and grand staircases
- in the centre, a large open arch leading down to the basement hallway
- offices in the northeast corner

The landscaping in the foreground is part of the railway station grounds. Large hydro poles mar the streetscape.

photo LAC C 27705
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>The city council meeting in the north end of the main floor of the main building; note the horseshoe table, which will be repaired and moved to its present location in Ontario Hall during the renovations of 1973. The classical entablature with its pairs of supporting columns disappeared in favour of modern panelling at some point before the 1970s. coll. City of Kingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-1938</td>
<td>Fort Henry is restored as a tourist site. As early as 1932, it was suggested that the landmark should be preserved and that the project would provide unemployment relief. <strong>Kingston Whig-Standard</strong>, 18 June 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit Kingston.</td>
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| 1939-1945 | World War Two.  
Ontario Hall is used by the Red Cross and the rear wing is the Soldiers' Recreation Centre. |
| 1946 | Book of Remembrance for Memorial Hall  
Dedicated on 6 August 1946, the year of the city's centennial (as a city), by Field Marshall Viscount Alexander, Canada's governor general (below, on the left, with George Wakeling, who designed the Book of Remembrance). |
1946

Book of Remembrance displayed under glass in a custom-made wooden chest in Memorial Hall.

photo J. McKendry 2009
Other war monuments include the Kingston Community Memorial Centre of 1950.

Ontario Hall is subdivided for municipal offices and the original ceiling covered over. It will be revealed during the 1973 renovations.

The great arch on Ontario Street is filled in with two rows of windows, and the original doors to each side replaced with new ones. They are shorter with upper glazing and topped by a large transom light. This arrangement is seen best in views taken while the stone portico is removed from 1956 to 1966.

1963-66
The intricately patterned glazing bars of the upper rectangular windows above the doorways appear to have been removed.
1950s

Cars park in front of city hall in an era of the triumph of the automobile. In the next couple of decades, many historic buildings will be demolished to clear sites for commerce, parking garages and lots. In the city directory of 1963, there are 102 listings under "Automobile Garages." The downtown waterfront is mainly inaccessible for recreational use by the public due to industrial and railway use. QUA, George Lilley fonds V25.6-4-36
1950s

The end doors on Ontario Street featured handsome fielded panels but only the northeast doorway (originally the post office entrance) retains this feature today. In a photograph of 1929 (for overall, see entry for 1929), when it was the entrance to the Bank of Montreal, the southeast doorway was panelled but now has glass inserted into each square. This change may have happened in the 1950s. Glass inserts are visible in photographs from at least the 1960s.

photo J. McKendry 2009
1952
The city (population 36,823) annexes part of Kingston Township including Portsmouth Village (population 1,289).

The city hall's rear wing is renovated from partial to full use by the police department, which moves in 27 October 1952 (and moves out 20 years later). Conversion plans by Drever & Smith are dated April 1951. Cell blocks and guard rooms are placed on the first floor and offices on the second floor. Existing window and door frames and transoms are removed from the end wall facing King Street. New stonework (matching the old) is inserted.

The end wall about 1900 with three entrances and showing the intricate glazing in the centre arch with half-circles decorating the outer transoms in roughly the following manner:

Kingston Whig-Standard, 29 June 1951
Peter Stokes Fonds, 302 MAP 52/15, 39-42, QUA

detail of an undated postcard, McKendry Collection

drawing by J. McKendry 2009

photo: J. McKendry 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Kingston is slated to connect with the new 401 highway in the next months. This will divert heavy traffic away from the downtown core, especially on Princess Street or highway 2.</td>
<td><em>Kingston Whig-Standard</em>, 6 Nov. 1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Plaque installed by the Kingston Historical Society on the Ontario and Brock Street corner (photo J. McKendry 2009).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1956

After defects in the stonework of the portico are discovered, it is removed for safety reasons. It will be another ten years before it is rebuilt in preparation for celebrating Canada's Confederation.

CPR proposes to build a warehouse, 40 x 75 feet on the other side of Ontario Street in front of City Hall. The city officials are taken back by this, as they hope to restore the city hall portico (this will not happen until 1966) and move the existing railway buildings entirely out of the area. The architect, J.C. Newlands, for the portico has been instructed to call for tenders, and the city finance committee points out that "any development by CPR in this area would immeasurably distract from the vista presented from the lake front and the grandeur of City Hall."
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>The St Lawrence Seaway opens adversely affecting Kingston's status as a ship port. The city has a new Post Office in a modern style on Clarence at Bagot Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>A proposed by-law to provide $78,000 towards restoring the city hall portico is soundly rejected by property owners voting in the election of 5 December.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>The National Historic Site &amp; Monuments Board of Canada designates City Hall as a National Historic Site. See entry for 1967 for plaque and 2003-2004 for Commemorative Integrity Statement. CPR agrees to study the problem of moving its freight sheds from the front of city hall on Ontario Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>A temporary false pediment of wood, designed by Colin Drever and built by Emmons &amp; Mitchell Construction, is placed over the entablature of the stone pilasters. Begun 15 July and finished in late August at a cost of $5,800, it will be discarded when the stone portico is rebuilt in 1965-66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>The stone portico is rebuilt with the aid of $100,000 grant from the federal government. The replacement is a slightly different colour and the mortar lines between the drums of the shafts are less noticeable than in the original. Planning is underway for &quot;Centennial Park&quot; proposed for the former railway land across Ontario street from City Hall. Alderman George Webb rejected the suggestion that a country-wide competition for the design be held -- the city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kingston Whig-Standard, 9 March 1965

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 1</th>
<th>Image 2</th>
<th>Image 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detail of c1860 photo (LAC) in comparison with photos 2009 by J. McKendry</td>
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</table>
parks department can do the job, according to Webb. See the entry for 1967.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Planning is underway in late 1966 to build a breakwater to shelter a marina along the shore across from City Hall. In July of the next year, a bid of $88,000 is accepted but work must be delayed until the federal government builds the breakwater.</td>
<td>Kingston Whig-Standard, 7 Nov. 1966; 14 July 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Postcard showing the breakwater and marina in the 1990s." /></td>
<td>McKendry Coll.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The publication of Margaret Angus's *The Old Stones of Kingston* increases greatly the groundswell for appreciating the city's past and preserving at least the major "old stones". The City Hall is the first structure featured in her book.

| 1967 | Building the six-storey Holiday Inn downtown begins a trend for such development in the general vicinity of the City Hall. | Kingston Whig-Standard, 4 May 1967 |
1967 con't

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip visit Kingston.

Canada's Centennial is celebrated throughout the country and Confederation Park is established in honour of Sir John A. Macdonald on the waterfront directly across from City Hall with the aid of a $100,000 grant from the provincial government. The site of the Market Battery is noted through placement of stone foundations. A free standing arch is placed in a fountain in the park. See also the entry for 1965.

Cover of 1867 Kingston 1967, Canada's Centennial booklet.
Illustration in 1867 Kingston 1967, Canada’s Centennial booklet. The Market Battery plaque was installed by the Kingston Historical Society in 1955.

2006 (photo J. McKendry)
In 1843 the architect George Browne was commissioned to design a town hall in keeping with Kingston’s status as a provincial capital. This building, one of the most ambitious examples of nineteenth century Canadian municipal architecture, was completed in 1844 at a cost of almost £20,000. It housed the municipal offices, the council chambers, and the town market, and also contained shops, other offices, and a saloon. A fire in 1865 destroyed part of the rear wing. The portico, removed in 1958, was rebuilt in 1966 by the City with the financial assistance of the federal government.

City Council of 1967 and Mayor R. Fray (centre) in the north end of Memorial Hall with the ceiling lights of 1921 still in place (removed in 1973) and a tile floor. The sidechairs are the traditional council ones (some are now in the John A. Macdonald Room). A screen hides what may be stacked audience chairs. There appears to be no stage. Frontispiece of 1867 Kingston 1967 Canada's Centennial combined with the upper part of a faded version of the same photograph hanging in city hall (because the booklet illustration crops off the ceiling).

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1968-1969</td>
<td>The industrial flavour of Ontario Street is changing, as the Kingston shipyards and drydock closes in October 1968, and the Locomotive Works the next year. A series of proposed housing and commercial developments for the sites come and go in the 1970s, '80s and '90s. At the same time, suburban housing and shopping centres increase strongly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>The first of seven volumes of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Significance is published by the city and features the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHRONOLOGY OF KINGSTON CITY HALL

**Jennifer McKendry**

**City Hall as the first entry. See entry for 1975 concerning designating city hall. See entry for 2009 for designation of the interior.**

Planning is begun to renovate the City Hall despite some grumblings that it might better be demolished.

"It is proposed that the building be more or less totally 'gutted' in its interior, retaining what historic flavour is possible, but still leaving the building an up to date functional business facility."

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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| 1972 | Preliminary plans by Harry P. Smith (1905-1983) to renovate city hall are expected in February. Smith's firm was responsible for the massive renovations (involving much modernization) to the Frontenac County Court House. Architect Neil MacLennan (1932-2001) moves from Toronto to join Smith for the city hall project. In mid July, the Ontario Municipal Board holds a hearing about the validity of the city hall renovations at the request of John B. Sampson (a businessman selling real estate and insurance at 20 Market St), who argues that footing the bill for the renovations is too onerous for "the working man" and thus it should be decided by a public vote. On the other side of the case, city staff testifies that the building is too crowded and too grubby, Margaret Angus provides the historical and tourism arguments for improving the building and architect Neil MacLennan points out that the proposed plans will open up now unused spaces and provide much needed additional washrooms. The OMB sides with the city and rejects Sampson's call for a vote. Sampson adds that he objects to moving the city council from its present quarters on the main floor of the north wing (see entry for 1930) to the second floor of the south wing (Ontario Hall). The cost of renovations is estimated at $2,061,871 to begin 30 September. Tenders come in at a higher figure in November; but with trimming the budget, it stands at an estimated $2,300,000 and work does not begin until mid November. The police department moves from the city hall wing (which was totally renovated for them in 1952) to 11 Ontario Street (from which they will move in 2007). | **Kingston Whig-Standard, 4 Nov. 1971**

**Kingston Whig-Standard, 9 Oct. 2001**

**Kingston Whig-Standard, 12-14 July 1972**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Increasing high-rise development will threaten the supremacy of the city hall dome and church towers on the city's skyline. For example, the 16-storey Elrond College (now Princess Tower) at 401 Princess Street (the land was purchased in 1968).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Kingston's Tercentennial celebrations bring Queen Elizabeth II to Kingston.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Renovations proceed on City Hall, including a gable roof (altered to a flat roof probably in the 1950s) and large cupola on the back wing.
Memorial Hall after the renovations of 1973 (supplied photo)

photo J. McKendry 2009
The Ionic Order typically has fluted shafts, not used here, although fluted shafts are found in Ontario Hall. right Asher Benjamin's pattern book, *The Architect*, of 1830.
Ontario Hall after the false ceiling is removed in 1972-73 showing through the paint changes the height of the false ceiling. This view of the unobstructed room is no longer possible due to introducing new offices to each side of the main entrance. It is reported by Neil MacLennan that the ceiling was revealed in its original colours, which were repainted in 1973. The doorway on the right leads to the Queen Elizabeth II Room, while the one on the left is a fake, placed there to balance the real one, but not functioning as the staircase is on the other side of the wall. Symmetry was an essential aspect of the classical style. Engaged columns articulate the walls, whereas pilasters (except on the south entrance wall) dominate Memorial Hall.
Lion heads are part of the classical tradition in architecture and are found in some regional buildings such as the McDonald House of 1831 (now the town hall) in Gananoque.


photos J. McKendry 2009
View from the council chamber of the partitions inserted in Ontario Hall in 1972-73. The room was designed in 1842-43 as an open space for a Merchant's Exchange to balance with Memorial Hall. Today it is subdivided by the mayor's office and other municipal offices. photo J. McKendry 2009
Originally lit with three chandeliers when an open room, this south end of Ontario Hall, now divided to create a council chamber, had an out-of-scale modern fixture installed in 1973. A Serliano applied arcade is found in the rounded apse-like end of the hall. photo J. McKendry 2009
The Order is Roman Doric with fluting, a rarity in Kingston. (It is not "Tuscan-Doric", as suggested in the Kingston City Hall booklet, p. 25.)

below The Roman Doric: left Asher Benjamin's The Architect or Practical House Carpenter of 1830 (after William Chambers); right Order from Andrea Palladio's Four Books of Architecture of 1570 (right). Although the former is shown without fluting, the base is very close to what Browne used in Ontario Hall.
Roman Doric Order

top & bottom right Ontario Hall

bottom: William Chambers's *Treatise on Civil Architecture*, 1759
Immensely powerful in a pure architectural sense, the two antechambers to Memorial Hall and Ontario Hall are fine classical designs. Above is the octagonal Cataraqui Room. photo J. McKendry 2009
The square antechamber (Queen Elizabeth II Room) to Ontario Hall balances the one to Memorial Hall but creates variety by changing the overall shape. Its architectural merits are easily negated when too many furnishings are added. The frieze is a classical anthemion design of the type illustrated in Minard Lafever’s *Builder’s Guide* of 1833.
Tracing of a detail of the basement about November 1842 with four cells shown opening into a room, 19 x 14 feet with an outhouse outside the main city hall walls to the west (NMC 7146). The photograph shows the closed door of cell #4. The door in the main room (not visible in this photograph) may have lead to the outhouses, not directly into the south courtyard, as it now does. Prisoners more likely entered the jail area down the steps of the open arch off Ontario Street, into the Recreation Room, into the Duty Room, into the Prisoners' Room and finally into the cell area. This would have been a more secure arrangement than directly into the courtyard and allowed the processing of new prisoners (see route on plan below).
This board and batten door with strap hinges now leads from the room, which accesses the four cells, directly to the south courtyard but originally appears to have lead into an outhouse, from which there was no exit to the courtyard. If the plan of late 1842 (NMC 7146) was executed as shown, the window south of this doorway must have been created later in the location where a second door from the "prisoners' room" led to another outhouse. The exterior stonework, as seen today (see illustrations next page), does suggest numerous changes in this area such as filling-in doorways and altering or adding windows.

A sliding cover on the door provides a viewing area for guards.

The door could be bolted from the inside (brown paint) by the guards but could not be locked on the other side (grey paint) by a prisoner using the outhouse. The iron latch on the side now fronting the courtyard is missing the thumb piece, which should be positioned in the rectangle above the handle.

Further research is needed to establish how the jail functioned.

photo J. McKendry 2009
Exterior views of the jail area (northwest wall of basement of main building) with the jail doorway on the extreme left of the left image. Note the suggestions of changes in the wall construction: doorways may have been removed and windows added.

Tracing of late 1842 basement plan (NMC 7146) with conjectural route of prisoners entering the basement on their way to the cells.
Basement floor plan in 2003 with colour coding showing in pink features present in 1842 & 2003 and, in yellow, features from 1842 but no longer present. The elevator, added in 1972-73, blocks the original entrance with its iron gates to the Shambles. A staircase is missing to each side of that entrance. Originally, one walked down a set of steps through the grand open arch fronting Ontario Street to reach the basement hall running through to the Shambles. Despite the seemingly modern treatment of today's basement, there seems to be a surprising amount of original fabric intact.

Detail of the oak door of a cell (number 1) showing the board and batten construction with rose-headed nails and one of the "two bars of iron 3 x ¼ in. across the door, one side to be the joint of hinge [...]ing to a plate screwed in a most substantial manner" (specifications for carpentry in the Coverdale papers -- see entry for c1842). Padlocks are mentioned in the specifications, as are "small shutter openings for ventilating with iron grating... to be made in each door as shall be directed". The middle vertical bar is missing in this door. The detached iron grillwork door stored in one of the cells may not belong to the city hall jail. Further
investigation may establish whether or not it was a donation, perhaps in the 1970s, from another local jail.

Cast-iron wood stove made by Chown & Cunningham of Kingston. In 1857, the company was described as, "dealers in hardware and tin, sheet iron and copper ware, and general ironmongers, Bagot St" (Lovell’s *Canadian Directory*). As Edwin Chown was advertising on his own in the 1855 city directory (p. 77) in connection with selling stoves and having an interest in the Eagle Foundry (Chown & Hamilton), it is likely that the partnership with Cunningham suggests a post 1857 date for this stove.

Maintenance and furnishings for the police station, 1875-78:
- In 1875, the police cells are whitewashed and the plastering and woodwork painted at a cost of $50 (13 Sept. 1875, Report Book, item 445, p. 35).
- Two years later, new floors are needed in the water closets of the police cells and, if needed, in the police office (10 Sept. 1877, item 580, p. 204).
- In 1878, John Henderson is paid $1.50 for supplying candles for the police station (17 May 1878, item 633, p. 279).
- Also in 1878, a clothes closet and iron bedstead are needed for the police station (14 June 1878, item 637, p. 284).
Original arrangement of an open archway in the centre, flanked on each side by an entrance to a hall leading to an interior staircase; in 1973, this was altered to one entrance in the closed-in archway, flanked on each side by a window lighting a meeting room.

This was -- until 1973 -- a doorway.
photo J. McKendry 2009
The original doors (here with the panels touched up in photo of 1901) had tall rectangular upper panels separated from the shorter rectangular lower panels by rondels; the horizontal windows had a subtly difference glazing pattern than the one installed in 1973. The former had four tall octagonal panes separated by a smaller rectangle, while the latter has two rows of small circles joined by horizontal bars. The original doors were replaced by modern versions in the 1940s.
One of a pair of iron boot scrapers flanking one of the original entrances (now a window) to the main building. They are handsomely designed with faceted ball finials and attached scrolls.

photo J. McKendry 2009

The entrance foyer is a creation of the 1970s. Originally this was part of the open arch with windows illuminating, via indirect light, the entrance doors and halls flanking the arch and leading to the grand staircases. In 1973, the doors were converted into windows and the halls into meeting rooms (John Counter right and John A. Macdonald rooms), which now oddly have interior windows. The staircases no longer logically align.
with the entrance halls. The new door leads to the reception desk, behind which is the elevator. photo J. McKendry 2009

Furniture placed in the John A. Macdonald Room during the renovations of 1973. The table with turned legs and a figured maple top is thought to be the original town council table in use before the horseshoe table was made. The heavy legs contrast with the delicacy of the side and armchairs, which are of a type illustrated in J.C. Loudon’s Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture of 1839. The style is Empire. photo J. McKendry 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Three vaults on the main floor are removed during the renovations -- described as bank vaults by Neil MacLennan in June 1973. A pair is located in the middle of the north wing. Further research is needed to check whether they are located over the thick masonry form pierced by an arch (the arch was able to spread the weight to each side) in the original basement plan (see entry for Nov. &amp; Dec. 1842 for overall; detail below), in that the iron vaults needed extra support from below. This pair could have served the post office (or perhaps one for the municipal government and the other for the post office) and the third vault in the middle of the south wing served the customs house and, after 1850, the Bank of North America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>At the Mayor's Levée on 1 January, the public are invited to see the newly renovated interior. (The annual holding of a levée on New year's Day continues today.)</td>
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</table>

Three vaults are marked for removal in the first floor plan, existing elements, 31 Jan. 1972, Peter stokes Fonds, (302) MAP 52/15, QUA; description as bank vaults from notes taken by J. McKendry on a talk by Neil MacLennan in June 1973.
The City publishes *Kingston City Hall*, a 32-page booklet on the building's history and the renovations of 1973; the editorial committee is composed of Ian E. Wilson (editor), Margaret S. Angus, Neil K. MacLennan and J. Douglas Stewart.

Another booklet on *Kingston City Hall* by Nick and Helma Mika is published by Mika, Belleville, in 1973 or 1974.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>A notice of the intention to designate city hall as a building of historic and architectural significance is placed in the newspapers on 2 June 1975.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>The Sailing Olympics are held at Portsmouth harbour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>In December, Howard Johnson's seven-storey Confederation Hotel becomes a new neighbour of City Hall on Ontario Street at Brock. The developer holds a 50-year lease on the city land. Scobell's large stone building of 1837 was on this site. The main branch of the Kingston Public Library opens on Johnson Street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kingston Whig-Standard, 16 Jan. 1979*

*Kingston Whig-Standard, 13 March 1978*
1980  In July 1978, a high-rise residential-commercial complex is approved by council for the waterfront between Clarence and Johnson Streets. Construction begins 23 January 1980 on an 16-storey condominium tower, which visually dominates the city skyline while shrinking the impact of the city hall dome.

Kingston Whig-Standard, 25 July 1978; Kingston Yearbook, Jan. 1980, published by Cam Inglis, Kingston This Week

photo by J. McKendry, 1995
1981

Heritage Conservation District created for the buildings facing Market Square; approved 5 January 1981.

The Macdonald-Cartier Building (the "OHIP Building") finally is built cementing the change in the Place d'Armes, Wellington and Ontario Street area from industrial to commercial and residential. Its modern design by Ernest A. Cromarty is an important contribution to Kingston's inventory of late 20th-century buildings. It also brought provincial jobs to the city.

photo J. McKendry 2007

### CHRONOLOGY OF KINGSTON CITY HALL

**~ Jennifer McKendry ~**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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Amanda Gray, Margaret Bignell and Barbara Keyser meet with the City of Kingston Sesquicentennial Committee to discuss the city hall collection of 55 portraits of mayors and city clerks. Some 20 are in need of restoring. Students from the Art Conservation Department of Queen's University worked on various pieces in the late 1970s and early 1980s under the guidance of Prof. Ian Hodkinson. For further information, see: Gray, "Lifting Time's Veil: the Conservation of City Hall Portraits." |
| 1997 | Proposed building | The presence of empty land on the southeast corner of Market Square and Ontario Street. |

Photo courtesy of Quay Developments.
Ontario and Brock Streets has lead to building proposals, such as this one for a 14-storey high-rise by Quay Developments. The city adopted a four-storey limit in that area in 1996 in an attempt to control visual challenges to the dominance of the municipal building. Heritage advocates and the city planning department object to the proposed height. Quay Developments then proposes building two structures of five and six storeys plus a penthouse mechanical floor. This is criticized by Vision Kingston, a citizen's group, as still problematic but it withdraws its objections when the Ontario Municipal Board meets to adjudicate on the situation. For a view of city hall and the site in question with the Griffin Hotel in place, see the entry for 1946 and an aerial view of the general area in the entry for the 1950s. The brick hotel was built on the site of the early Markland house after it was destroyed in a fire in 1840. More and more of the block is changed for garages and parking lots during the late 1950s; the hotel is demolished in the following decade.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Amalgamation of the City of Kingston, Kingston Township and Pittsburgh Township into one municipality on 1 January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2007</td>
<td>Seven-year plan to restore certain aspects of the city hall such as the exterior stonework of Ontario Hall, where the cornice and dentils have deteriorated, weathering, cracking window sills, shifting stone above windows leaving open joints; dome repairs, including re-roofing the dome and bell tower; stone restoration on the front portico; etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copper roofing on the dome and belfry installed in 2002, photo J. McKendry 2006
2002-2005

Archaeological investigation of the Market Square by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in 2002 and 2003; continued in the spring of 2005. This is in preparation for renovating the area (see entry for 2006). Architectural and landscaping features discovered under the area of the proposed fountain and rink are recorded and preserved in situ under protective coverings.

Archaeological excavations in Market Square along Brock Street in 2005
photo Susan M. Bazely
Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
Archaeological Dig 2005
photo J. McKendry
Blue transfer wash set recovered during the archaeological dig of Market Square; now displayed at the Kingston Archaeological Centre, 611 Princess Street
photo J. McKendry 2007

2003

Basement floor plan
City of Kingston
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>On 5 April city council accepts $1 million donation from the Springer family towards the $5.7 million renovation of market square, which will be known as Springer Market Square.</td>
<td>Kingston Whig-Standard, 24 June 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td><em>The City of Kingston Portrait Collection</em> by Marjorie Simmons is published with the assistance of the Kingston Historical Society. Work is underway on the courtyards, fountain, gazebo (for storing equipment needed for the ice rink) and skating rink in Springer Market Square. Architectural plans by Brad Johnson with Hughes Downey Architects are dated 8 August 2005.</td>
<td>plans coll. City of Kingston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site plan Market Square, 2005

Brad Johnson & Associates Ltd with Hughes Downey Architects
Elevation gazebo, 2005

Fountain near King and Market Streets; seasonal placement of evergreen Christmas tree, 2005; Brad Johnson & Associates Ltd with Hughes Downey Architects
South court along city hall wing
photo J. McKendry 2009

Plan 2005, Brad Johnson &
Associates Ltd with Hughes
Downey Architects
Courtyard along Market Street & landscaping along Brock Street
photo J. McKendry 2009

Plan, 2005, Brad Johnson & Associates Ltd with Hughes Downey Architects
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Protocols are developed for approvals for changes to the interior of city hall: certain heritage areas need approval by council via the Municipal Heritage Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Detail of a new sign placed in the Springer Market Square to recognize donors. Photo J. McKendry 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Conceptual drawing by Hughes Downey Architects dated February 2008
2009

New Change Rooms are designed for the west end of the city hall wing in connection with the new skating rink; plans by Shoalts & Zaback Architects; building permit issued 12 December 2008.

A notice of designation of the interior of city hall is placed in the newspaper.

The author of this chronology on the city hall is grateful the gift of notes, selected from the city hall records from 1846 to 1878 and given to her many years ago by Peggy Cohoe. Thanks are offered to departed friends Margaret Angus and Doug Stewart for sharing their enthusiasm for our city hall.
REFERENCES KINGSTON CITY HALL


________. "Illustrated Chronology of Old Sydenham Ward and Area, Kingston." Consultant's report for Bray Heritage and the City of Kingston, 26 February 2009.


www.mckendry.net (full chronology & bibliography on Kingston architecture plus articles on researching and style).

photo J. McKendry 1995
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- archaeological: 2002-2005
- Architectus: Feb. 1844
- Argus office: 1845-46
- Armstrong, Richard: Nov. 1844
- Art Conservation Department: 1996

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- Barker, Robert: 1852
- Barrow, Richard: 1875
- Bartliff, Henry
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- Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia: 1875
- Centennial Park: see Confederation Park
- Chown & Cunningham: 1973 (see jail)
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  - alderman's caucus room & library: see councillors'....
  - arbitration: c1842, Jan. 1845, 1846-47
  - architects at City Hall: see Benson & Phippen, Browne, Coverdale, Drever & Smith, Howard (competitor & arbitrator), Hughes Downey (market square), MacLennan, Newlands, Ostell (arbitrator), Power, Power & Son, Rogers (witness at arbitration), Scobell (critic), Shoalts & Zaback, Smith, Stokes; for a list of competing architects see Aug. 1842, 1908
  - auction marts: see Shambles
  - Bank of British North America: 1845-46, 1848, 1908
  - Bank of Montreal: 1929, 1950s
  - basement: Nov. & Dec. 1842, Dec. 1843, 1845-46, 1847, 1908, 1973; see also jail
  - billiard parlour: 1845-46
  - boot scraper: 1973
  - *Buildings of Architectural & Historic Significance*: 1971
  - butchers: see Market Square and City Hall: Shambles
  - "calling card" ledge: 1848, 1908, 1973
  - caretaker's apartment: 1853, 1908
  - Cataraqui Room: 1973
  - ceremonies, foundation stone: May & June 1843; ground-breaking: Feb. 1843; opening: Nov. 1844
  - church, free: 1845-46
  - City Hall (room): see Memorial Hall
City Hall con't

- clock: 1845-46, 1865, Oct. & Nov. 1865, 1866, 1908
- commemorative integrity statement: 2003-2004
- construction progress: March & July & Aug. & Sept. & Nov. 1843, Jan. & March 1844
- council chamber: 1845-46, 1930, 1972
- councillors' caucus room & library: 1908; see also dome, Mechanics' Institute
- customs house: July 1842, Dec. 1843, 1845-46, 1848, 1873
- death during construction: Nov. 1843
- designation: 1975, 2009; see also National Historic Site
- dome (Observatory): July 1842, c1842, Dec. 1843, Jan. 1845, 1847, 1854, 1858, 1865, 1867, 1908, 2000-2007; see also library, Power & Son
- doors: c1842, 1950s, 1973
- engineer, city: 1845-46, 1878
- firemen's hall: 1845-46, 1858, 1870
- flag staffs: 1854, 1866
- floors: c1842, 1967
- foundation stone: June 1843
- hitching posts: 1862
- images of city hall, including plans (picture's date is in brackets, listed in order of appearance in the entry):
  - title page (c1880s, 2006)
  - Aug. & Nov. & Dec. 1842 (competition dwgs 1842 & working basement plan 1842 & elevation 1850)
  - Feb 1843 (2009)
  - June 1843 (1999)
  - 1843-1858 (conjectural early functions)
  - Dec. 1843 (1844, 2009)
  - Nov. 1844 (c1860)
  - 1846 (1865, 1857)
  - 1848 (c1860, 2009)
  - 1855 (late 19 century)
  - 1857 (1857)
  - 1865 (1844, c1855-65, 1860s, 1855, c1859, 1860, 1865, c1900, 2007)
  - Oct. 1865 (c1880 & 1877)
  - 1867 (1867)
  - 1867: (c1900, 1908)
  - 1879 (1879)
  - 1883 (1888)
  - 1885 (post 1885, 1888)
  - 1891 (1891)
  - 1893 (by 1900)
  - 1901 (1901)
  - 1908 (1908, 1904, 1974)
  - 1912 (1912)
  - 1921 (post 1921, 2009)
  - 1929 (1929)
  - 1930 (1930)
  - 1946 (1946)
  - 1946 (1963-66)
  - 1950s (1950s, 1929, 2009)
  - 1963 (c1964)
  - 1965 (c1860, 2009)
  - 1966 (1990s)
  - 1997 (1997)
  - last entry (2009)
- Island Market: 1876, 1908
- Kingston City Hall (booklet): 1974
- levée, mayor's: 1974
- library: c1842, Dec. 1843; Public School Library: 1865
- materials, building: 1840, July 1842, c1842, 1908
- mayor's office: 1845-46
- Mechanics Institute: Dec. 1843, 1845-46, 1865
- medallion: June 1843, 1867
- Merchants Exchange: see Ontario Hall
CHRONOLOGY OF KINGSTON CITY HALL ~ Jennifer McKendry

City Hall

- museum: c1842, Dec. 1843
- News Room: July 1842, c1842, Dec. 1843, 1845-46
- niches, interior & exterior: Dec. 1843, Feb. & Nov. 1844, 1848
- Observatory: see dome
- Ontario Municipal Board: 1972, 1997
- Ontario Win-The-War League: 1917
- Orange Lodge: 1845-46, 1865, 1870, 1908
- Orders, classical: see style
- Parliament Building offer: Oct. 1843
- paintings, oil: 1842, 1863, 1867, 1908, 1912
- plank walk: 1846, 1862
- plaques, markers, memorials: June 1843, 1921, 1946, 1955, 1967
- police: see jail
- post office: Dec. 1843, 1845-46, 1870, 1950s, 1973
- proposed plan by Benson & Phippen: June 1842
- protocols for interior: 2007
- Queen Elizabeth II Room: 1973
- Red Cross, 1914-18, 1939-45
- rentals: 1852, 1855, 1868, 1869
- Royal School of Artillery: 1914-18
- saloons: 1845-46, 1847, 1869
- Shambles (see Market Square for pre 1842), including the end square building, which burnt in 1865: July & Aug. 1842, c1842, Dec. 1843, 1845-46, 1846, 1847, 1853, 1855, 1858, 1860, 1863, 1865, Oct. & Nov. & Dec. 1865, 1876, 1908, 1952, 1973
- Shaw's dry goods: 1845-46
- Soldiers' Recreation Centre: 1939-45
- specification for carpentry & joinery: c1842, Feb. 1843; spec. for artificers' work: Feb. 1843
- stairs: c1842, 1845, 1973
- telephone: 1884
- Temperance Lodge: 1865
- Town Hall (room): see Memorial Hall
- ventilators, roof: 1878, 1908
- Wesley Hall: see Ontario Hall
- Wesleyan Methodists: 1869
- Women's Medical College: 1883, 1894
- vaults, "bank": 1973

City Hall Saloon: 1847
City Park: 1840, Oct. 1843, 1850, 1854, 1858
Civil War, American: 1861-65
Cliff, George: June & Aug. 1842, c1842, Feb. & Apr. & May 1843, Jan. 1845, 1908
Cohoe, Peggy: last entry
Cohen, Isaac: 1921
Commercial Mart: 1841
Confederation, Canadian: 1867, 1956, 1967
Confederation Park: 1967
Cooper: 1845-46
Corbett, Sheriff: June 1843
Court House & Jail (first): 1824, 1829
Court House & Jail, Frontenac County: 1858, 1972
Coverdale, Hugh: 1921
Coverdale, William Junior: 1865, 1868
Cowie, Thomas: Aug. 1843
Craig, James: Nov. 1843
Crane, Edward: Jan. 1845
Crawford Purchase: 1783
Crawford, William: 1783

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Creighton, Mayor John: 1865
Cromarty, Ernest: 1981
Cunningham: see Chown & Cunningham
Customs House: see City Hall

D
Daley: Nov. 1844
Davis & Stevens: Aug. 1842
Davidson, Andrew: Oct. 1865
Depression, great
Drennan, Samuel: 1860
Drever & Smith: 1952
Drever, Colin: 1963
Dry Dock, Kingston (Marine Museum): 1890
Dwyer, Charles: Aug. 1842

E
Earl, Anne: 1784-1800
Edwards, Thomas: Aug. 1842
electricity, 1888
Elrond College (Princess Tower): 1972
Emmons & Mitchell Construction: 1963
Ermatinger: Nov. 1844

F
Fechter, Carl (Charles Sangster): 1838
Feeney, Mary: 1852
Ferguson, Adam: Nov. 1844
Filey, William: June 1843
fire: 1840, 1865, 1908
First Nations: 1600-73, 1758-83, 1783
Fish Market: 1865
Flanagan, M.: 1866
Fort Frontenac, French: 1660-73, 1682, 1758;
British: 1783
Fort Henry, first: 1812; second: 1832, 1936-38
Fort Lennox: c1810
French regime: 1600-73, 1682, 1756-63, 1758

G
Garden Island: 1908
Gas Light Company, Kingston: 1848
Gildersleeve, Charles: 1879
Glasgow, Anne (née Herchmer) & George: 1840
Glegg, Sarah Turton: Aug. 1842
Going, Shirley, Captain: 1876
Gothic: Feb. 1844
Government House: 1784-1800
Graham, Alderman: 1908
Gray, Amanda: 1996
Greer: Aug. 1842
Griffin Hotel: 1997
Grimm, Henry: 1868

Guard House (Main Guard House): see Market Square

H
Hall, widow: 1868
Halligan, Mr: 1865
Hamilton, Thomas: Aug. 1843
Hatter's Bay (Portsmouth): Jan. 1845
Heating, Horace: Aug. 1842
Healey, Thomas: June 1843
Hemsley, Lionel: 1908
Herchmer: 1840, 1841, 1876
Hill, Francis: March 1844
Hodkinson, Ian: 1996
Holiday Inn: 1967
Hope & Barclay: June & Aug. 1842
Horsey, Edward: Jan. 1843, 1858
Hotel Dieu: 1892
Howard, E. & Co.: 1866, 1908
Howard, John G.: July & Aug. & Sept. 1842, Jan. 1845
Howard Johnson's Confederation Hotel: 1978
hucksters: see Market square and City Hall: Shambles

I
Irish: 1847, 1860
Irons Hotel: 1848
Irving, William & Son: Oct. & Dec. 1865
Island Market: 1876

J
Johnson, Brad: 2006
Johnson, John: 1784-1800
Johnson, William: 1784-1800
Jones, Owen: Aug. 1843

K
Keyser, Barbara: 1996
King Edward VII: 1901
King George VI: 1939
Kingston, amalgamation, 1998; as the capital and aftermath of its loss: 1841, Oct. 1843, Feb. & Nov. 1844, 1846, 1847; expansion: 1850, 1952; incorporation as a town: 1838; incorporation as a city: 1846; town council, 1838; see also maps, population, street plan
Kingston General Hospital: 1841, Oct. 1843, 1847
Kingston Public Library: 1978
Kingston Sesquicentennial Committee: 1996
Kingstown: 1784, by 1789
Kirby, John: 1840
Kirkpatrick & Burrows: 1846-47

L
LaSalle Causeway: 1917
Leo: Dec. 1843, Jan. & Feb. 1844
Lightfoot, William: 1845-46, 1865
Linton & Bartlett: 1845-46
locomotives: see railways
Lord Sydenham: 1841; statue: Dec. 1843 & Feb. 1844, 1854
lot I: 1840
Loyalists: 1784

M
Macaulay, John: June 1843, Nov. 1844
McCausland, Robert, Ltd.: 1921
McDonald, Archibald; Aug. 1842
McDonald, John (of Gananoque); Nov. 1844
Macdonald, John A.: 1843, June 1843, 1844, Nov. 1844, 1863, 1867, 1890, 1891, 1895, 1908, 1967
Macdonald-Cartier Building: 1981
McDonnell, Mary: 1846
McDougall, A.: Aug. 1843
Macar, Agnes: 1921
McLean, Allan: 1841
MacLennan, Neil: 1972, 1973, 1974; see also Smith & MacLennan
McMillan, Charles: 1845-46, 1865
McNair, John: Aug. 1842
McNeil, Neil: 1860
municipal and breakwater: 1966
maps (date of map is in brackets): 1682 (1682), 1758 (1758), 1784 (1784), 1801 (1801), 1829 (1829), 1841 (1841), 1846 (1845, 1850), 1859 (1857 & 1875), 1865 (1850), 1908 (1908), 1924 (1924), 1981 (1984)
Maran, Catharine: 1852
Market Battery: 1846, 1847, 1859, 1865, 1872, 1967
Market Street: 1876, 1908
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Markland, George Herchmer: 1840, 1997
Markland, Thomas: 1841
Marquess of Lorne: 1879
Martello Towers: 1846
Masonic Buildings: 1838
Materials, building: 1832, 1840
Meagher, John: 1845-46
Memorial Centre, Kingston Community: 1946
memorials: 1921, 1946
Meneely Foundry: Oct. 1865
Metcalfe, Charles: May & June 1843
Mika, Nick & Helma: 1974
Mississaugua Point (Marine Museum): 1855
Mitchell, Hugh: Aug. 1843
Mitchell, William: 1841
Morton, James: 1855
Municipal Heritage Committee (LACAC): 2007; see also Buildings of Architectural & Historic Significance
Mynass, Chief: 1783

N
Newton, Robert: Aug. 1842
Newlands: Dec. 1865, 1908
Newlands, J.C.: 1956
Nickle, Hugh: 1921

O
OHIP Building: see Macdonald-Cartier Building
Ontario Municipal Board: 1972, 1997
Orange Lodge: 1845-46, 1860
Oregon Crisis: 1846
Ostell, John: Jan. 1845
Overend, Thomas: Oct. 1865

P
paintings, oil: 1875
Palladio: Feb. 1844
Parker’s Drug Store: 1876
Parks Canada: 2003-2004
Parliament Building: 1840, Oct. 1843
Penitentiary, Provincial (“K.P.” or Kingston Penitentiary): 1832, 1839, Jan. 1845
Penitentiary Cabinet Warehouse: 1860
Phippen, Samuel: Aug. 1842; see Benson & Phippen
photographs: 1875
Pidgeon, Thomas: 1854; see Fisher & Pidgeon
Point Frederick: 1789, 1812, 1872, 1876
police station on Queen St: 1972 (for police in city hall, see City Hall: jail)
population: 1831, 1844, 1851, 1878, 1891, 1901, 1931, 1952, 1996
Portsmouth (see also Hatter’s Bay): 1952, 1976
Post Office: see City Hall; new, 1959
Power, John: 1846, 1865, Oct. 1865, 1908; see also Power & Son
Power, Joseph: 1846, 1908; see also Power & Son
Power & Son: 1820-23, 1858, 1908; see also Power, John
pre City Hall era: 1600-1841
Prince of Wales, 1860
Prince Philip: 1967
Princess Louise: 1879
privy (water closet, toilet): c1842, 1853; see also City Hall: jail

Q
Quay Developments: 1997
Queen Elizabeth: 1939
Queen Elizabeth II: 1953, 1967, 1973
Queen Victoria: 1837, 1901
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R
Rebellions: 1837, Northwest: 1885
Regiopolis (Hotel Dieu): 1892
Richardson, Henry F.: 1921
Rideau Canal: 1832
Robison, Dr. Thomas: Oct. 1842, Nov. 1844
Robinson, Dr: 1845-46
Rockwood Villa: 1841
Rogers, Thomas: 1841, June 1842, Jan. 1845
Rose: Aug. 1842
Royal Military College: 1876, 1921

S
Sailing Olympics: 1976
St Lawrence Seaway: 1959
St Patrick's Society: 1845-46
St Andrew's Church: 1820-23; manse: 1841
St George's Church, first: 1792, 1801; second: 1825, 1829, 1839, 1865; hall: 1846
St Joseph's: 1801
St Mary's: 1848
Sampson, J.B.: 1972
Sangster, Charles: 1838
Scobell, Joseph & Sidney: June 1842; Joseph: Aug. 1843; Sidney: May 1843; Scobell's building: 1978
Shanahan, Mrs: 1855
Seven Years War: 1756-63
Shambles: see Market Square
Shipyards: 1968-69
Shoalts & Zaback Architects: 2009
Shoal Tower: 1846, 1859
Simcoe, John G.: 1792
Simmons, Marjorie: 2006
Skinner, James: Jan. & June 1843
Smith, Harry P.: 1972; see also Drever & Smith, Smith & MacLennan
Smith, Henry: Nov. 1844
Smith, John: 1908
Smith, Robert: Aug. 1843
Smyth, Samuel: 1869
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Springer Market: see Market Square
Springle, James: July 1842
Stevens, J.D.: see Davis & Stevens
Stewart, J. Douglas: 1974, last entry
Stokes, Peter: 1972
street plan: 1783, 1784, 1784-1800; street names: 1801
Sullivan, Robert: June 1843

T
Telgmann, Oscar: 1912
Tercentennial: 1973
Thirkell: Aug. 1842
Townsend, Joseph: Jan. & June 1843
Toye, Alderman: 1908
transportation: 1893, 1950s, 1954; see also railways
troop withdrawal: 1870
Trout, Dr Jenny: 1883
typhus: 1847

U
United Province of Canada East and Canada West: 1841, Oct. 1843

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W
Wakeling, George: 1946
wars, First World: 1914-18, 1921; Second World: 1939-45, 1946; Seven Years War: 1756-63; South African: 1899; War of 1812: 1812
Webb, George: 1965
Webster: Nov. 1844
Weekes & Keefer: 1908
Weisenberg, Catherine: 1784-1800
Weller, Tony: Feb. 1844
Wilson, Ian: 1974
Wilson, William, June 1843
William St, 207: 1840, 1841
Williamson, James: Aug. 1842, Feb. 1843
Wolfe Island: 1876
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Worthington, John: Aug. 1843

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Yeakley, Lodowick: 1846
Yong, Thomas: July 1842
Young, Isabella: 1852

Zaback: see Shoalts & Zaback

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