

Connections

Kingston, Ontario, Canada



The city of Kingston is located in the Canadian province of Ontario, at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, at the mouths of both the St. Lawrence and Cataraqui Rivers. The Cataraqui also forms the southern end of the Rideau Canal, a World Heritage site.

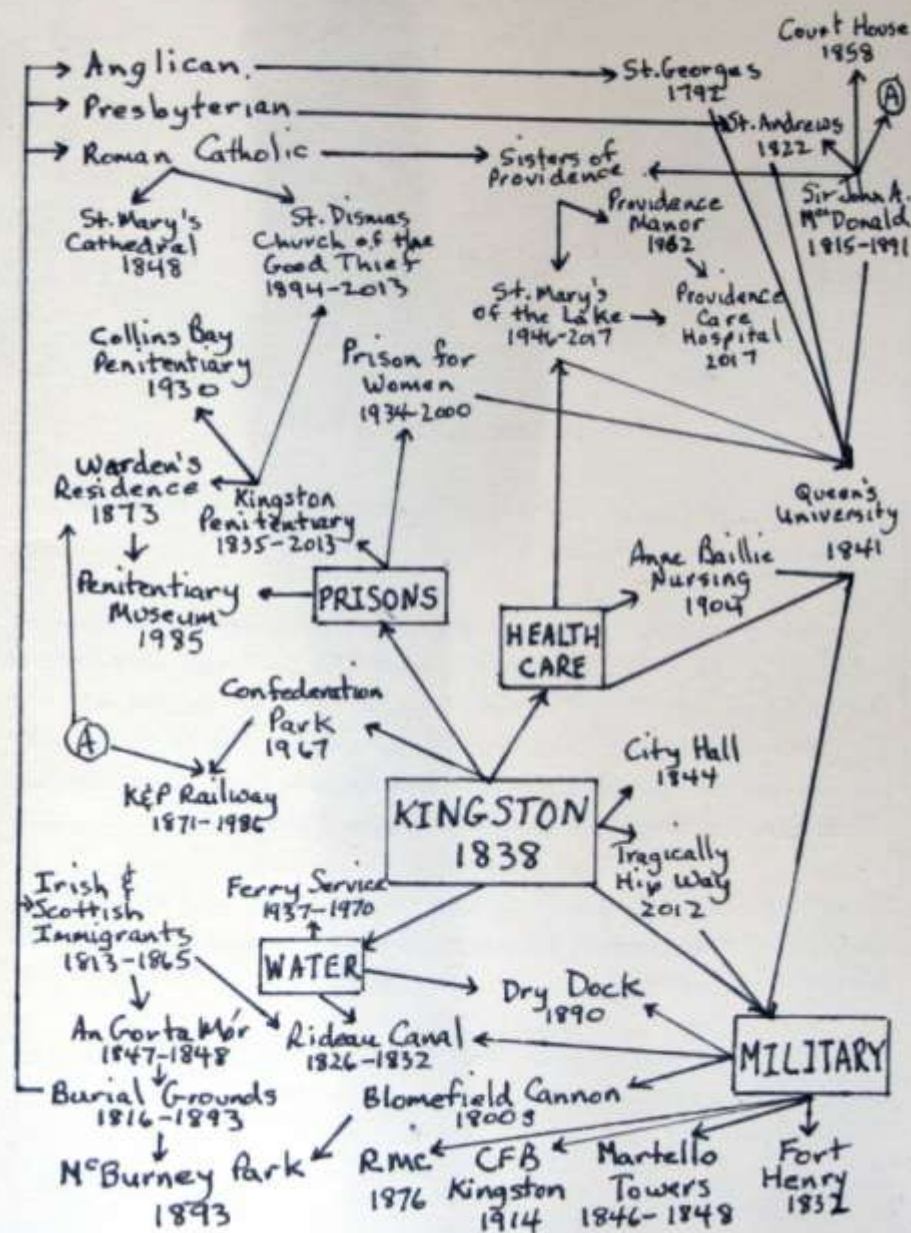
This book contains but a small fraction of the many historically significant buildings and monuments dotting the landscape of this beautiful city. I've included some pertinent historical information and described how each site is linked. A pictorial of the people and places and how they are connected is found on the facing page.

This book is inspired by my interest in genealogy and history. As part of that interest, I designed and submitted drawings to the Chief Herald of Canada which granted me my own personal "Bower" Coat of Arms on Nov. 20, 2014. I thought it fitting to frame the contents of this book with the Coat of Arms of a resident (myself) who appreciates the City's history and beauty, and the Coat of Arms of the City itself. So you will find the Kingston Coat of Arms (or Armorial Bearings), which was granted Jan. 11 1999 on the first page. The Latin motto translates to: "With antiquity civility humanity." My personal Coat of Arms is depicted on the inside back cover.

I hope you find this book interesting and informative and that it will entice you to visit this wonderful and historic city to see these sites firsthand, as well as to experience all the other attractions Kingston has to offer.

Wayne Bower

CONNECTIONS





Kingston City Hall

It was completed in 1844 to replace municipal buildings destroyed by fire on April 18, 1840.

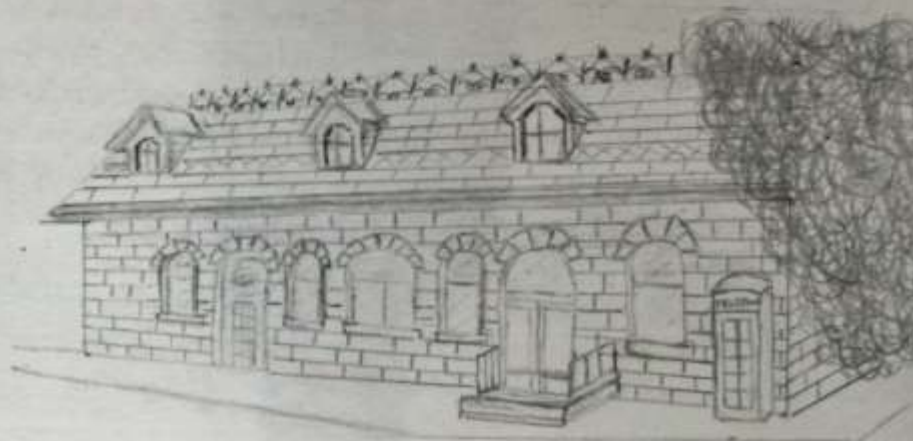
Kingston was originally a First Nations encampment known as Cataraqui. The French founded a trading post and fort here in 1673 and called it Fort Frontenac. It became known as Kingston shortened from King's Town, after the British took possession of the fort and United Empire Loyalists from the US began settling the region in the 1780s.

Kingston was incorporated as a town in 1838 and was the capital of the United Province of Canada from 1841 to 1844. It was incorporated as a city in 1846.

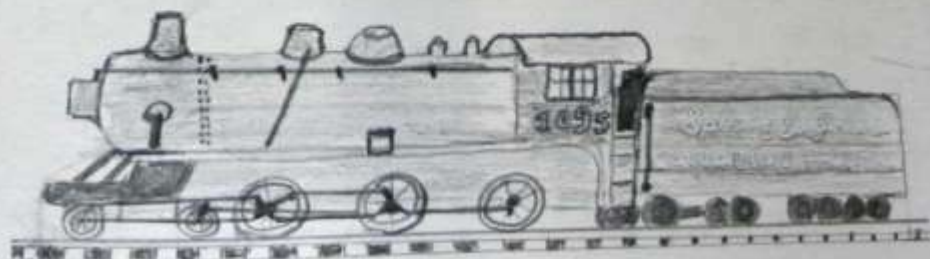
Kingston is nicknamed the "Limestone City" because of the many heritage buildings constructed using local limestone.

Confederation Park was built in 1967 as a Canada Centennial project. It is located across the street from City Hall and was formerly industrial waterfront land. It includes a large arch with a fountain & the Confederation Basin Marina.

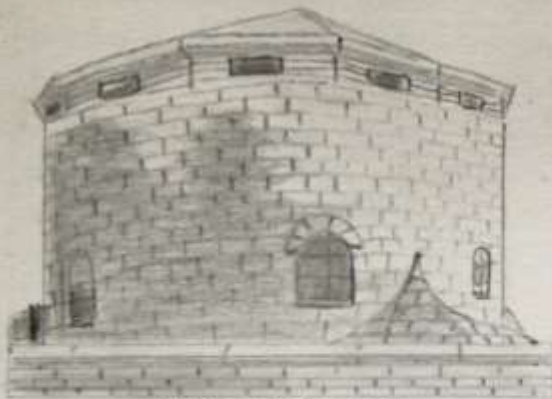
A former Kingston and Pembroke (K&P) station which once served as the southern terminus of the now-defunct line is now the visitor information centre. The K&P rail line operated from 1871 to 1986. It is now part of the Trans-Canada Trail System.



A restored historic locomotive, #1095, the "Spirit of Sir John A.", recalls downtown Kingston's past role in locomotive manufacturing. Locomotive #1095 was in service from 1913 to 1960. It was restored in 2013 for its centenary.



Martello Towers



Murney Tower

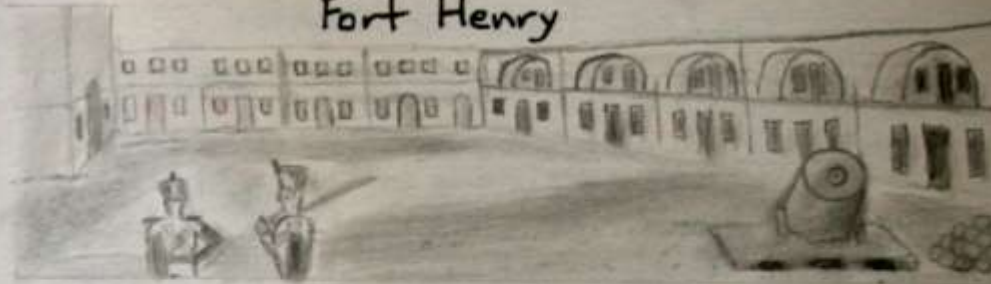
and were distributed as follows: Halifax (5), Saint John (1), Québec City (4) and Kingston (6). The Murney Tower (1846) was built on the western edge of Kingston's downtown (McDonald Park)

In 1848 the line of defence included 3 additional Martello towers: Shoal Tower in the foreground, Fort Frederick in the near background and Cathcart Tower in the far distance.



The Shoal Tower is unique as it is the only one completely surrounded by water. By the 1860s, the Martello Towers became obsolete because of new improvements in artillery.

Fort Henry



The original Fort Henry was built on Point Henry during the War of 1812, due to fears by the British that American forces would attack the Royal Navy Dockyards and seek to control the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.



We see today the second fort, a restoration of the first. The restored fort, built between 1832-37, was intended to be the linchpin in a new, extensive system of defensive works including the four Martello Towers. It was considered even more necessary to fortify Point Henry after the War of 1812, due to the military significance of the nearby now-completed Rideau Canal.

Canadian Forces Base Kingston

The Barriefield Military Camp was established as a military base in 1914, at the outbreak of WWI. The camp and village were named in honour of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie who served in the Royal Navy during the War of 1812. In 1937, the base expanded to the south side of Hwy 2 with the opening of the Vimy Barracks. The base was renamed Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Kingston in 1966. Its badge incorporates an image of a Martello Tower.



Royal Military College



Established in 1876, RMC is a university for training military officers and is the only federal institution in Canada with degree-granting powers. Located on the 101-acre Point Frederick peninsula RMC features historic buildings (e.g. Mackenzie Building pictured) and modern academic, athletic, and dormitory facilities.

Frontenac County Court House



This grand neo-classical building has served the courts of Frontenac County since 1858. It was constructed of stone quarried on site. Being a lawyer, Sir John A. MacDonald, a Kingston resident and first prime minister of Canada, would have had dealings at this court house.



The fountain at the front of the court house was erected in 1903 in honour of Lt.-Col. Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick (1841-1899). Son of Thomas Kirkpatrick, the first mayor of the Town of Kingston (1838), George was a Member of Parliament for Frontenac (1870-1892), Speaker of the House of Commons (1883-1887), and Lieutenant Governor of Ontario (1892-1897).

McBurney Park, aka Skeleton Park

A Garrison Burying Ground existed here by 1816. In 1819, it became used by Anglicans and Catholics and called the Common Burial Ground. By 1825, it was known as the Upper Burial Grounds, and expanded to accommodate Presbyterians. By the 1850s, it was at capacity and the city's dead were being buried in a new non-denominational cemetery at Cataragui and in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery. Closed in 1864 and increasingly neglected, the old burying grounds became a public disgrace and, in 1893, were converted into a city park. Many remains and markers were removed to the other cemeteries. It was originally named Frontenac and now McBurney Park, but its informal name Skeleton Park, is still in use.



The Blomfield cannon at the entrance to the park was made in England and used by the British forces to defend Kingston. The cipher on top of the gun is the royal insignia of King George III who ruled from 1760-1820.

A Celtic Cross, similar to the one on the facing page, was erected in the park in March 2002. The inscription is in both English and Gaelic, and reads: "In memory of the est. 10,000, mainly Irish & Scottish immigrants buried here in Kingston's Upper Cemetery 1813-1865. May they rest in peace".

This is one of three Celtic Crosses dedicated to the Irish.

Celtic Crosses

The other two Celtic Cross monuments are erected along Kingston's waterfront.



The Celtic Cross pictured here was erected in 1998 in An Gorta Mór (Gaelic for The Great Famine) Park. The inscription is in English, French and Gaelic, and reads: "On this shore more than 1,500 Irish, fleeing THE GREAT HUNGER, along with compassionate citizens of many faiths, who cared for them, died of typhus in the fever sheds of Kingston 1847-1848. WE HOLD THEIR MEMORY SACRED."

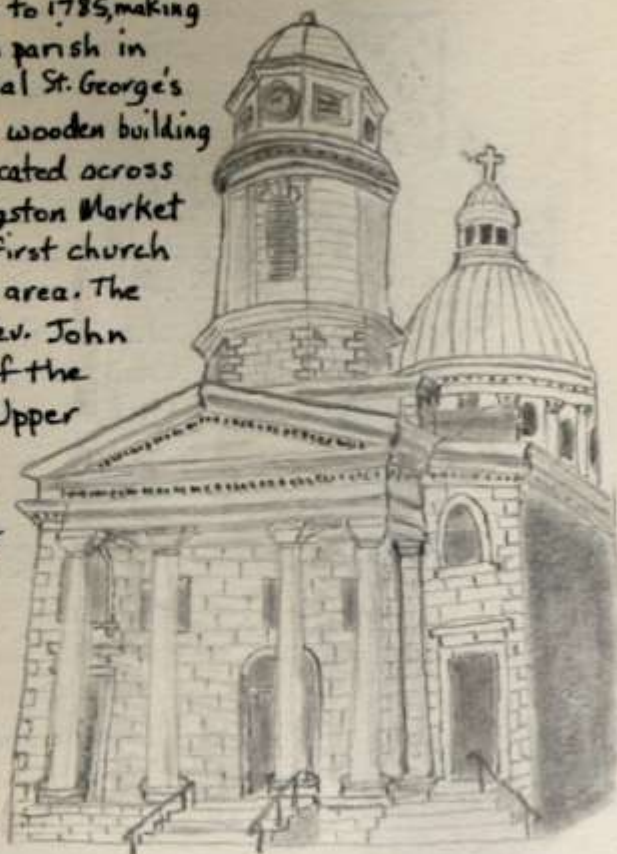
A third cross, erected in 2002, is located in Doug Fluhrer Park at the mouth of the Cataragui River, which is the entrance to the Rideau Canal. The inscription is in English and Gaelic, and reads: "In memory of the estimated one thousand Irish labourers and their co-workers who died of malaria and by accidents in terrible working conditions while building

the Rideau Canal 1826-1832". It is also inscribed with the counties in Ireland where the labourers originated: Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

The next few pages are dedicated to just a few of the historic churches found in Kingston's downtown core that connect to the former burial grounds in McBurney Park.

St. George's Anglican - 1792

The rectorship dates to 1785, making it the oldest Anglican parish in Ontario. The original St. George's parish church was a wooden building constructed in 1792, located across from what is now Kingston Market Square, and was the first church built in the Kingston area. The parish was led by Rev. John Stuart, the Father of the Anglican Church in Upper Canada. In 1825 construction began on a limestone building at the present site to replace the small wooden church. In 1862 St. George's became a cathedral and the seat of the first Bishop of Ontario.



Koñwatsi'tsiaieñni, also known as Molly Brant, was the only woman among the 54 original founding members of St. George's parish. Molly Brant was an important Mohawk leader and a United Empire Loyalist.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian - 1822

Land was given to establish a Presbyterian Church on 6 July 1804 and by 1817 plans began for St. Andrew's Church. The original building was in process in 1820 and The Reverend John Barclay (first minister) came from Scotland in 1822. On 8 April 1888, a fire sparked by the church furnace caused the structure to burn to the ground. The current St. Andrew's building was rebuilt in 1889.



In 1839 there was a need for an educational facility in Kingston to provide training for Presbyterian ministers. Accordingly, a motion was passed at St. Andrew's that led to the founding of Queen's University. This motion was seconded by a young lawyer and member of the congregation, John McDonald, who would become Sir John A. McDonald, the first Prime Minister of Canada. The St. Andrew's congregation was also instrumental in getting Queen's past the financial problems of its early years with the second minister of St. Andrew's, Rev. John Machar, serving as the unpaid president of this institution for seven years. In 1912 the formal connection between the university and church was severed.

St. Mary's Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception 1848

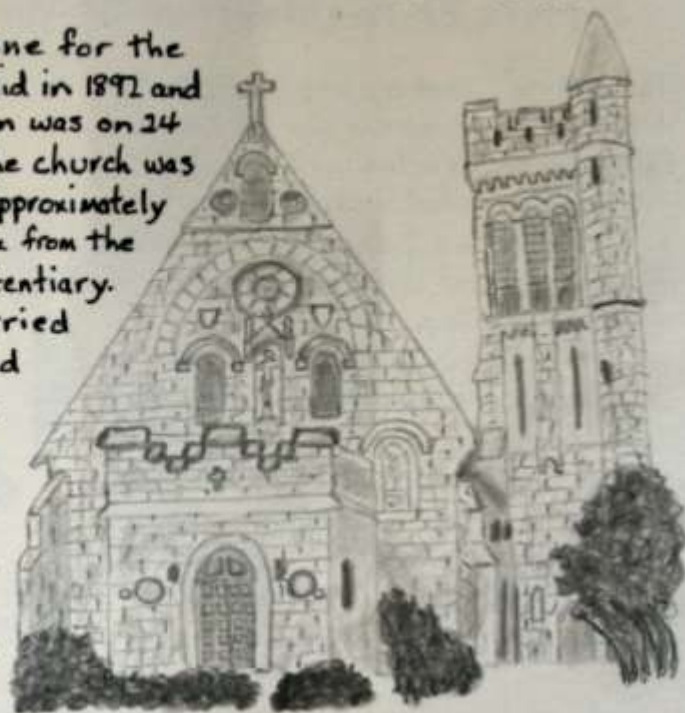


The foundations of the present structure were laid in the 1840s but the first Catholic Church, which was dedicated to St. Francis, was erected in 1747. When Frontenac fell to the British in 1758 it was abandoned and gradually collapsed into ruins. In 1784 United Empire Loyalists and disbanded soldiers from several British regiments settled in the area. At the request of Bishop Plessis, the Sulpician in Quebec sent Father Bedard to minister to the Catholics. There was no church so he held services in a frame

house at the corner of Queen and Bagot Streets. For the most part, there was no priest in the area, so the Catholics obtained permission to use St. George's Anglican church. Finally, in 1808, the Catholic community constructed a stone church dedicated to St. Joseph at the corner of William and Bagot Streets, and the first incumbent was Father Remigius Gaulin. He became a Bishop and began construction of the cathedral from limestone quarried on site in 1843. The first rector was Father Patrick Dollard. Over the years, there were many additions and renovations resulting in the current building.

St. Dismas - The Church of the Good Thief - 1894

The cornerstone for the church was laid in 1892 and the dedication was on 24 April 1894. The church was constructed approximately one kilometre from the Kingston Penitentiary. Convicts quarried the stone and carried it to the church site. The church paid 25 cents a day per inmate to the penitentiary. In turn, the inmates



received 10 cents per day. The parish priest at the church was also appointed as chaplain to the Kingston Penitentiary. Due to the connections with the Penitentiary, the church was named in honour of St. Dismas, the Catholic patron saint of prisoners and Dismas was one of the two thieves crucified beside Jesus. He was also known as the Good Thief, and for a time, this church was the only one in the world to assume this name.

Because of reduction in numbers of parishioners and the increasing costs of building maintenance, the church held its last mass on 24 November 2013. It is currently scheduled to be converted into condominium apartments.

Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul

The mid-19th century was an especially difficult time for the poor of Kingston. Particularly afflicted were the aged and orphaned, who had nowhere to turn for help. Kingston's Bishop E.J. Horan turned to the Montreal Sisters of Providence for help. In 1861 four Sisters arrived in Kingston to found what is now known as the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul. Catherine McKinley aka Sister Mary Edward (1837-1904) was the first local candidate to seek admission and entered the novitiate in 1862. In 1865, the French sisters returned to Montreal and Bishop Horan appointed Catherine as the first General Superior of the Kingston community.



Once known for their institutional ministries; schools, hospitals, orphanages etc.; the sisters today are engaged in works of peace and social justice. Their motherhouse remains in Kingston, but Sisters can be found in Peru, Alberta and other communities across Ontario.

The original motherhouse on Ordnance Street is now part of the Providence Manor nursing home.

St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital



Since it began in 1868 as Hawthorne Cottage, this property has had an interesting history, having served as a boarding school for girls, as an orphanage and as a military hospital. In the early 1900s, part of the building was the motherhouse for the Sisters of Providence, having outgrown their residence on Ordnance Street. In 1946, the Sisters converted the structure into a hospital for the treatment of the chronically ill. It evolved into a fully accredited 210-bed hospital and became part of the Providence Care Hospital.

On 29 November 2017, Providence Care sold the hospital to Queen's University for \$8,000,000.

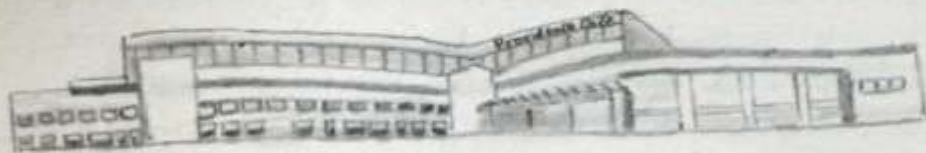
Providence Care Hospital

Providence Care was founded in 1861 by the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul, a congregation of religious women within the Catholic Church, to meet the physical, emotional, social and spiritual needs of its patients with respect, dignity and compassion.

The centre had three sites; Providence Manor, which is still open; and St. Mary's of the Lake and Mental Health Services, which were both closed when the new Providence Care Hospital opened in 2017.

The Sisters of Providence were actively involved in the management and operation of health care services in southeastern Ontario. Today, the Sisters' legacy lives on in our region through Providence Care.

The Sisters continue to be involved in activities at Providence Care, often joining with us to mark important milestones and provide support.



Providence Care Hospital is one of the first publicly-funded hospitals in North America to fully integrate long-term mental health and psychiatry programs with physical rehabilitation palliative care and complex care. The new building opened on 3 June 2017.

Ann Baillie Building



The historic Ann Baillie Building is a beautiful 1904 Beaux-Arts style limestone structure and National Historic Site of Canada commemorating the history of nursing education in Canada. The first nursing students at Kingston General enrolled in 1886 and graduated in 1888. Originally the nursing student accommodations were located within the hospital itself, but the quarters were both overcrowded and at risk of contamination with infectious disease. This building was a dormitory designed to house 26 nursing students at the Kingston General Hospital's School of Nursing.

A plaque reads: "One of the earliest nurses' residences in Canada, this stately building symbolizes the development and recognition of nursing as a profession. The building was later named in honour of Ann Baillie, a graduate of the school and its superintendent from 1924 to 1942. Here as elsewhere, a place of their own helped nurses shape a professional role indispensable to health care within the hospital and the community."

Kingston Penitentiary 1835-2013



The prison was built in 1833-34 and opened in 1835 as the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada." It was one of the oldest prisons in continuous use in the world when it closed on 30 Sept. 2013. The "Pen" was a maximum-security facility and one of nine prisons in the Kingston area.

The prison has been home to many of Canada's most dangerous and notorious criminals. James Donnelly, patriarch of the Irish immigrant "Black" Donnelly family, was sentenced to be hung here in 1859 after killing fellow Irishman Patrick Farrell with a handspike after a land dispute. Johannah Donnelly's (James' wife) successful petition for clemency resulted in James' sentence being commuted to 7 years. Other notable inmates included serial killers Russell Williams, Paul Bernardo and Clifford Olson; bank robber Roger "Mad Dog" Caron and murderer Grace Marks, whose story is told in the book "Alias Grace" by Margaret Atwood.

Prison for Women 1934-2000



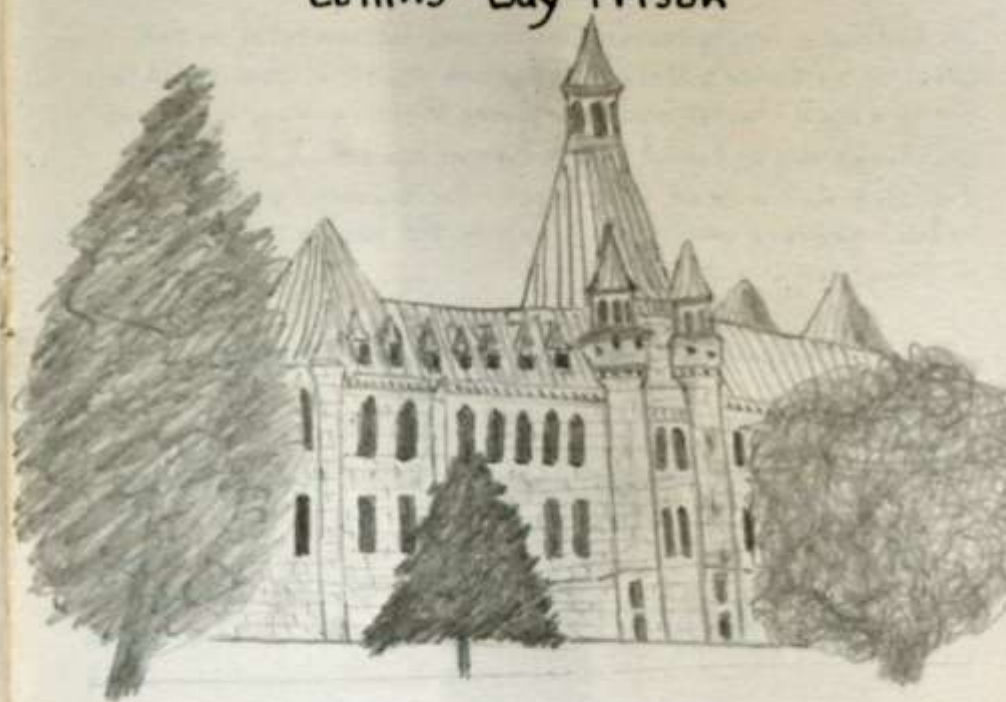
Prior to 1934, maximum security female offenders were housed in the Kingston Penitentiary. In 1934, a maximum security Prison for Women or "P4W" opened across the street and operated until 2000. The prison was controversial, and a provincial inquiry in 1994 found the prisoners' treatment to have been "cruel, inhumane and degrading." Queen's University took ownership of the 8-acre property in 2008, intending to house its archive there. Those plans have since been cancelled. The transformation of the property included the demolition of three of the four stone security walls.

Correctional Service of Canada Museum



Located directly across from Kingston Penitentiary, the Correctional Service of Canada Museum (also known as "Canada's Penitentiary Museum") explains the history of Kingston Penitentiary and other correctional centres using displays that incorporate artifacts, photographs, equipment and replicas. The museum also houses most of the institution's historical records as well as those of other Canadian penitentiaries, and provides the only penitentiary research service in Canada. The museum is located in "Cedar hedge", the former Warden's residence of Kingston Penitentiary. In 1871, Sir John A. MacDonald, as Minister of Justice, authorized the construction of this building which was completed on 28 Aug 1873.

Collins Bay Prison



Collins Bay Institution is a multilevel federal correctional facility. It was opened in 1930, and is now the oldest operational federal penitentiary in Ontario. The main prison is medium security, with a minimum security facility (formerly Frontenac Institution) residing on the same property. A 96-bed maximum security unit is also operational.

Inmates from Kingston Penitentiary assisted in the construction of the prison. The main building was built in the Canadian Chateau style and has steeply pitched red metal roofing. The centre tower is much taller than the others, with a steeple on top. Local Kingston residents have opted to informally call this structure "Disneyland North", due to its castle-like resemblance.

Queen's University

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was instrumental in the creation of Queen's University which was established on Oct. 16, 1841 by a royal charter issued by Queen Victoria. Many historical buildings can be found on its current campus. A few are depicted on the next few pages. The university offers medical degrees providing a link to the health care system in Kingston.

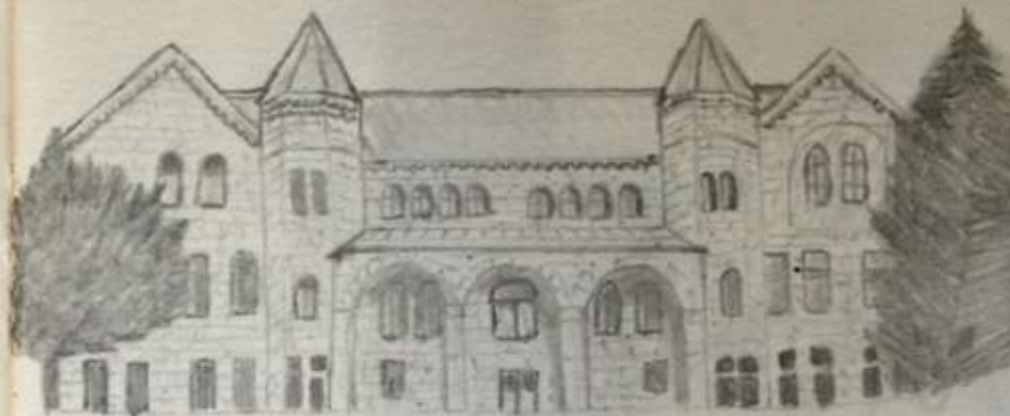
Summerhill - President's Residence



The oldest building at Queen's, this graceful neoclassical villa was built as a private home for the local Anglican Archdeacon George Okill Stuart in 1839. In 1853, the archdeacon sold the building to Queen's, which had been moving from one small rented house to another in Kingston since it was founded in 1841. At first, Summerhill housed the entire university. It came to serve more specialized purposes. At different times in its history it has

housed students, professors, classrooms, laboratories, the medical school, a gymnasium of sorts, and the library which dispensed the requested books through an outside window. Since the 1860s, it has been the President's official residence although only the east wing is now designated for that purpose.

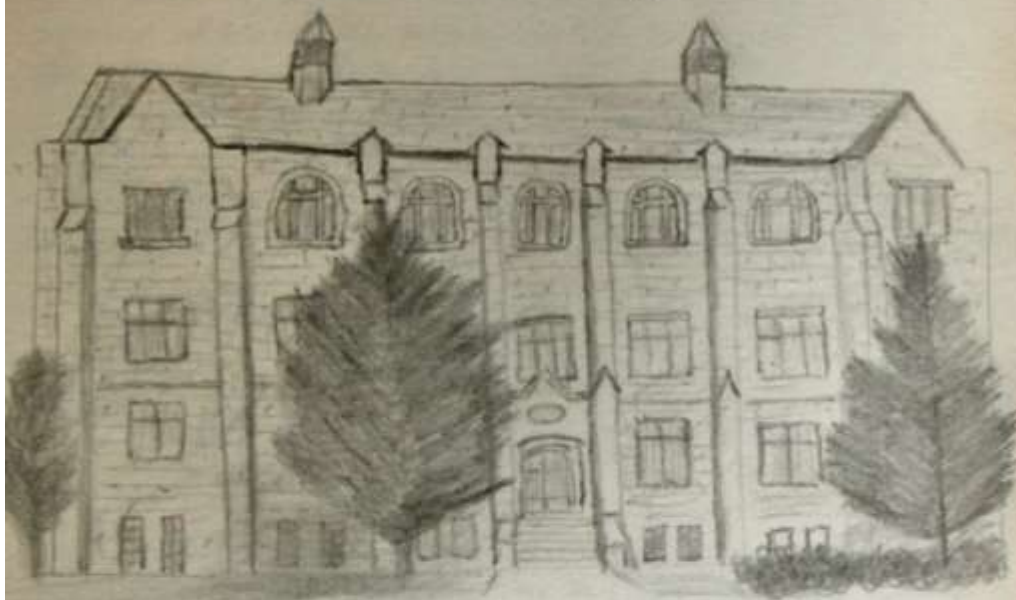
Queen's University - Ontario Hall



Completed in 1903, this Victorian Romanesque building houses the Department of Art. Like nearby Kingston Hall, it was named for the level of government that funded it; it was built by the provincial government to house the Ontario School of Mining and Agriculture, which later became Queen's Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science.

During WWI, the basement was used as a dining room for the Fifth Field Company of Canadian Engineers. In the 1950s and 1960s, the basement held a sub-atomic particle accelerator and was fitted with a thick shield of concrete to contain the radiation that the accelerator produced.

Queen's University - Kingston Hall

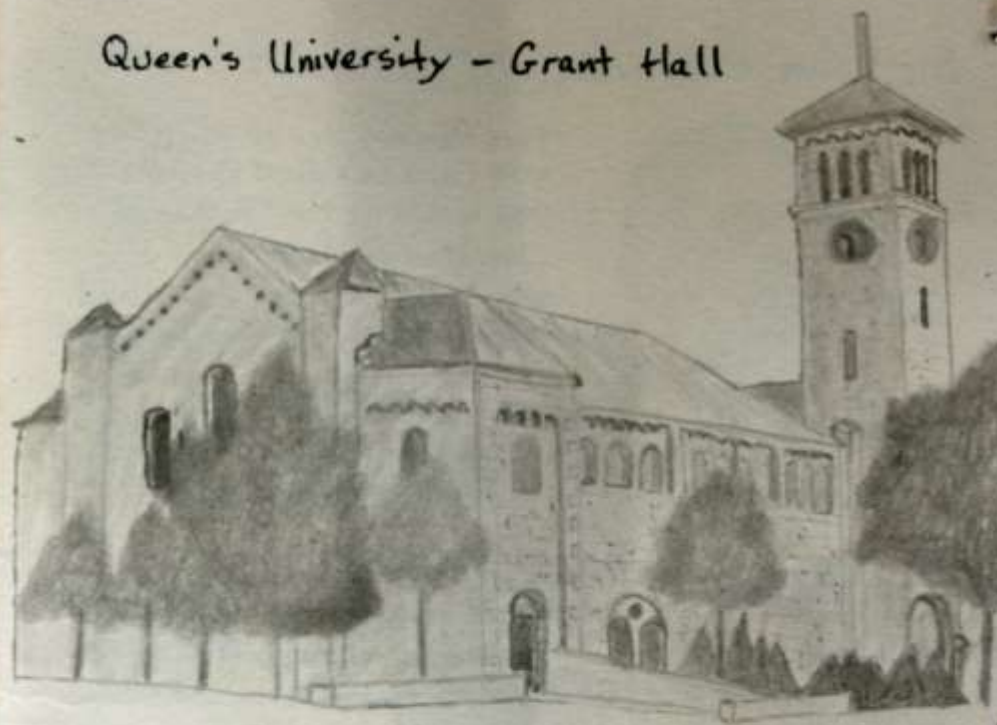


Completed in 1903, the funding for this hall was donated to Queen's by the City of Kingston to provide much-needed classrooms and library space for the Faculty of Arts and Science. Officially named for the city, it was long known instead as the New Arts Building to distinguish it from the Old Arts Building next door, now known as Theological Hall.

Kingston Hall was designed in the Victorian Romanesque style by Symons and Rae, an architectural firm from Toronto.

Along with the attached Grant Hall, Kingston Hall served as a military hospital during WWI. During WWII, it was used as a training barracks for attendees of an army course in 1943-1944.

Queen's University - Grant Hall



With its tall limestone clock-tower, this assembly and concert hall, completed in 1905, is Queen's best-known landmark. Fittingly, it is named after Queen's most important principal, George Monro Grant, a national figure in his own right who gave Queen's, for the first time, a national mission and profile.

The hall seats 900 people and is used for public lectures and meetings, concerts, convocation ceremonies, dances, and exams.

It was also used as a military hospital during WWI. During WWII, Grant Hall was used as an entertainment centre for troops and a meal hall.

Sir John Alexander MacDonald 1815-1891

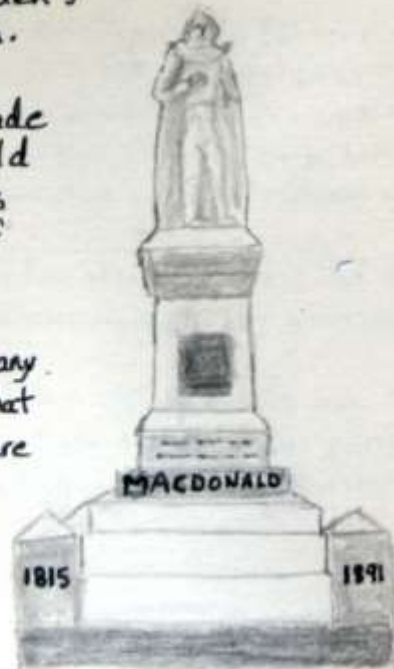


This famous son of Kingston was Canada's first Prime Minister and known as the "Father of Canadian Confederation." He was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He immigrated with his parents to Canada at the age of 5, and worked as a businessman and lawyer before beginning his political career.

MacDonald is linked to many of the individuals and institutions in this sketchbook, including the locomotive in Confederation Park, which is named after him; the Frontenac County Court House; St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; Queen's University and the Warden's Residence / Penitentiary Museum.

As well, the Kingston Board of Trade commissioned a statue of MacDonald by sculptor George Wade. It was erected in 1895 at the corner of King and West Streets.

MacDonald worked and lived in many Kingston houses and buildings that still stand today, some of which are depicted on the next pages.



Sir John Alexander MacDonald Residences



110-112 Rideau Street - MacDonald lived here in the 1830s with his parents and MacPherson relatives.

35 Centre Street - MacDonald lived in the Italian-style villa which was built around 1840 and known as "Bellevue House." Dubbed the "Tea Caddy Castle" by MacDonald, it is now a National Historic Site managed by Parks Canada.



180 Johnson Street - MacDonald and his wife lived here from 1849-1852. Their second son, Hugh John, was born here in 1850.

Sir John Alexander MacDonald - Residences



194 Johnson Street - MacDonald and his family moved to Toronto in 1855 to be close to Parliament. In order to maintain Kingston as his legal residence, he

rented this home. His mother and two sisters, Louisa and Margaret, and Margaret's husband, Professor James Williamson, lived there from 1856 to 1860.

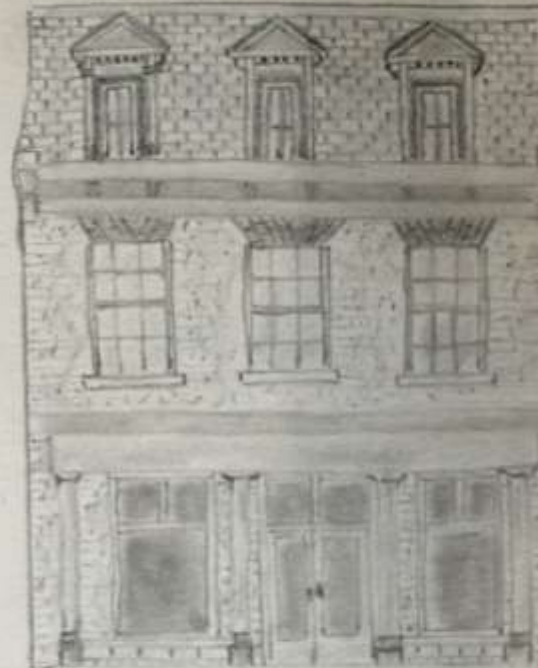
Heathfield Villa - Princess Street -

built in the 1850s on a 30-acre property, the villa was sold to MacDonald's brother-in-law, James Williamson, in 1865 by Charles Heath. From 1865-1878, MacDonald rented part of the villa for his unmarried sister Louisa and also used it as his Kingston residence while Prime Minister. The villa was later purchased by the Sisters of Providence, and used as a home for needy children. It was demolished in 1964. The Sisters also built their current motherhouse on the property in 1932. The current address is 1200 Princess Street.



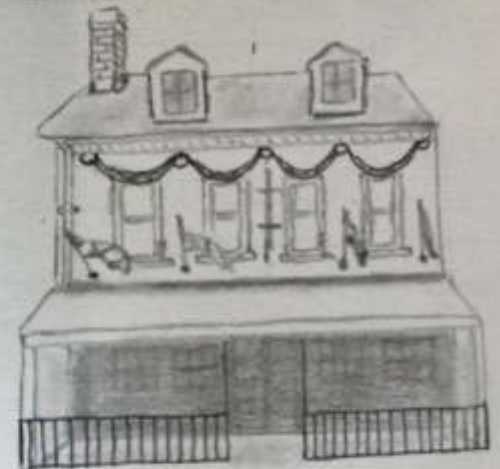
134 Earl Street - this home was rented by MacDonald and used as his legal residence in Kingston from 1878-1889, while he was Member of Parliament.

Sir John Alexander MacDonald - Offices



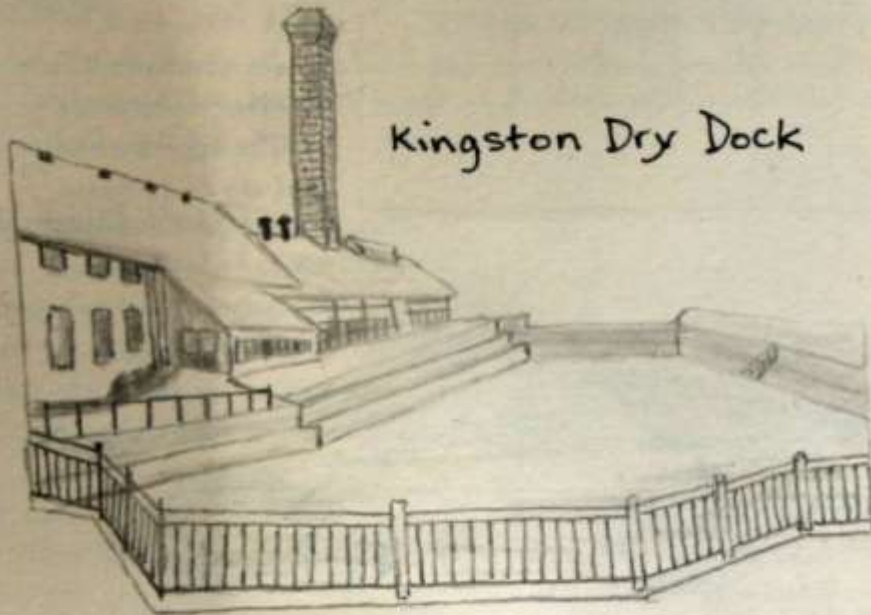
171 Wellington Street - MacDonald started his own law practice here in 1835, even though he was not actually called to the bar until 1836. Here, he took in law students Oliver Mowat and Alexander Campbell, both of whom went on to become Fathers of Confederation. Mowat also became Premier of Ontario while Campbell became Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

343 King Street East - MacDonald practiced law here from 1849-1860. The building now houses a popular pub called the Public House. The Public House was once known as Sir John's Public House, but the "Sir John" name was removed after many Kingston residents voiced opposition to the name, given the former Prime Minister's association with First Nations residential schools in Canada.



Connection to the Water

Kingston is located at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, at the mouths of both the St. Lawrence and Cataraqui Rivers. The Cataraqui also forms the southern end of the Rideau Canal, a World Heritage site.



Kingston Dry Dock

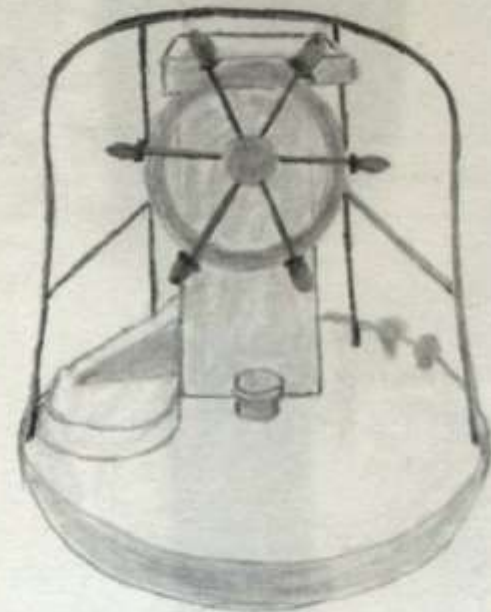
Kingston was once an important port and ship building centre on the Great Lakes and Mississauga Point was the site of major shipyards for more than 150 years. The significance of this industry led the federal government to construct a dry dock in 1890. Initially operated by the Department of Public Works as a repair facility for the lake vessels, it was enlarged and leased in 1910 to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, the first of a series of private concerns which operated the shipyard until 1968. During WWII naval vessels, notably corvettes, were built in this shipyard.

Ship Wheel Monument

The plaque for this ship wheel monument reads:

In recognition & Memory of
Capt. Lyall Scott Dougan
1908 - 1985

and Leone Paula Dougan (Le Roux)
1908 - 1997



Captain Lyall Scott Dougan, and his wife, Leone, operated a pilot ferry service at this location from 1937-1970; and an emergency rescue service for those years and up to 1975. His knowledge of the lake and rivers of this area was only surpassed by his ability to operate a vessel in all weather conditions.

The monument is composed of a wheel and gear assembly from an unknown vessel and was conceived and built by Capt. Dougan's long time employee and friend, Ken Olsen.

Tragically Hip Way - 2012

The Tragically Hip, or "The Hip," as they are affectionately known, is a rock band rooted in Kingston. Nine of their albums have reached No. 1 on the Canadian charts and they have received numerous Canadian music awards, including 16 Juno Awards.

The band's final concert in Kingston in Aug. 2016 was attended by Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and watched by 11.7 million people.

In 2017, all members of The Hip were invested in the Order of Canada. Lead singer, Gord Downie, died that same year from brain cancer.



Gord Downie
1964-2017
R.I.P.



In 2012, Kingston renamed a prominent portion of Barrack Street in front of its indoor stadium known as the "K-Rock Centre", in honour of the band. Barrack Street has existed since the late 1700s and was one of only seven streets to be named before the 1830s. It is directly linked to Kingston's military history.

My Coat of Arms



Crest: The Celtic cross is a symbol of both my Scottish and Christian heritage. The beaver represents my allegiance to Canada.

Arms: The bows allude to my surname (Scottish Bowar or bow-maker). The chevron, representing the bow of a ship, alludes to the method of transport that brought my ancestors to Canada. The chevron also represents a roof, symbolizing that I served as chairman of the building

committee of Grace Presbyterian Church in Ottawa. The black diamond shapes represent the surname Charbonneau (meaning "coal") of my mother Aldrea Juliette Charbonneau, and allude to my French-Canadian heritage. Blue and white are the colours of the Scots flag and relate to my Scottish ancestry. Red and white are the colours of the Canadian flag and relate to my Canadian ancestry.

Motto: This expression is drawn from Deuteronomy 32:7, in which there is an admonition by Moses to remember the generations receiving God's blessings.

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