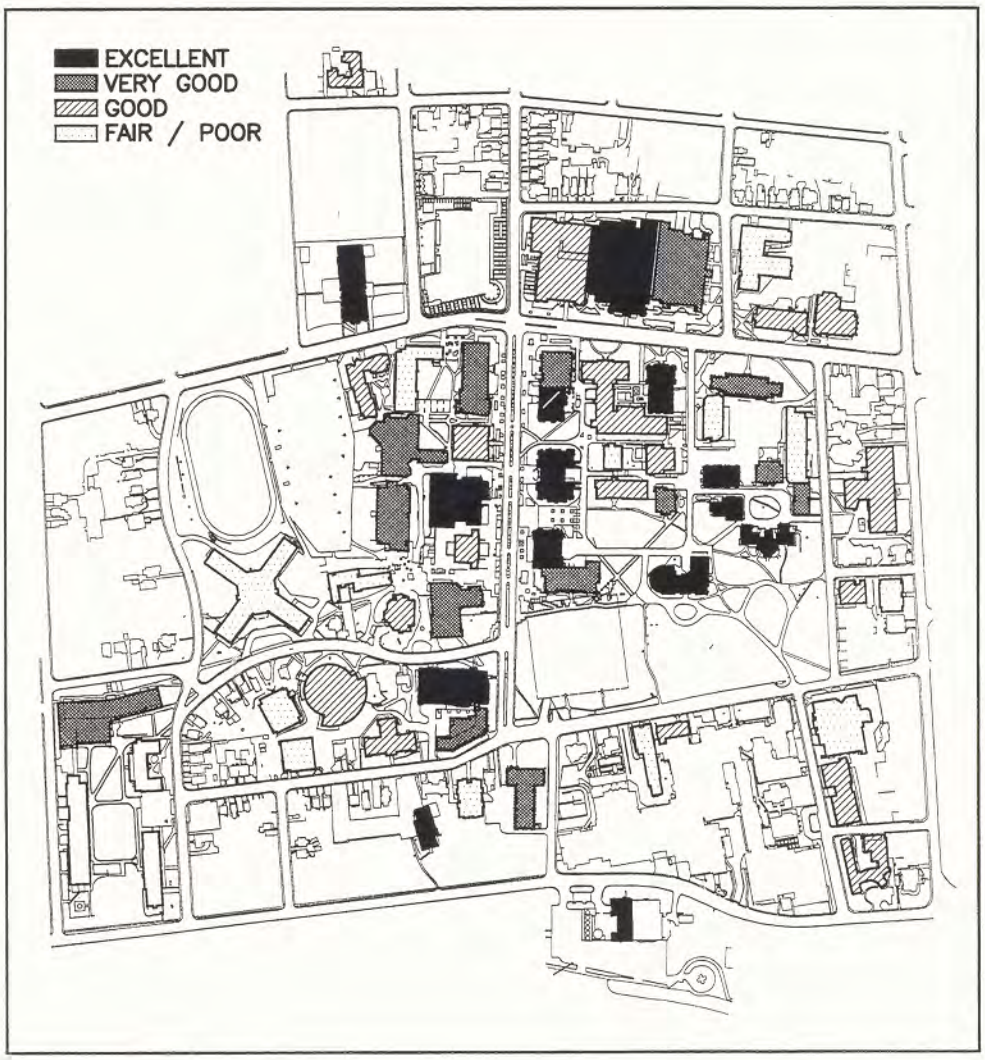
Queen's University
Heritage Study

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS


EXCELLENT
VERY GOOD
GOOD
FAIR / POOR

		EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR/POOR
1.	SUMMERHILL	E			
2.	Old Medical Building	E			
3.	AGNES ETHERINGTON ART CENTRE		VG		
4.	THEOLOGICAL HALL	E			
5.	CARRUTHERS HALL		VG		
6.	VICTORIA SCHOOL	E			
7.	ONTARIO HALL	E			
8.	KINGSTON HALL		VG		
9.	FLEMING HALL			G	
10.	GRANT HALL	E			
11.	JACKSON HALL	E			
12.	KATHLEEN RYAN HALL		VG		
13.	GORDON HALL			G	
14.	NICOL HALL	E			
15.	CENTRAL HEATING PLANT	E			
16.	DOUGLAS LIBRARY	E			
17.	BAN RIGH HALL	E			
18.	RICHARDSON LABS			G	
19.	GYMNASIUM	E			
20.	MILLER HALL		VG		
21.	UNIVERSITY CLUB	E			
22.	CRAINE BUILDING		VG		
23.	MCLAUGHLIN HALL		VG		
24.	JOHN DEUTSCH UNIVERSITY CENTRE			G	

		EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR/POOR
25.	CLARK HALL			G	
26.	ADELAIDE HALL		VG		
27.	RICHARDSON HALL			G	
28.	MCNEILL HOUSE			G	
29.	ABRAMSKY HALL			G	
30.	ELLIS HALL	E			
31.	MORRIS HALL			G	
32.	ETHERINGTON HALL				F/P
33.	LEONARD HALL		VG		
34-35	DUNNING HALL & AUDITORIUM		VG		
36.	CHOWN HALL			G	
37.	J.A. MACDONALD HALL				F/P
38.	FROST WING			G	
39.	STIRLING HALL			G	
40.	LOUISE D. ACTON BUILDING			G	
41.	FLEMING HALL-STEWART POLLOCK WING (COMBINED WITH #9)				F/P
42.	DOUGLAS LIBRARY ADDITION (COMBINED WITH #16)		VG		
43.	VICTORIA HALL				F/P
44.	GORDON - BROCKINGTON HALL			G	
45.	EARL HALL			G	
46.	DUPUIS HALL				F/P
47.	WATSON HALL				F/P
48.	WALDRON TOWER			G	

		EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR/POOR
49.	HUMPHERY HALL				F/P
50.	CATARAQUI HALL				F/P
51.	JEFFERY HALL			G	
52.	LASALLE BUILDING				F/P
53.	HARKNESS HALL			G	
54.	JOCK HARTY ARENA		VG		
55.	RIDEAU BUILDING.				F/P
56.	ST. LAWRENCE BUILDING				F/P
57.	GOODWIN HALL		VG		
58.	BRUCE WING				F/P
59.	MACKINTOSH - CORRY HALL		VG		
60.	HARRISON - LECAINE HALL			G	
61.	BOTTERELL HALL				F/P
62.	WALTER LIGHT HALL			G	
63.	SCHOOL OF POLICY STUDIES			G	

I-1 Summerhill

Date: 1839
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because it is a dignified, symmetrical composition that is a good example of a large, early Kingston villa, with American Federal influences. It is a campus landmark, one of the best University buildings, with superior design, materials and siting. It is the first University building on the main campus, with important historical associations, including that of its continued use in part as the Principal's official residence. Although much altered, it has recently been restored and contains many fine features from each stage of development. Its site on a ridge overlooking Lake Ontario indicates the first phase of University development and establishes the character of Summerhill Park.

B. Building Description

Summerhill is a large two storey limestone detached villa with a hipped, standing seam metal roof. It has a central block with a T-shaped plan, the re-entrant angles of which are filled in by quadrants. Flanking the central block and set well back are matching two storey wings. The central block is set on a high foundation, surrounded by a light well which provides light and access to the semi-basement storey. The flanking wings are set at ground level.

The main facade has wide stairways curving up to the centre and sides of the verandah which curves around the central block. A central one storey portico supported by four pillars is flanked by two storey porticoes in the corner quadrants, with curved roofs set below the eaves line of the central block. Each flanking portico is supported by four pillars. The main hipped roof has curved sections in the corners and the flanking wings have truncated hip roofs. A large chimney in the central block rises out of the rear of the projecting pavilion and there are chimneys on each end of the main roof ridge as well as large stone chimneys in each wing, centred over the line marking the original end blocks. Details in this section include turned balusters on the stairs, light well and verandah.

The central block has a projecting two storey pavilion with two shuttered windows on each floor and windows on each side. The flanking quadrants have entranceways in the main floor. On the second storey there is a segmental arched opening with a triple window over a common sill. Details in this area include radiating voussoirs over the entrance fan lights with a sunburst pattern. Sidelights with a curvilinear design above a fielded panel are set between reeded pilasters which rise to wide moulded architraves. The slightly curved main doors have a central bead and fielded panels, some replaced by glass.

The flanking wings have an ashlar string course which extends from the central block to a slight projection which marks the edge of the original end block. Each wing has three windows above the string course and two windows and a door below it. The original end block section in each wing has a window in each floor. The end wall of the east wing has two windows in each storey while the east wing end wall has three windows per storey, one of which on the ground floor has been converted into a door giving access to a screened porch. Details in this area include doorways with wide wooden frames and applied Ionic pilasters whose caps are the eaves returns of the gabled frame. The reveals are panelled and the doors have six panels. The east wing has a transom.

The rear of the central block has a two storey addition with two windows per storey on the north face. The west face has two windows on the first storey and one on the second while the east face has one window per storey. Flanking this north wing on the rear face of the central block are two double windows per storey on the west and a shed-roofed entrance with a single window above on the east. A glassed passageway covers part of the west rear face. The rear of each wing has an attached garage. On the east, a stucco structure is set back from the east wall to give access to a basement room while on the west, the garage is formed by an extension of the side wall and the high stone wall at the property boundary. The rear wall of each wing has two windows per storey and a large landing window.

Alterations have been made in 1867 (interior centre), 1870 (exterior wings), 1888 (exterior centre), 1918 (interior overall), 1951 (interior west wing), 1961 (interior east wing), and 1982-83 (exterior renovation and restoration of centre). These most recent alterations have restored many features of the earliest development phases, and the house has been well maintained throughout its life. No interior features were noted. Landscape features include the Summerhill Park landscape (described in the Landscape section), mature trees, lawns, perennial beds and shrubs. The building is a campus and City landmark and establishes the character of Summerhill Park.

The house was built in 1839, possibly to designs of Thomas Rogers, architect, and had subsequent alterations designed by architects John Power, William Irving, William Newlands, Mill and Ross. The first resident was Archdeacon George Okill Stuart. Offered to Queen's in 1841 but initially rejected, the building became a boarding house for visiting Members of Parliament, then the Stuart residence and a grammar school (east wing) and was subsequently acquired by Queen's University in 1853. From 1867 onwards it has been the official residence of the Principal of the University, now located in the east wing, and the central and west wings now house offices of the Alumni Association and the Department of Development.

C. Character Defining Elements

The architectural and historical character of this building is defined by its use of Kingston limestone and the symmetry, dignity and scale of its composition. Though the work of several architects, the house is an excellent early example of a large Kingston villa, showing American Federal influences and such typical villa features as large columns on the porticoes. The detailing of the entrance stairways, verandahs and doorways is excellent and essential. The roof design, materials and chimneys are important. Summerhill's continued use as the Principal's official residence and the mature landscape setting, overlooking the Lake, are also essential characteristics. This building has sufficient merit for its main facade to be preserved in its entirety.

I-2 Old Medical Building

Date: 1859
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because of the surviving elements of its original Georgian-influenced composition, an example of the work of a prominent local architect, with strong historical associations as the first permanent building erected by the University and has been in almost continuous use by the Medical faculty. It established limestone as the characteristic material for the University, forming the boundary of the first quadrangle.

B. Building Description

The Old Medical Building is a 3 storey limestone institutional building with a flat roof. It is designed in the Georgian style. The five bay facade of the main block has a central entrance with double doors, sidelights and a segmental arched fanlight framed by stone pilasters which support a plain frieze with moulded cornices. The bays flanking the entrance have a flat arched single window (metal, without window mullions) in each storey, and there is a double window over the entrance. The plain ashlar string course at the second storey level is interrupted by vertical panels which contain the windows. The south side of the building has two of the vertical panels and two original tall window openings, one now blank. The north face of the building has three vertical panels. A large wing extends on the west side, set back from the edges of the main block. Windows are the original transomed type, three per floor. A single storey flat-roofed addition obscures the first floor windows on this face. Details include a datestone in a moulded stone enframement above the main door and a wide white cornice edging the flat roof. No interior features were noted.

Alterations include the addition of a third storey (1901), rebuilding without the third storey following a fire (1924) and interior and exterior renovations to add a third floor within the existing shell (1962). The vertical panels and new windows were part of the last alterations.

The original building was constructed in 1859 to designs by John Power, architect. Architects for the subsequent alterations in 1901, 1924 and 1962 (all described above) have not been identified. Historical associations include this being the first permanent building erected by the University. It housed, from 1859-1870 and 1880 onwards, the second oldest medical school in Ontario.

C. Character Defining Elements
Remaining features from the 1859 building, specifically the stone ashlar door surrounds, sidelights and segmentally arched fanlight, and the datestone above the main door, are all essential to the character of this building. Later alterations have compromised the original Georgian composition of the main facade.

I-3 The Agnes Etherington Art Centre

Date: 1879
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because it is a superior example of a early twentieth century remodelling of an older building, the work of a noted architect, with historical associations to prominent Kingston families and to its current use as an important art gallery, with important historical associations and located in a mature landscape on a prominent streetcorner.

B. Building Description
The Agnes Etherington Art Centre is a 2 storey brick detached house with modern additions. Both the main block and the additions have flat roofs. The main block is set on a high stone foundation and its 3 bay facade has a projecting central pavilion and a recessed, full height wing adjoining bay 3 in which the main entrance is housed in a projecting one storey section. There are double French windows flanked by large single windows in the first storey of the central pavilion, with two windows above; in bays 1 and 3 are paired windows on the first storey and single windows above. Details in this section complement the overall Neo Georgian style: the entranceway has a transomed doorway with a classical frame of reeded pilasters supporting a moulded architrave, broken pediment and a large six-panelled door; the window mullions, proportions, iron balustrades, stone keystones and sills, flat-arched surrounds and wooden shutters are correct to this style; the cornice is white, moulded and dentilled, and; the roof is hidden by a brick parapet topped with stone and broken in sections by white balustrades.

The north face of the main block has a three bay facade with a slightly projecting central pavilion. In bay 1, two small windows in the first storey (one blind) have above them a large round-arched window. In bay 3, there is a large double French window with a transom light with a similar window above in the second storey.

This upper window has a small iron-railed balcony. The south face of the main block has at the eastern end a wide chimney breast flanked by single windows on each floor. The remainder of the south face has irregular fenestration in the second storey and a large sun room with a single storey brick extension linked by a glassed passageway to the gallery wing. Brick wings to the west and south have been added to increase gallery space. No interior features were noted, although the gallery highlights several of the rooms in the main block, and many interior fixtures and features in these rooms have been retained.

The building has been substantially altered twice, once to enlarge the residential space, and later to convert the dwelling into an art gallery. Landscape features include mature trees, terraced stone walls and paving, ornamental sculpture, lawns, perennial beds and foundation planting, including extensive ivy on the south face. The building is sited at the east end of Queen's Crescent on lower University Avenue, just west of Grant Hall, and thus is a minor campus landmark.

The main block was built in 1879 to designs by J.Power and Son, architect. The original tall Victorian house was extensively remodelled in 1920 in the Neo Georgian style to designs by David Shennan, architect. After being acquired by Queen's, the building was remodelled in 1956-57, again to designs by Shennan. The main wing was designed in 1962 by Barrot, Marshall, Merrett, Barrot, architects and further additions and alterations were made in 1975 and 1978. A further expansion is pending (1995). Historical associations are with the Richardson family, prominent locally and nationally. The house was built for George Richardson, former University Chancellor, occupied from 1921 by his eldest daughter, Agnes, who had married Dr. Frederick Etherington. Agnes Etherington willed the house to Queen's "for the furthering of art and music at the University". The Art Centre has since become the University's main gallery space and is regarded as one of Canada's most respected and active art museums.

C. Character Defining Elements

The main block Neo-Georgian style, brick walls, projecting central gabled pavilion, French windows, the flat roof and brick parapet with balustrade, the moulded and dentilled cornice, the wooden entrance surround and panelled door, iron balustrades, stone keystones and sills, flat arched window surrounds, window mullions, and the wooden shutters, are essential to this building's character.

I-4 Theological Hall (The Old Arts Building)

Date: 1880
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because it is one of the finest architecturally on campus, and the first Romanesque Revival building on campus, influencing much subsequent construction. The work of prominent architects, it is retained virtually intact from the time of its construction during the first major University expansion in the late nineteenth century. At that time it housed the major University functions and commanded a prominent site in the centre of the original campus.

B. Building Description

Theological Hall is a two storey limestone building with a third storey attic under a gabled roof. The principal, south-facing facade is symmetrical. The main block has projecting pavilions at each end and a central tower. The pavilions are two and a half storeys high, rising to a gable end. The central tower contains the main entrance and is four storeys high, with the top storey rising to gables on each face with a smaller tower topped by pinnacles at each corner. The bays flanking the tower are two storeys high with dormers centred in the roof gable. At each corner of the tower and end pavilions are two storey buttresses. Unifying the vertical elements are string courses which extend across the entire five bays: a plain ashlar course forming the sill of the first storey windows; a narrow, moulded, darker course at the base of the second storey windows, and; a narrower dark course across the tops of these windows. This is echoed in the corbel table and billet moulding which extends around the building at cornice level. Further unity is given by the use of predominantly square-headed windows on the first storey, and round-headed windows on the second.

The main entrance is in a monumental, round-arched entryway with voussoirs and compound arches rising from the capitals of rounded pilasters. The middle arch has billet moulding, and similar mouldings mark the panel above the double doors. The panel contains an electric lantern in its centre. Above the entry are a pair of round-arched windows separated by a short, engaged column whose capital supports square stones at the springing of the arch. The third storey of the tower has three narrow round-arched windows with a common sill. Above this, a corbel table supports a moulding at the base of the fourth storey. Four large round-headed openings with shuttered covers are centred above the moulding in each of the tower faces, traced with a dark string course over the

tops of the openings. Gables atop each tower face have a corbel table below a dark cap and are flanked by small towers, each topped with pinnacles above a moulded cornice.

The main building facade and pavilions flanking the central tower have a double central window flanked by single windows, all with ashlar lintels. In the second storey, single windows flanking the tower are placed next to two large windows, while the pavilions contain triple windows comprised of a large window flanked by smaller ones of the same height. These windows are separated by short engaged circular columns which support the base at the springing of the arch. The third storey gable ends have triple windows with a central window flanked by half windows, all set on a common sill. The roof dormers in the central sections have sets of four windows, the two under the central jerkinhead roof have triangular peaks while the flanking windows under a gable roof are square-headed.

The east side of the building has towards the front a chimney breast flanked on each floor by a single window. To the right of this a gable-roofed projecting pavilion has two windows on each floor and a single window in the gable end. In the projecting section containing Convocation Hall there is a round-arched entranceway in the first bay of the first storey and buttresses separating the large windows on each floor. The north end of Convocation Hall has three windows on the first floor, two round-arched, blank windows in the second, and a large, round stained glass window in the gable end. Windows on the west side of the Hall match those on the east and there is a entranceway in the first bay of the first storey.

Further west is a two storey angled projection with an entranceway in the first storey above which are three round-headed windows, a corbelled cornice, and a gabled dormer in the roof gable. Next to this is a four-windowed roof dormer. The west side of the north face of the main building has a two and a half storey gabled pavilion with buttressed corners, flat-arched windows in the first storey, round-arched windows in the second storey and three windows in the gable end.

The west end of the main building is a semi-circular two storey structure inset slightly from the main, south-facing facade. It has windows which match the levels of those in the main facade and rises to a truncated conical roof with four gabled projections breaking the eaves line. The windows are separated by buttresses which terminate at the second floor level. The first floor windows have flat arches, the second floor windows have round arches. In the eaves are extensions of the second storey windows. The darker moulded string course follows the tops of these arched windows, and above this under the eaves is a cornice with an elaborate corbel table.

The interior feature of note is Convocation Hall, the only surviving original interior, currently used as a stage for dramatic productions. The original wooden roof has triangular trusses that are filled in with woodwork which resembles a ship's wheel.

Alterations include a square elevator tower with a pyramidal roof at the western junction of Convocation Hall with the main building, red tile replacing original slate roof tiles, and extensive interior renovations, including additions to the original interior of Convocation Hall. These alterations include modern lighting and light support structures and piping channels, none of which are considered to be sympathetic to the interior features. Details include a polychromatic slate roof (in poor condition), iron cresting and copper flashing.

Theological Hall was built in 1880 to designs by Gordon & Helliwell, architects of Toronto, who were also responsible for other campus buildings. The building is the first example on campus of the Romanesque Revival style and influenced many later buildings. Theological Hall is a campus landmark located between two other landmarks, Summerhill and Grant Hall, all of which are located on a south-facing ridge and form the core of the original campus. Historical associations include the fact that this was the third building constructed for Queen's and the first in Principal George Grant's campaign to make Queen's a nationally recognized liberal arts university. In June, 1879, the cornerstone was laid by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The building was called for many years simple "the college". All administrative offices were located here for over forty years. The first University library was located in the west wing until the construction of the Douglas Library in 1924. Convocation Hall was the first large public meeting hall at Queen's. Many Queen's graduates have been married in the Morgan Memorial Chapel. Over the years, the building, also known as the Old Arts Building, has housed the Departments of Biology and Art and the Medicine library. It now houses the Departments of Theology and Drama.

C. Character Defining Elements

The symmetrical Romanesque Revival style, the hierarchy of window types in each storey, and the main facade with its central tower are essential to its character. In particular, the design of the vertical window openings and the horizontal band courses is distinctive. The extensive use of local limestone, along with wood, copper, iron and slate, all largely intact, also sets it apart from most other campus buildings.

I-5 Carruthers Hall (Science Hall)

Date: 1890
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This building is rated as Very Good because of its massing and because it is a good example of a typical late Victorian educational building. It has good historical associations with the Carruthers family, with mining, and is the first building donated to the University. It helps define the edge of Fleming Field and retains most of its original fabric.

B. Building Description

Carruthers Hall is a 21/2 storey hammer-dressed limestone institutional building with a truncated hip roof. Above the high basement the main facade has a central projecting pavilion flanked by single bays. The main entranceway has wide stairs flanked by stone walls. The entrance is round-arched with recessed double doors and a fanlight above. In the pavilion flanking the entrance are narrow round-arched windows. Above the entrance in the second storey are three narrow round-arched windows with a common ashlar sill. The pavilion rises to a gable in which is a large round-arched window. In the flanking bays are pairs of windows, square-headed with a common sill in the first storey and round-arched in the second. In the roof above, offset and overlapping the cental pavilion, are large double dormers with jerkinhead roofs.

The west side of the building has seven windows per storey and the east side eight, in each case square-headed on the first storey and round-headed in the second. Above these are similar dormers to those in the main facade, three per side, and one in the rear elevation. The east elevation has a gable-roofed projection from the lowest level providing an entranceway to the semi-basement. It is flanked by square windows. The rear of the building has irregular fenestration with two round-arched windows under the gable peak. No interior features were noted. Details include billet moulding on the main cornice and simple moulding along the perimeter of the flat roof atop the truncated hip main roof.

Alterations include a concrete extension to the northwest corner.

Carruthers Hall was built in 1890 to designs of Gillen & Gillen, architects, of Belleville. The money for the building was donated by John Bell Carruthers, a wealthy Kingston merchant, who wished to house the Ontario School of Mining and Agriculture, then not part of Queen's. In 1894, Queen's established the Faculty of Practical Science and in 1897 the School of Mining affiliated with Queen's, later (1916) becoming a department within the Faculty of

Science. Since then, the building has housed the Departments of Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Mathematics and Electrical Engineering. In addition, the University radio station has occupied the semi-basement since 1957.

C. Character Defining Elements
The symmetrical composition, rusticated stone cladding, hierarchy of square-headed, round-headed and dormer windows, and the entranceway with its round-arched transom, flanking windows and stone steps, are all essential to its character.

I-6 Victoria School

Date: 1892
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification
This building is rated as Excellent because it a particularly good example of a school building that exhibits fine workmanship in brick and terra cotta, designed by a prominent local architect in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The school has served its district for almost one hundred years, and is a local landmark at the northern edge of the campus.

B. Building Description
Victoria School is a 21/2 storey brick building with a hipped roof. The main structure is raised on a limestone foundation into which the main pattern of fenestration is extended. The building is oriented with the end gable to the street. The main Union Street facade has three bays with an engaged square central tower rising four storeys to a pointed roof. The main entranceway is located at the base of the tower, recessed within a large round-headed brick arch. Flanking the tower are two slightly projecting gabled pavilions. Windows on this facade are grouped in threes with common sills, and are square-headed on the first storey and round-headed in the second. In the central tower, these windows have an large semi-circular window in the third storey, comprised of a triple window with a common sill supporting a semi-circular transom. In the fourth storey gable ends are small round-headed double windows with a common sill.

The east and west facades of the original building are elongated in an addition (circa 1913) which is divided into two main sections. The southernmost section has five bays, with bays 2 and 4 slightly projecting gabled pavilions. Bays 1 and 5 have one window per storey, bay 3 has two per storey and the two pavilions groups of three per storey. A recessed bay divides this section from the

northern section and contains a secondary entrance with pairs of windows above. The northern section has three bays comprised of two slightly projecting gabled pavilions with five windows per storey and a central bay with two windows per storey. A further addition (1951) to the rear of this block is a two storey brick structure with a flat roof. Large windows with steel lintels and mullions characterize the facades, with the entrances framed in precast concrete. No major interior features were noted.

Details in the main block include sunburst patterns in gable ends, engaged brick pinnacles on the tower corners and flanking the fourth storey gables, terra cotta details, brick string courses separating the first and second storeys and brick corbelling under the eaves, decorative sign and date panels above the main entrance, patterned brick under the tower cornice and a standing seam metal roof on the tower and main block.

Alterations in the form of the 1900 and 1951 additions have been noted above. Further interior renovations have been made since Queen's acquired the building in 1992. The school forms part of an entire educational block (with KCVI) and is a landmark at the northwest corner of the campus.

The school was built in 1892 to designs of William Newlands, architect. The building was successful in anchoring development of the former Ordnance Lots. The site purchased by the City from the Federal Government and the building is representative of the widespread tradition in Ontario of building public schools on prominent urban sites. It served the growing population in the north and west of the City and was in continuous use as a public school until the early 1990s. Queen's purchased the property in 1992 and has converted portions of the 1951 addition into the Office of the Registrar. The main school building is unoccupied at present (1995).

C. Character Defining Elements

The symmetrical composition with central tower, the rusticated stone base, brick walls, metal roof, round-arched and transomed windows, brick corbelling and string courses, terra cotta panels, decorative sign and date panels above the entrance, and brick pinnacles, are all essential to its character.

I-7 Ontario Hall

Date: 1902
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because of its architectural composition of towers, arched entrance and corbelling. It is an excellent example of the Romanesque style, by prominent architects and remains largely unaltered. It is also a turn-of-the-century building with important historical associations, and establishes an important heritage grouping in Lower University Avenue.

B. Building Description

Ontario Hall is a 3 storey rusticated limestone institutional building with a modified gable roof. The main University Avenue facade is symmetrical with flanking gable-roofed engaged towers and gabled pavilions. The central entranceway is three bays wide and is probably the largest of any University building. Low stone walls curve from the sidewalk up the inner side of the twin curved stairways to the first floor entrance. Within the curve of these low walls at ground level and set into the base storey is a later entrance below the broad arch. Flanking this ground level door are square pillars which support the three main round-headed arches of the entry porch. The porch has a sloping roof. The entranceway has a large double door with a segmentally arched window over, flanked by a pair of round-arched windows. Other square-headed windows are set in the curve of the stairs. Above the porch roof are two sets of four round-headed windows set between engaged columns. A dentilled cornice supports the front slope of the main roof.

The three storey towers flanking the main entrance are square with a one storey buttress at the outer corners. In the first storey are two square-transomed windows. Above them is a narrow ashlar string course, then a single round-arched window. In the third storey are a pair of round-headed windows divided by an engaged column. At this level the corners of the towers begin to taper to a narrow string course, above which the towers become hexagonal. A corbel table supports a narrow moulded cornice and a high conical roof.

The three storey gabled pavilions are slightly different. The north pavilion has four square-headed windows in the first storey, with four round-headed windows above. A corbel table above this is topped by a narrow ashlar string course which forms the sills for three windows with fanlights in the third storey. A dentilled cornice and a corbel table edge the gable end and extend around the north end of the building. The south pavilion has four square-headed windows in the first storey with a narrow ashlar string course above. Similar windows are in the second storey, while the third

storey has a slightly recessed central panel in which are a pair of round-arched windows.

The south facade of the building has a corner buttress and irregular fenestration in the bays flanking a central projecting end gable of the main roof. There are small curved dormers with three windows in the roof above. The central gable end has buttressed corners and a high parapetted gable. There are four round-arched windows in the first storey topped by a string course. Above this are five square-transomed windows in the second storey and a large round-arched window recessed in the third storey gable end.

The east facade has two large projecting pavilions with truncated hip roofs. Each pavilion has two windows per storey rising to a parapetted gable end. In the inner section of each pavilion there is a wide flight of stairs rising to a fan-lighted door in a gable-roofed entranceway. Above the gable roof are two windows, while the remainder of the pavilion walls have a pair of windows in each storey and corner buttresses. The central east-facing wall of the main building has two sets of three windows per storey.

The north side of the main building has two main sections flanking the slightly projecting gable end of the main roof. There is a buttress at the northeast corner, then the main building wall with a single window in each floor. The central gable end has three windows per storey. Flanking this is the north side of the main facade corner pavilion, with a single window in the first storey, three round-arched windows in the second and a single small window in the third.

Interior features have been largely obscured by later alterations. Alterations to the exterior are minimal and include the replacement of some of the original slate roof with asphalt shingles.

Ontario Hall was the first building constructed on lower University Avenue and established the street setback, and now forms part of an important heritage grouping on Lower University Avenue.

Ontario Hall was built in 1902 to designs by Symons & Rae, architects, of Toronto. The building was a gift from the Province of Ontario and the cornerstone was laid by the then Minister of Education. Ontario Hall initially housed the departments of Mineralogy, Geology and Physics, before the first two moved to the new Miller Hall in 1931. The Physics Department remained in the building until the construction of Sterling Hall, and in 1950, Ontario Hall had an underground addition built to house a new Synchrotron particle accelerator. The building also housed at various times the department of Chemical Engineering, the School of Navigation and the Geology Museum, as well as serving as the dining room for the 5th Field Company of the Canadian Engineers during the First World War. Ontario Hall is currently used by the Department of Art.

C. Character Defining Elements
The stonework, detailing, fenestration and symmetrical composition in the Romanesque Revival style are all essential to this building. Of particular importance is the main facade and, within this facade, the first floor main entranceway with its curving stairway, original door and fenestration.

I-8 Kingston Hall (New Arts Building)

Date: 1902-03
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because it is a well-proportioned building designed by prominent architects and has important historical associations as a gift from the City. It contributes to an important heritage grouping and has been retained virtually intact.

B. Building Description
Kingston Hall is a three storey building with an attic storey under a side gable roof. It is constructed of rusticated Kingston limestone in a style that is an eclectic mix of Romanesque and Victorian elements. The main southern facade is completely symmetrical with five main sections comprised of a central entranceway, flanking four bay sections of the main block, and three bay projecting gabled pavilions at each end. The main entrance is set in a two storey, hip-roofed projection. The double doors with side lights and a large fan light are set under compound round arches supported by ashlar columns with capitals. Above the entrance are two windows in the third storey and a double window, hip-roofed dormer in the roof. The flanking sections contain sets of three windows per storey, with a single window per floor in the outermost bays. In these flanking sections the first and third storey windows are square-headed and the second floor windows are square-transomed. There are three dormers in the roof above each of these sections. The gabled projections have one and a half storey buttresses. The first storey windows are square-headed, the second storey windows are square-transomed and the third storey windows are round-headed, with a tall central one flanked by two shorter ones, and with ashlar columns supporting the round arches. A dentilled cornice follows the roof around the building at the roof edge.

The western gable end of Kingston Hall, which abuts Grant Hall, has a two storey angled bay with round-arched windows. There is a single round-arched window in the gable end. The side wall has irregular fenestration. The east end of Kingston Hall has a two storey projection in the angle where the wing meets the main building. The first storey of this projection has a window and a

door and two round-arched windows in the second storey. The main building east facade has three storeys rising through the roof to a parapetted gable. In the second storey are pairs of windows separated by ashlar columns contained within large round-arched portions of the wall, and a triple window in the third storey flanked by pairs of flat-arched windows.

The north facade has the first storey slightly below ground level and a central entranceway. Within a large, two-storey round arch, the double doors with side lights are placed under a large fanlight which is multipaned with wide vertical muntins rising from the door edges, crossed by a horizontal muntin emerging from the springing from the arch. Fenestration is symmetrical on all floors and in the roof dormers.

No interior features have been noted. Alterations include minor replacements to window units. The building forms part of an important heritage grouping with Theological Hall and Summerhill.

Kingston Hall was built in 1903 to designs of Symons & Rae, architects, of Toronto. It was a gift from the City of Kingston and was known for many years as the New Arts Building, having been built to house most of the Arts classrooms. In 1917-19 it served as an adjunct to the military hospital in Grant Hall. In 1943-44 the basement was used as barracks for those attending an army course. It is now used as general classroom space and by the Faculty of Arts and Science (Department of Languages).

C. Character Defining Elements

The symmetrical composition, eclectic Romanesque Revival style, rusticated limestone cladding, projecting gable-roofed entranceway with arched surround, fanlight and sidelights, paired and triple windows, single and paired dormers, and the corbelled eaves, round-arched and pilastered window surrounds, and corner buttresses in the flanking gable ends, are all essential to its character.

I-9 Fleming Hall (including the Stewart-Pollock Wing)

Date: 1904
Evaluation: Good / Fair-Poor

A. Reasons for Good/Fair-Poor Classification

Fleming Hall was rated as Good because of its architectural style, its age and its contribution to the central campus setting. The Stewart-Pollock wing was rated as Fair-Poor because of its architectural style, its age and because of its negative impact on the central campus.

B. Building Description

Fleming Hall is a 3 storey stone institutional building with 2 storey wings clad in Kingston limestone, with a flat roof. The building style is Romanesque with Richardsonian influences. A single storey stone clad addition extends from the east side and incorporates the former University heating plant. The main (south) facade facing Fleming Field has 12 bays, with the main entrance located in the central two bays of the recessed central bay. The double entrance doors are of wood and are recessed within a stone arch with voussoirs and extend to the top of the first storey, above the raised basement. Stone steps lead to the main entrance. The raised basement has a chamfered stone cornice and contains windows with flat arches. Windows in the upper storeys have transoms and ashlar sills, while the windows in the top storey have round-arched transoms. The roof is parapet-edged with a projecting ashlar cornice. An octagonal stone chimney projects from the east face of the building up to the parapet of the central block.

The west side has a central projection flanked by windows. The north (rear) facade has a semi-circular projection containing the entrance door, flanked by two windows (now obscured by the entrance to the Stewart-Pollock wing). Above this are windows set in slight embrasures. Flanking this rear entrance are four windows on the first storey, two on the second and three arched windows on the third. The east wing has a single window on each floor, while the west has four windows per floor. Windows in the single storey extension are largely infilled with vents on the north side but remain open on the east and south faces. Details on the exterior include incised lettering in a recessed ashlar panel over the main entrance and a carved commemorative cornerstone. No interior features were noted.

Alterations include the the addition of the upper storeys of the central bay and wings (1934) which replaced the original gabled roof, and the addition of the Stewart-Pollock wing (1964) extending to the north. Window units have been replaced but retain some of their original design. Fleming Hall terminates the view north from Kingston Field across Fleming Field and would have had the same framing effect on the former Memorial Quadrangle, prior to the addition of the Stewart-Pollock wing.

Fleming Hall was built in 1904 as part of Principal Grant's expansion program. It was designed by W.L.Symons, architect. Colin Drever, architect, designed the 1934 addition. Fleming Hall was named in honour of Sir Sanford Fleming (1827-1915), Canada's premier civil engineer of the nineteenth century, and also chancellor of Queen's from 1879-1914, and was built to house the Departments of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The single storey portion of the building extending to the east was the university's first heating and power plant.

The Stewart-Pollock wing is a 4 storey steel frame institutional building clad in grey concrete aggregate and Queenston limestone. It is a Modernist building with a flat roof and is linked to Fleming Hall by an enclosed pedestrian bridge at the second floor level, spanning a pedestrian/service lane. The bridge provides weather-protected access between the addition and Fleming Hall: the main entrance to the Stewart-Pollock wing is at grade, under the bridge. The north and south facades of the wing are blank and have limestone cladding on the lower portions, while the east and west facades have vertical bays clad in aggregate, divided by concrete columns. These bays contain vertical windows with silver anodized aluminum units, fixed uppers and moveable hoppers beneath. The bridge is a steel frame cantilevered structure clad in opaque fibreglass panels with vertical metal dividers. There are no exterior details of value, and no interior features were noted. There have been no evident exterior alterations.

The Stewart-Pollock wing was built in 1964 to designs by Logan Gallagher, architect, and were intended to provide additional space for the Department of Electrical Engineering. Funding was provided by the Bell Telephone Company. The wing reinforced the engineering presence in this part of the campus but intruded into the open space which formerly was Memorial Quadrangle.

C. Character Defining Elements

For Fleming Hall, the Kingston limestone cladding, the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the symmetrical composition of the main facade and flanking wings, the entrance surround, and the stone chimney are all essential to the building's character. The additions of 1934 and 1964 compromised the building's design. The Stewart-Pollock wing has no elements of heritage value and does not merit preservation.

I-10 Grant Hall

Date: 1905
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because it is a campus landmark which established the architectural character on this part of University Avenue, because it is a superior work of architecture in the Romanesque Revival style, a key institutional and public building and because it was built by public subscription to honour one of the University's most distinguished principals. It has been well maintained, without major alterations, and continues to play a prominent social and cultural role in campus life.

Symons & Rae designed several important buildings at Queen's but Grant Hall is arguably their most significant. In combining Romanesque and Edwardian stylistic elements, the architects created a convincing composition both inside and without. The prominent clock tower marks the entrance to a richly modelled and decorated interior which is well suited to the special events for which it is intended.

B. Building Description

Grant Hall is built of random coursed local limestone and is dominated by the tall, square clock tower at its southwest corner. This tower has several tall, narrow windows in the round-arched, Romanesque style. At its base on the western side is the main entrance, defined by compound round arches rising from engaged columns and containing double wooden doors. Abutting the tower to the north is a wall with windows on each floor and edged with a buttress which rises above the roof to a parapet. Near the top of the tower, the four clock faces are set below a stone corbel table and a moulded string course. Above this and between the corner piers on all four sides are triple round-arched openings in which round columns rise to the springing of the arches. Further up is another corbel table, marking the cornice below the pyramidal roof of the bell tower. The roof of the main building is gabled and slate-covered, with copper flashings.

The main facade is divided into four bays. In these bays, pairs of round-arched stained glass windows are set under round arches, with a tracery plate set in the spandrel above the two windows. Above these windows and under the cornice, a moulded string course is the base for triple window openings set between pilasters with simple capitals joined by a corbel table. The bay at the north end of the University Avenue section incorporates a truncated gable roof section, projecting slightly. In this bay is a door at the main level and a single window above.

The east side of Grant Hall largely mirrors the main facade. The east side has the same fenestration as the west, including a door and window in the projecting section to the north. Similarly, there is an entrance door towards the south end of this wall, set in a projecting section that rises two storeys and terminates in a parapetted gable. Above the entrance is a round arch and spandrel within which is a pair of windows. To the left of this entrance and adjoining Kingston Hall are a pair of windows in the first storey with a single window above.

The other two sides of the building each have their own character. The north end is symmetrical, rising to a high gable and edged by a wide corbel table. Fenestration in the central section of this end wall includes two windows in the first storey and three in the second. Two small towers flank the central section and rise above the corners of the main roof. These towers have two windows on

the first floor and one large window above. The south wall, between Grant Hall and Kingston Hall, has three round-arched windows on each floor, in each case with the central window on the first floor being larger than the flanking ones.

The interior is dominated by a main hall which features dark wood panelling and Corinthian columns which have been painted red and have gilded capitals. Other features from the original interior include a rounded ceiling, light fixtures, architectural fittings, patterned terrazzo and wood flooring, and wood and stained glass doors.

The building has been retained largely intact and has had minor and sympathetic alterations. Grant Hall Tower is the key landmark of the Main Campus. In its immediate context, the Tower and west facade are prominent features of University Avenue, forming part of a heritage grouping with Ontario Hall, Kingston Hall and the Old Arts Building. The Tower and south facade help provide an edge to the adjacent playing field as well as close a vista from Lower University Avenue. The east facade also contains the western edge of Fleming Field.

Grant Hall was built in 1905 to designs of Symons & Rae, architects. In terms of historical associations, the building represents an important phase in the history of Queen's and commemorates a prominent and greatly respected member of the University, Principal George Munro Grant. Not only was the building funded by alumni, faculty, students and friends of the University, but the construction of Grant Hall coincided with an era of expansion, between 1902 and 1912. In addition, the main hall has been a centrepiece of University and City life, being used for concerts, convocations and other social events. Twice this century, Grant Hall had a wider significance as a military hospital in World War I and as a troop entertainment centre in World War II for men of the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, then in training at Kingston's Norman Rogers Airport. Grant Hall continues today as one of the most important buildings in Kingston.

C. Character Defining Elements

The historic and architectural character of this building is defined by its materials and its architectural composition. Essential elements include rusticated Kingston limestone as the dominant structural and decorative material, augmented by copper flashings at the edge of a slate roof, and wooden windows with stained glass. The composition of these materials is also essential, as laid out in patterns of paired arched windows at the ground floor using a Siennese motif, second storey bays grouped with three elongated, round arched windows joined by relatively flat pilasters, and a corbelled cornice below the roof line. The slate-covered, hip gabled roof is also essential, as are the towers.

I-11 Jackson Hall (Old Gymnasium)

Date: 1906
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because of its well scaled detailing and its Romanesque architectural style. The physical fabric has been altered but the building retains value through its historical associations and age.

B. Building Description

Jackson Hall is a 3 storey rusticated limestone building with a flat roof. The main facade is divided into three sections by pilasters which rise from the edges of the wide stone stairway to the string course above the second storey. The main entranceway has double doors with a fanlight above and is flanked by short pilasters to the springing of the arch. Above this are two square-headed windows. Flanking the main entrance are two sections with large, slightly recessed blank arches containing two round-headed windows in the first storey. There are no second storey windows in these flanking sections. Above the second storey string course is a third storey addition with a simple cornice and six windows, paired with a common sill. The raised basement of the building has two square-headed windows in each of the flanking sections. No interior features were noted.

The east face of the building also has blank arches, without windows, in sections which flank a central section containing irregular fenestration (now covered by fire escapes). The north and south faces of the building also have three sections divided by pilasters and contain three windows per storey, the first storey ones having round heads.

Alterations include the removal of the original gabled roof and attendant architectural detail and their replacement with a flat-roofed third storey. The limestone used in the third storey is of a different colour to the local limestone of the original building and is not compatible.

Jackson Hall was built in 1906 to designs by two Queen's Engineering professors, Kirkpatrick and Macphail. It was built to house the gymnasium and other recreation facilities on campus and was known as the "Old Gym" for many years. From 1930, the building housed the Department of Mechanical Engineering and a Department of Hydraulics laboratory. The new third storey was added in 1959. The building currently (1995) holds the Department of Engineering and shops for the University staff tradespeople. Jackson Hall was named in honour of Arthur Jackson, professor of Engineering Drawing.

C. Character Defining Elements
The surviving portions of the original facade, specifically the rusticated limestone cladding, arched window and door openings, blank stone arches, stone pilasters, and the main entrance with fanlight, flanking pilasters and stone stairway, are essential elements.

I-12 Kathleen Ryan Hall (New Medical Building)

Date: 1907
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because of its architectural style, because it is a good example of the work of a prominent architect, because of its age, its historical associations and because it helps define an important campus open space. It is also virtually unaltered.

B. Building Description
Kathleen Ryan Hall is a 31/2 storey concrete and masonry Neo-Classical institutional building clad in rusticated limestone, with a hipped roof. The south-facing main facade is divided into a central projecting pavilion with two large flanking bays. The central pavilion has corner pilasters containing three bays and rising to a large dentilled pediment. The main entranceway is set in a rusticated base and contains double doors with a transom above recessed under a flat keystoned arch and flanked by single square-headed windows. Above the entrance is a string course which forms sills for three windows, the central one of these being a composite of a large window flanked by narrow ones, the whole topped by a large fanlight. Single square-headed windows flank the composite window. Following the tops of these windows is a projecting string course with a large keystoned central arch. In the third storey the central triple window and flanking single ones all have square transoms. Centred in the pediment above this is a semi-circular window with decorative muntins. In the flanking sections of the main facade, each storey has large triple windows with transoms. Those in the first and second storeys are set under flat arches with voussoirs. A dentilled cornice forms the lintels of all third storey windows. On the roof, flanking the central pediment, are double windowed, pedimented dormers. No interior features were noted. Details include circular date stones on either side of the central arch in the main facade second storey.

There are similar roof dormers on the other faces of the building. On the east and west faces of the building are three large triple windows with transoms in each storey. The north face has a large

five bay projecting pavilion with triple central windows flanked by two single windows; all have transoms. In the sides of the pavilion are single windows, some of them blind.

Alterations include reglazing to control light penetration to the archives and the replacement of the original slate roof with asphalt shingle.

Kathleen Ryan Hall was built in 1907 to designs by Joseph W. Power, architect. It was built using funds from the Government of Ontario which were made available to Queen's for medical education. The building, called the "New Medical", provided updated facilities for pathology, bacteriology and physiology and included a large lecture theatre. More modern medical facilities developed at Queen's over the years made the "New Medical" obsolete, and in 1982 it was extensively renovated inside to become suitable for a modern archive. Today (1995) it houses the archives of Queen's, the City of Kingston, the Kingston General Hospital, plus other collections of Provincial and national importance. Donations for the renovation from Mrs. Kathleen Whitton Ryan led to the building being renamed in her honour.

C. Character Defining Elements
The Neo-Classical style, with a symmetrical facade, the rusticated and ashlar stonework, the arched and transomed windows, the circular stone decorative panels and arched and transomed windows in the central projecting bay, the dentilled cornice, triple windows in the flanking bays, and the gable dormers are essential to the building's character.

I-13 Gordon Hall and Annex

Date: 1911
Evaluation: Good

A. Reasons for Good Classification
This building (not including the Frost Wing) was rated as Good because of its architectural style, its age, it association with a former principal, and its contribution to the streetscape.

B. Building Description
Gordon Hall is a 3 storey masonry building with a full height basement. It is clad in Kingston limestone with a top storey addition clad in Queenston limestone. The style is simplified Collegiate Gothic. The fenestration and proportions of this building are not well developed and the addition of a fourth storey (in a different type of stone) further detracts from its appearance. The main facade has a central projecting pavilion of 6 bays flanked by

symmetrical wings of 6 bays each. The raised basement has an ashlar string course above, while pairs of windows are located between buttresses in the two floors above. An ashlar string course above these buttresses defines the top storey, and a double ashlar string course indicates the parapet along the roof edge. The central projection has buttressed corners and two windows on either side of a further projection which contains the main entrance. Stone stairs rise between flared low stone walls to a large double-door, fan-lighted entrance set inside a round arch. Flanking square pilasters rise to a simple entablature and above it are two windows in each floor. All windows in the original building have flat arches and transom windows; those in the fourth floor are flat-arched without transoms.

The east and west faces of the building each have a central buttressed projection with two windows on the first and second floors. This projection is flanked by sections with single windows on each floor. The south face of the building is partially obscured by the Annex and continues the fenestration pattern, with the exception of a Gothic-arched and flat-arched triple window in the stairwells over two projecting stone entranceways. These entrances have gable ends with an ashlar cornice and wooden double doors with a fanlight in a stone arch above. Details include the carved lettering over the main entrance and the door surrounds (stonework and fenestration). No interior features were noted.

The attached rear Annex, now linking Gordon Hall to the Frost Wing, appears to have been constructed soon after World War II. It is a four storey flat-roofed extension of Gordon Hall, clad in Queenston limestone, and using the same compositional and stylistic elements. The Annex clumsily overlaps the rear projecting entrances of Gordon Hall. The 12 bay main facade on the west side has a 9 bay pavilion with a projecting entrance in the fourth bay. Ashlar band courses above the first, third and fourth storeys tie the composition together. Pairs of wooden sash, flat-transomed windows with ashlar sills are located in each bay. Ashlar cladding in the second storey above the main entrance engages the second storey window pair in this bay and the third storey sill. The projecting main entrance has a Gothic-arched doorway with a carved stone surround. Details include bronze lamps flanking the doorway, carved stone plaques above the doorway and in the ashlar cladding above the doorway. No interior features were noted. The Annex began the infill process which eventually removed the Memorial Quadrangle.

Gordon Hall was named in honour of Daniel Minor Gordon, Principal of Queen's University, 1902-1917. It was a gift from the Province of Ontario and has housed the Department of Chemistry since the time of its construction.

C. Character Defining Elements
For Gordon Hall, the Kingston limestone cladding, the Collegiate Gothic style, the symmetrical composition, the main entrance stairway, door surround and fan-lights, including the carved lettering over the main entrance, the projecting rear entrances are all essential to the character of this building. The 1963 addition (top storey) seriously compromised the building's character.

For the Annex, the continuation of the basic architectural style of Gordon Hall merits a Good rating, but the poor join of the Annex with the Gordon Hall south facade is unfortunate. Essential elements of the Annex are limited to the projecting main entrance and ashlar cladding above, and the doorway with carved surround and decorative bronze lamps.

I-14 Nicol Hall

Date: 1912
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification
This building is rated as Excellent because of its dignified composition and its style as a hybrid of Romanesque and Collegiate Gothic. Designed by a prominent architect, the building has important historical associations and helps establish the setback in an important streetscape.

B. Building Description
Nicol Hall is a 21/2 storey structural steel institutional building clad in rusticated limestone, with a full height basement storey and a side gable roof. Stylistically it is an Edwardian hybrid of Romanesque and Collegiate Gothic influences. The basement storey has an ashlar string course along the top and heavy buttresses at each corner. The main north facing facade has three sections. The central projecting pavilion has buttressed corners and a main entranceway approached by a steps flanked by low stone walls. The double entrance doors are recessed in the centre and edged with sidelights and a segmentally arched fanlight. Flanking the entranceway at the fanlight level are single square-headed windows. Above the entranceway is a wide ashlar string course over which are four square-transomed windows in the second storey. The central pavilion rises further to a large gabled dormer which contains three square-headed windows with a common sill and a dripstone mould hood.

Flanking the central pavilion are three square-transomed windows on each storey and a dentilled cornice under the front edge of the gable roof. Above the cornice in each flanking section are single

stone-fronted, gabled dormers containing single square-headed windows. These dormers and the main pavilion gable end are parapetted. The east and west faces are parapetted gable ends containing four square-transomed windows in the basement storey, the same in the first storey, two with dripstone moulds, and the same in the second storey. The two square-headed windows in the gable ends have a dripstone mould. Additions cover the south face of the original building. No interior features were noted. Details include the building name carved in the stone course over the entrance.

Alterations include extensions erected in 1930 and 1961 on the south face of the building. These additions include limestone cladding and retain the limestone buttresses of the original building. The extensions have a flat roof. Recent repointing of the main building has been poorly done. All the original windows appear to have been replaced. The building was one of the first University buildings to face onto Union Street and helped to establish the street edge and setback. The more recent rear additions encroached on the original Memorial Quadrangle.

Nicol Hall was built in 1912 to designs of Joseph W. Power, architect, with additions in 1930 (Colin Drever) and 1961 (Logan Gallagher). It was built for and continues to house the Department of Metallurgy. The building was named in honour of Professor William Nicol who gave half the cost, the other half being raised by graduates. The attic served as a barracks in World War One.

C. Character Defining Elements

The hybrid Romanesque and Collegiate Gothic style, the rusticated limestone facade, the raised entranceway with stone staircase, the wooden entrance door and surrounding windows and ashlar stonework, the projecting central bay, the transomed windows, the corner stone buttresses, and the dentilled cornice, are essential to its character.

I-15 The Central Heating Plant

Date: 1921-23
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because it is a well designed example of a service building, the work of two prominent architects, and one of the first examples of a structural steel building on campus. It has historical associations through the Queen's professor who designed the steam distribution system, and it establishes a University presence on the waterfront.

B. Building Description

The Central Heating Plant is a 1 storey structural steel building clad in limestone, with a flat roof. The north facade on King Street has three bays under a dentilled cornice and flanked by buttresses. The central bay is topped with a slightly raised parapet. The west face has 9 bays divided by buttresses and linked together by the continuation of the dentilled cornice. Entrancways in bays 3 and 7 are contained within slightly projecting shallow pedimented pavilions, each with a double door and flanking low stone walls. Above each entry is a small square-headed window. Each bay contains a large square-headed composite window with metal muntins. No interior features were noted.

Alterations include a major three storey concrete block addition with a large concrete smokestack. The window openings in bays 1 and 2 on the north face have been closed and bay 3 has been vertically divided into two openings with a stone sill between. The east face has been absorbed into the addition. The building occupies a prominent waterfront site within a continuous public open space.

The Central Heating Plant was built in 1923 to designs by Joseph W. Power and Colin Drever, architects and substantially altered in the 1970s. It is the central steam generation and distribution plant for the University and Kingston General Hospital. The distribution system was designed by Queen's staff.

C. Character Defining Elements

The symmetrical composition, the rusticated stone cladding, dentilled cornice and stone buttresses are essential to its character.

I-16 Douglas Library

Date: 1924
Evaluation: Excellent / Very Good (Addition)

A. Reasons for Excellent/Very Good Classification

The original building is rated as Excellent because of its composition and craftsmanship, and because of its Collegiate Gothic style, the work of prominent architects. The addition was rated as Very Good because it is sympathetic in scale, style and materials to the original, is the work of prominent architects, and because it anchors a key corner site. The two buildings have important historical associations and are a landmark at the hub of the campus.

B. Building Description

The Douglas Library and its addition form a 3 storey steel structure clad in Kingston limestone, with a side gable roof. The original building was designed to have its main facade facing east to the campus, while a later addition on the north side switches the orientation west to face University Avenue. The original building is oriented north-south and its gabled roof has a large gabled projection on the southeast corner. The east facade has a central engaged square tower with round corners. In the base of the tower is an entranceway set in a square arch and containing double doors. Above this on the face of the tower is a large inset section containing, in the second and third storeys, triple windows set in smooth ashlar panels. The four corners of the tower are topped with free-standing, slender columns crowned by pinnacles.

Flanking the tower are bays defined by buttresses which extend through the eaves. These bays contain two pairs of square-headed windows on the first and second storeys and triple windows within a Gothic-arched frame on the third. The raised basement floor of the original building is now obscured by a large balustraded patio which joins at right angles the original and later buildings. From this patio balustraded steps rise to an entranceway framed by compound round arches and containing double doors. Above the entrance are groups of three windows per floor. The east end of the addition has similar groups of windows on each floor.

Towards the northeast corner is a tall gabled projecting pavilion with buttressed corners. The raised basement contains three square-headed windows as does the first storey, and the second storey has a group of windows with a common sill. Above this is a two storey high Gothic-arched stained glass window with stone tracery. An ashlar string course runs around the top of this window before continuing around the rest of the extension at the top of the third storey. Towards the southeast corner of the east facade is a similar gabled projecting pavilion with corner buttresses. Fenestration includes groups of three windows per storey with a single window

under the gable. On the south face of this pavilion are two windows in each of the lower storeys and a triple window in the third. The south gable end of the pavilion has in the first storey seven narrow windows topped by a string course with three windows in the second storey and a Gothic-arched stained glass window above that.

The west, University Avenue facade of the original building is symmetrical with gabled projections at each end. The central entranceway has broad stone steps and the double door with fanlight above is enclosed by concentric segmental arches. The entranceway is flanked by two sets of windows. As on the east facade, the divisions between bays are defined by slender buttresses rising through the eaves. Fenestration on this facade has in each bay two square windows in the raised basement, two rectangular windows in the first storey, triple windows under dripstone labels in the second storey and, in the third storey, large Gothic-arched triple windows with transoms. The gabled projecting pavilions at each end of the original building have triple windows on each floor.

The later addition to the original building is clad in Queenston limestone and joined to the west facade of the original in a slightly recessed bay within which is the main entranceway, with access from University Avenue by broad stone steps. The Gothic archway contains double doors, above which is a large two-storey window opening with three sets of triple windows. The addition has three main bays, the central gabled slightly projecting pavilion flanked by two flat-roofed bays and divided from them by large double-capped buttresses. Fenestration in the central bay consists of four square-headed windows in the raised basement and first storey, a set of five windows in the second storey and a two storey, Gothic-arched stained glass window in the gable end. The north side of the addition facing Union Street is symmetrical, with five bays and slightly projecting pavilions in bays 2 and 4. The pavilions have sets of four square-headed windows in the first and second storey and a set of four Gothic-arched windows in the third storey. In the bays flanking these pavilions are a pair of slightly arched windows in the raised basement, pairs of square-headed windows in the first and second storey and a pair of Gothic-arched windows in the third storey. The rusticated base of the original building is carried into the addition and defines the raised basement level.

The interior of the original building has been altered but the upper floor reading rooms of the original and addition, located under the large Gothic windows, are noteworthy. Details on the original building include a green slate roof with Gothic-styled copper air vents on the ridge line, a wide decorative panel on the tower which contains the Queen's crest surmounted by three St.Andrew's crosses, and on the addition, a decorative panel under the parapet above the main entrance.

Alterations include a major interior renovation of the original building (1957) and the addition (1965), both of which somewhat compromised the original building. The Douglas Library and addition anchor the principal intersection on the main campus and, with the Students' Centre and the new library, are the hub of the university.

The Douglas Library was built in 1924 to designs by Shepard & Calvin, architects. The Provincial government partly funded the building, and the name commemorates Chancellor James Douglas who made a major donation for the library. Administrative offices were also located in the original building until 1954. A major addition was made in 1965 to designs by Mathers and Haldenby, architects.

C. Character Defining Elements
In both buildings, but especially the original structure, the Collegiate Gothic style, the Kingston limestone cladding, the stone buttresses and cornices, the triple windows with stone glazing bars and multiple mullions, the hierarchy of windows from storey to storey, with flat-arched giving way to Gothic-arched in the second storey, the Gothic-arched stained glass windows in the gable ends, the wooden doors, the stone decorative panels, the conical metal roof ventilators, and the green slate roof, are essential to the buildings' character.

I-17 Ban Righ Hall

Date: 1925
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification
This building is rated as Excellent because of its composition (the work of prominent architects), its historical associations as the first womens' residence on the Queen's campus (built with money raised by Queen's women and matched by the University), and because it was the first institutional building erected west of University Avenue.

B. Building Description
Ban Righ Hall is a 2 to 4 storey limestone clad steel building with a side gable slate roof. The original building has had several additions and the overall composition is comprised of several different building masses, each with Collegiate Gothic influences. The building is L-shaped, reflecting its location at the intersection of University Avenue and Queen's Crescent. The section of the building at the corner of the intersection contains the main entranceway and rise four storeys to a dentilled string course surmounted by a high parapet. The four bay University Avenue facade has a slightly projecting pavilion in bay 1 which rises above

the parapet. On the Queen's Crescent face of this section is a four storey projecting pavilion with a flat roof which contains a secondary entrance. The main entrance on the east facade is recessed within an ashlar enclosure and has two doors with a fanlight above. The entrance is flanked by two deeply recessed windows. Rising from the sills of these small windows a slender ashlar moulding enframes three square-headed windows on the second and third storeys. In the fourth storey, a central stone plaque with a drip mould above is flanked by single square-headed windows. The projecting pavilion in bay 1 has a single square-headed window in each storey. The north side of the corner section has three square-headed windows per floor with a double window in the first storey of bay 3. Next to this on the north side, the projecting pavilion has a recessed doorway with a drip mould, above which are single square-headed windows in the second and third storeys and a double window with an ashlar drip mould in the fourth storey.

The west wing beyond this corner section has a series of steeply pitched gabled sections rising through the roof line and a flat-roofed section which ends in a parapetted gable section. The overall height is three storeys, including dormers in the gable roof. Fenestration in this section includes square-headed double casement windows with drip moulds on the first floor and single square-headed windows above. The facade has two storey buttresses separating each bay while the third storey windows are centred on the buttress in the gable ends and in gabled roof dormers. The three-storey gabled pavilion at the end of the west wing has buttressed corners and double square-transomed windows centred between the first and second and second and third storeys.

A further western addition contains a dining hall and is two storeys high with a flat, parapetted roof. The main entrance to the dining room is recessed in bay 1 within a high arched and parapetted opening which projects from the main facade. The four bay facade has buttresses separating double windows which are centred in the facade and arranged under a common ashlar string course.

The rear facade has similar fenestration to the main facade but is partially hidden by extensive later additions. The south wing along University Avenue is separated from the corner section by a three storey buttress and consists of three storeys and a gabled roof with hip-roofed dormers. One storey buttresses separate the five bay facade. Bay 1 has no windows but the remaining bays have a Gothic-arched triple window on the first storey with single square-headed windows in each storey above, and a single window in the dormers.

No interior features were noted although many of the original interior spaces, especially the former common room, are of value. Details include copper sheathing on the parapet walls. Alterations include the major additions to the west and south faces and

replacement of the original windows. The building defines an important street corner and establishes the building setback for each street.

Ban Righ Hall was built in 1923 to designs of Shepard & Calvin, architects. Later additions include major ones by Drever & Smith (1951) and Allward & Gouinlock (1968). Historical associations include Ban Righ being the first womens' residence and the major contribution to its construction by Queen's women.

C. Character Defining Elements
The symmetrical composition within each of the building masses, the parapetted corner pavilion and west wing, the gabled and dormered east wing (and its slate roof), the limestone cladding, stone ashlar drip moulds, door surrounds and decorative carving, the wooden doors, and the dentilled string courses, are essential to its character.

I-18 The Richardson Laboratory

Date: 1925
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Richardson forms part of the varied street edge on the south side of Stuart Street.

B. Architectural Style
Stevens & Lee, architects practising in Boston and Toronto, designed this building as part of the Kingston General Hospital complex. This was built in two phases: the bottom two storeys are done in Kingston limestone and the top two are done in Queenston limestone.

The entry to the buildings features oak doors with large panes, all set into a layered Gothic arch. There are iron lamps to either side of the entry and a medallion above the central second storey window. All windows have dressed limestone sills, lintels, side quoins, and large vertical mullions. Similarly styled windows are found in the upper two floors. This building is undergoing major interior renovations for Pathology.

C. Historical Context
As part of the Kingston General Hospital, the building was named after the Richardson Family of Kingston.

I-19 Gymnasium

Date: 1930
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification
This building is rated as Excellent because of its composition and style, and because of its continued associations with University athletics. By being the first University building on the north side of Union Street it establishes the streetscape character.

B. Building Description
The Gymnasium is a 3 storey steel and concrete building clad in Kingston limestone with a hipped slate roof. The main facade has 5 bays and octagonal three storey, buttress-like towers at the corners. The towers have flared one storey bases with a single narrow square-headed window and, below the roof at the main eaves level, a smooth ashlar recessed wall section with a decorative panel on the facade. Above this are octagonal roofs with five smooth stone panels which diminish to the point. There are ashlar string courses at the top of the basement level, forming the sills of the first storey windows, and at the junction of the first and second storey. The central bay contains a projecting parapetted entranceway within which is a recessed entrance. The double doors are set in a compound arch surmounted by a squared hood mould. The corners of the projecting entranceway have buttresses which rise to a parapet with a peaked central section. Fenestration is confined to sets of three square-headed windows in the first storey, above which are five two storey high blind arcades, each with segmentally arched heads.

No interior features were noted. Details include a decorative stone shield above the entranceway and decorative stone shields set in recessed panels at the eaves line of the street facade of the octagonal corner towers.

Alterations include the expansion of the Physical Education Centre, with a major extension to the west and east sides, the John Deutsch University Centre and the Jock Harty Arena respectively, as well as extensive interior renovations. The central blind arcade in the main facade is a later addition and the original windows units have been replaced. The Gymnasium establishes the building setback on this side of Union Street and contributes to that streetscape.

The Gymnasium was built in 1930 to designs by Archibald Associates, architects. It was the second purpose-built gymnasium on campus (the “New Gymnasium”), replacing facilities in Jackson Hall (“Old Gymnasium”).

C. Character Defining Elements
The symmetrical facade composition, the engaged corner towers, central projecting entranceway, the use of rusticated stone cladding and slate roofing, the decorative stone panels over the door and in the cornices, and the blind and triple windows are all essential to this building’s character.

I-20 Miller Hall

Date: 1931
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This building is rated as Very Good because of its architectural value, particularly its craftsmanship and stylistic touches such as the windows, finials, limestone cladding and modernist influences. Other reasons include the architects and the building's contribution to maintaining the height and setback of the streetscape.

B. Building Description

Miller Hall is a 4 storey steel and concrete institutional building clad in Kingston limestone with a flat roof. The main facade has 6 bays and is comprised of a central engaged tower and flanking sections above a slightly raised basement. The central tower has the main entranceway recessed in the first storey under a segmental arch and framed with heavy buttresses. Above this and framing the tower are narrower buttresses which rise to the base of the tower crenelations. At the four corners of the tower are heavy pinnacles. Above the main entranceway are narrow, triple-transomed windows in each storey, divided by narrow vertical stone courses. In the tower above the third storey are shuttered stone panels between the vertical courses. Flanking the tower are bays defined by slender buttresses which rise above the parapet and are capped by small gabled roofs. Within each bay on each storey are sets of triple-transomed windows. The east and west sides of Miller Hall have symmetrical 3 storey wings, each having the same arrangement of bays, windows and buttresses as the main facade. No interior details were noted.

Alterations include the infilling of several basement windows and replacement of original window units. A major addition (the Bruce Wing) has been added south of the west wing but with relatively little intervention in the original building. The building contributes to an important heritage grouping and maintains the setback.

Miller Hall was built in 1931 to designs by Drever & Smith, architects. It commemorates Prof. Willet G. Miller, Provincial Geologist from 1902-1925. Miller Hall was built to house the Departments of Geology and Mineralogy and continues to do so.

C. Character Defining Elements

The symmetrical composition, Kingston limestone cladding, wooden doors, gable topped buttresses, triple windows with transoms, a crenelated central tower, a recessed entranceway under a segmented arch, and shuttered stone panels in the central tower, are all essential to its character.

I-21 University Club (formerly the Faculty Club)

Date: 1934 (1845)
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

The University Club is rated as Excellent because the main building is a superior example of its architectural style (Gothic Manor with Arts and Crafts influences). It is also valued for its dramatic siting and its contribution to the streetscape, which helps establish the character of King Street, and for its historical associations with old Kingston families, with the original 1845 house and with Queen's.

B. Building Description

The University Club is a 2 1/2 storey renovated house, with a light tan stucco finish and some false half-timbering. The main gable roof is covered in brown asphalt shingles and has chimneys inset at each ridge end.

The King Street facade can be divided into three sections, the most prominent of which is an angled bay of local limestone which rises two storeys to a parapetted roof. In the bay are small-paned casement windows with leaded panes. The windows are arranged so that the front of the bay has three and the side faces one, on each storey. All first storey windows have transoms. The central section of the facade has a large door and small flanking windows, all under a drip mould. A double window is set above the door under a timbered pediment which rises through the roof. On the right and in the second storey, a triple-transomed window has a similar window and gabled dormer, set above a triple-transomed window in the first storey. The east section of the facade has a high gable end with vertical false timbering. Windows are set two per floor. No interior features were noted. Details include a stucco exterior and brown shingled roof which are complemented by limestone dressed windows with leaded panes.

Alterations include a 2 storey extension projecting from the rear of the east side and containing a bar, lounge and large second storey dining room. The main entrance to the University Club is located on the west side, at the join between extension and main structure. Many of the original interior spaces have been retained intact. Unfortunately, the exterior of the 1969 addition and the rear parking lot are of poor quality, although the interior of the addition has some good features. The building is sited above and well back from King Street West, overlooking Lake Ontario, and contributing to the predominant streetscape character of large houses on landscaped lots.

The University Club was built in 1934 to designs by Colin Drever, architect, and altered in 1969 (Andrew Connidis). The present structure replaces an earlier house on the site which was, in turn, a heavily altered version of a dwelling originally designed in 1845 by prominent Kingston architect William Coverdale. The site has strong historical associations and, although the landscaping and building location are the only remnants of the earliest occupants, these links are important. Reverend William Macaulay Herchmer, descendant of the Herchmer family of United Empire Loyalists, retained a small portion of his family's original lands grant upon which to build St. Lawrence Cottage, designed by William Coverdale. This 1845 structure was occupied by this family for the next forty years. In 1934, Harry B. Muir, whose newspaper had recently merged with that of Rupert Davies to become the Kingston Whig Standard, bought the property and commissioned architect Colin Drever to undertake what was essentially a replacement of the original structure. Queen's University bought the house and grounds in 1965 and in 1969 commissioned local architect Andrew Connidis to make additions and renovations. In this way, the landscaping, the main building and the addition each mark the intervention of a prominent owner of the property.

C. Character Defining Elements

The asymmetrical composition of the King Street facade, with its parapetted stone bay, the recessed central entrance with stone drip mould, the false timbering in the flanking bay, the limestone dressed casement windows with leaded panes, wooden doors, are essential to its architectural and historical character and should be retained. The exterior colour scheme of light tan stucco and brown shingles offsetting grey local limestone expresses the original architectural intent and should be retained.

The 1969 addition is of lesser merit. The building exterior and the parking lot are not sympathetic to the main structure and do not merit preservation.

I-22 Craine Building

Date: 1938
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Ver1y Good Classification

The building is rated as Very Good because of its superior architectural style (the work of prominent local architect Colin Drever), and because it helps define a quadrangle. It is also rated thus because of historical associations with the main donor (Dr. Agnes Douglas Craine), with the Department of Biochemistry, and with the Depression (it was the only building built at Queen's during that period).

B. Building Description

The Craine Building is a 4 storey reinforced concrete frame institutional building clad in Queenston limestone with a flat roof. The symmetrical main facade facing west to the Medical Quadrangle has 9 bays, all identical except for the central bay which contains the main entranceway. Framing the entranceway are panelled pilasters supporting a simple entablature with brackets supporting a stone balustrade. Fenestration consists of square-headed rectangular windows in the first three storeys and square windows in the fourth. Due to the sloping site, the first storey window in bay 1 is a small, square window. There is a simple string course above the first storey windows, while there are ashlar panels between the windows in the second and third storey. Pilasters of hammer-dressed stone rise from the top of the string course and have simple capitals supporting an entablature under a moulded cornice at the top of the third storey. The fenestration is repeated in the east face of the building and is similar in the 4 bay south face. A door is located in the first storey of bay 2 of the south facade. The north face has been joined to Humphrey Hall. No interior features were noted. Details include a rectangular stone plaque over the main entrance containing the name and date of the building.

Alterations include replacement window units of mirrored glass and simple aluminum mullions, the addition of Humphrey Hall to the north face and what appears to be the addition of the fourth storey. The Craine Building helps enclose the Medical Quadrangle.

The Craine Building was built in 1938 to designs by Colin Drever, architect. The building commemorates Dr. Agnes Douglas Craine, a 1888 graduate of Queen's Women's Medical College, who endowed the building in 1936. Craine Hall was the only Queen's building erected during the Depression. On completion it housed Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Obstetrics, and a Psychology laboratory. It currently (1995) houses the Department of Psychology.

C. Character Defining Elements

The symmetrical facades, with recessed vertical window bays, first floor string course and third floor cornice, Queenston limestone cladding, and the stone entrance surround pilasters, entablature and balustrade are all essential to the building's character.

I-23 McLaughlin Hall

Date: 1948
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This building is rated as Very Good because the quality of its limestone construction, to designs of prominent local architects Drever & Smith, because of its landmark location in an important streetscape, and because of historical associations with the donors, the McLaughlin family.

B. Building Description

McLaughlin Hall is a 21/2 storey steel institutional building clad in Queenston limestone with a side gable slate roof. The main north facade terminating University Avenue has 8 bays with the main entranceway in bay 6, within a three storey gabled pavilion which extends through the eaves line. The double entrance door with square lights is slightly recessed into a 1 storey projecting entranceway with a 2 storey gabled flush pavilion above. The raised basement has a string course above it extending around the building. The basement windows in each bay are square-headed with the upper edges abutting the underside of the string course. Windows in the first and second storey are set in vertical frames with decorative panels between storeys. There are flat-roofed dormers in the roof in bays 1-4.

The gable ends have 4 bays, with the central two bays forming a slightly projecting pavilion with a decorative panel in the parapet. Centred above the pavilion are two square-headed windows in the third storey gable end. To the rear, south of the main building along Lower University Avenue is a 3 storey limestone faced flat roofed addition with sets of double windows in the upper two storeys and triple windows recessed in enclosures in the basement level. Interior features include terrazzo floors and a statue of McLaughlin, surrounded by a niche and wall of green marble. Details on the exterior include carvings in the decorative panels depicting various aspects of mechanical and civil engineering and decorative plaques over the main entranceway and above the third storey window in the gabled pavilion. There are copper flashings and downpipes above the main entrance.

Alterations include interior alterations and replacement of the original windows with metal units. McLaughlin Hall helps terminate the vista down University Avenue and anchors the corner of Stuart Street and Lower University Avenue.

McLaughlin Hall was built in 1948 to designs by Drever & Smith, architects, with additions and alterations in 1960 and 1978. It is located on the site of the former University Observatory (1909). Funds for the building were donated by Col. and Mrs.

R.S.McLaughlin, Canadian automobile manufacturers and philanthropists. The original and present occupant is the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

C. Character Defining Elements
The Queenston limestone cladding, entrance surround (with decorative plaques), the projecting 3 storey bay (with decorative plaques), projecting pavilions on the gable ends (with decorative panels), the interior entrance lobby, with terrazzo floor, statue, and marble wall, are all essential to the building's character.

I-24 John Deutsch University Centre
(Student Union Building)

Date: 1948
Evaluation: Good

A. Reasons for Good Classification
This building is rated as Good because of its importance as a communal university building, both as a student centre and as a memorial, and because of its contribution to the streetscape on a key intersection.

B. Building Description
The John Deutsch University Centre is a 3 storey steel-and-concrete framed institutional building clad in Queenston limestone, and designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. A 6 storey stone-clad addition (constructed in 1964) is located to the northeast and a 3 storey concrete addition (constructed in 1974) adjoins to the north. The building wraps around the street corner and has two principal entrances, one on each street face. The original entrance, on Union Street, is located within the sixth bay of a seven bay central section, flanked by two projecting pavilions. The main Union Street facade is 3 storeys above a base storey marked by a strongly moulded ashlar string course. Above the second storey is a bracketed cornice forming the sills of the third storey windows, which are set in a parapet. The top of the parapet has a crenellated ashlar edge with scuppers inset at the division between each bay. Each bay in the central section has a double flat-arched window, with smaller windows of the same type in the upper parapet. The main entrance is reached by stone steps set between low stone walls, under which is a secondary entrance to the basement level. The entrance, framed within a buttressed projection, is set within a series of compound Gothic arches and has double wooden doors. Above it is an elaborate oriel window topped by crenellations.

Flanking this central section on the east is a projection with buttresses at each corner rising two storeys. In the centre of this section is a projecting bay topped by a high parapet. Three stained

glass windows fill each face in the bay (housing the Memorial Room); above the bay is a double flat-arched window and a smaller window of the same type in the upper parapet. The eastern gable end has four bays, with two storey buttresses flanking the first bay and at the edge of the fourth bay, where the six storey addition is attached. Windows and cladding on this gable and the addition are the same type as those on the main facade.

The western flank of the central section has large buttresses rising through the cornice framing a large Gothic-arched window, its twelve divisions marked by heavy muntins. The west face has five more of these double height Gothic-arched windows, each flanked by a buttress rising through the cornice (these windows define the extent of Wallace Hall within). Further north is a side entrance reached by stone steps flanked by low stone walls, and set within a Gothic-arched doorway, with wooden double doors. Above this is a projecting two storey bay rising through the cornice to the top of the parapet, and decorated with ashlar panels. The remainder of this face has the same window arrangement as the main facade, and shares the common ashlar course above the basement and the ashlar cornice.

The 1974 addition is a Modernist building in poured concrete, with large plate glass windows set in anodized aluminum frames. The strong horizontal emphasis of the continuous bands of glazing in each storey is offset by vertical fins (limestone) in the upper storey windows. The basement storey contains a large cafeteria and retail space and has tinted windows projecting into a sunken courtyard. A major entrance is located on the University Avenue side, at the join with the earlier building; a secondary entrance is located to the rear, off Clergy Street. No interior features were noted.

Details include decorative stonework around the main entrance and in the projecting pavilions, and decorative panels in the projecting parapets and decorative plaques in the main cornice. The stained glass windows and multi-paned windows in these projections are also of note. In the interior, Wallace Hall is significant in terms of its spatial volume, windows and materials.

Alterations include the 1964 and 1974 additions, and many interior changes. The 1964 addition is generally compatible in terms of cladding but does not continue the detailing of the earlier building. Its massing is set back from the street line and is not intrusive. The 1974 addition contrasts with the 1949 building stylistically but is compatible in massing. Even so, both additions detract somewhat from the smaller scale and decorative fancy of the 1949 building: the overall effect of the Centre is disjointed. The building anchors the key street corner on the main campus and establishes the streetscape setback and massing for both Union Street and University Avenue.

The John Deutsch University Centre is the second Student's Union on that site. Queen's in 1927 bought the 1862 Orphan's Home and

renovated it to become, in 1929, the first Student's Union. This building was destroyed by fire in 1947 and replaced in 1949 with the current Union Street building. In 1964, the large rear addition, designed by Colin Drever, added graduate student residences and the International Centre. A further addition in 1974 (by Arthur Erickson) added more student services and, with a general reorganization of the interior, created the complex which is now called the John Deutsch University Centre, in honour of Principal Deutsch. The earlier name - the Student's Memorial Union - commemorates members of the Queen's community who died in two World Wars, and the Memorial Room continues this commemoration. Wallace Hall is named after Principal Wallace.

C. Character Defining Elements
The 1949 building facade, its Collegiate Gothic style and composition, Queenston limestone cladding, and especially the decorative elements in the cornice, projecting pavilions and entrance, such as carved stone, stained glass and large window bays and Gothic-arched windows, are all essential to the Centre's character. The 1964 addition and the 1974 addition are compatible with the original building but do not have heritage value.

I-25 Clark Hall (Bookstore)

Date: 1951
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
The building fronts onto Campus Road.

B. Architectural Style
Designed by Drever & Smith, Clark Hall was built using funds raised by Applied Science students. This building was constructed in two major phases, and the main floor of Clark Hall is currently used as a bookstore, with the engineers' pub above. This building is one of the first Modern buildings on campus, even though it has strong Georgian roots.

Clark Hall is built of Queenston limestone, used in ashlar on the front facade and rusticated on the south side of the building. The windows are an industrial metal sash with window surrounds of projecting dressed limestone.

There are interesting bas-relief panels between the second-storey windows and over the entryways. They feature motifs from the applied sciences, such as a suspension bridge and a surveyor's transit. Above the southern entry door there is a carved meandering pattern of vegetation. The name 'Clark Hall' is chiselled in raised letters above the main entrance. The university coat of arms is located above the doorway and the motif of a hydro-electric dam and an industrial complex are in bas-relief above.

C. Historical Context
Clark Hall was built on the site of the former two-and-a-half storey mechanical laboratory building which by 1919 had been set aside as the site of the new university library, as part of the Shepard and Calvin Master Plan. Douglas Library would be built on the other side of the Memorial Quad, and the money for Clark Hall was raised by the Student Engineering Society. The building was named after Professor Arthur Clark, who was Dean of Applied Science from 1919 to 1943.

I-26 Adelaide Hall

Date: 1953
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because of its architectural value as an example of a flat-roofed, urban building in the Collegiate Gothic style, with many good details, in a well-preserved state and contributing to an important street corner and heritage grouping. It is also valued for its historical associations as an extension of the Ban Righ residence for women and as a result of donations from the McLaughlin family.

B. Building Description
Adelaide Hall is a 4 storey steel frame womens' residence clad in Queenston limestone, with a flat roof. The building wraps around a street corner and has the main entranceway in the 5 bay corner section. The two doors are recessed under a segmented arch whose slight overhang is the base for a bay which rises to the roof parapet. The parapet is broken with scuppers at each bay. The bay has full width fenestration on each storey, with a triple window on the face and one per side. Flanking the central bay in bays 2 and 4 are wall sections with a pair of windows on each storey, each grouped under a dripstone moulding. Bays 1 and 5 flank these central bays and provide a transition around the corner. Fenestration in these bays consists of single square-headed windows in each storey.

The eastern, University Avenue face of the building has similar fenestration to the adjacent facade on Ban Righ Hall. Because the sloping site adds an extra lower storey to Adelaide Hall, the buttresses separating the windows rise two storeys to overlap the narrow string course which runs the width of this and the Stuart Street facade, above the large arched windows on the second storey. A wide ashlar string course similarly wraps around the building above the lintels of the first floor windows. The 9 bay south facade on Stuart Street has the same arrangement of buttresses and string courses as the east facade but the fenestration consists of square-headed windows in each storey. Bay 1 contains a full height bay similar to the one which contains the main entranceway. The rear faces of Adelaide Hall form part of a

courtyard with Ban Righ Hall. No interior features were noted. Details include decorative stone panels (over the main entrance and in the sections of the bay between the storeys), with bas relief sculptures of allegorical figures. The name "Adelaide Hall" is in raised carved stone letters above the entrance, as is the University coat of arms.

Alterations include replacement of the original wooden window units with new metal and reflective glass units. The building defines the street corner and establishes the setback on the flanking streets.

Adelaide Hall was built in 1953 to designs by Drever & Smith, architects. Benefactors for the residence were Col. and Mrs. R.S. McLaughlin, and the building commemorates Mrs. McLaughlin. The building continues to be an extension of the womens' residence at Ban Righ Hall.

C. Character Defining Elements
The Collegiate Gothic style, Queenston limestone cladding, projecting corner bay (with decorative panels), the recessed entrance (with decorative stone carvings), and the Gothic fenestration on the University Avenue facade, are all essential to this building's character.

I-27 Richardson Hall

Date: 1954
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
This was the first building to be built in this block on the west side of University Avenue and has a setback consistent with those buildings opposite. The building is linked to Mackintosh-Corry Hall on its upper floor and its west facade forms part of a pleasant quadrangle that has recently been landscaped.

B. Architectural Style
Built for the University administration, Richardson Hall was designed by David Shennan from Montreal. It is a late Collegiate Gothic building, done in a very accomplished manner, with carved foliage on the cornice line below the parapet. The windows, which are metal sash painted white, are surrounded by well-detailed limestone labels above and limestone sills below. The oak entry door with a shallow limestone Gothic arch bears the inscription 'Richardson Hall'. An oriel window is located above the arch. Some of the upper windows are of leaded glass, with white-painted wooden mullions. The front entry steps are a dark granite.

The interior of Richardson Hall features Travertine marble flooring and has clear anodized aluminum railings in the staircase. Rose-coloured marble is used as trim around doorways, and for

baseboards on the ground floor and main stair. Where the Travertine marble stops, there is terrazzo flooring, followed by vinyl composite tile flooring.

Generally the building is spatially uninteresting and has plaster walls that are used to form block-like rooms. One noteworthy exception is the Collins Room, which features matched walnut panelling, a black Italian marble fireplace and a vaulted ceiling.

C. Historical Context
The university administration office had migrated around several buildings for a century and was finally installed in this building in 1954. The building is named after James Armstrong Richardson (1885-1939) who served the university as Chancellor between 1929 and 1939. The building was located on property originally subdivided by the Dennis Plan of 1861, and displaced housing.

I-28 McNeill House

Date: 1955
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
McNeill House has a 'C' shaped plan with the open side addressing Albert Street. The building backs onto Leonard Field, and was the first of four buildings that frame the elongated green.

B. Architectural Style
McNeill House was designed by David Shennan.

The building is clad primarily with Queenston limestone. It has a one and a half-storey base, a two-storey middle portion and one-storey upper portion. These zones of ashlar limestone are divided by bands of dressed limestone. The windows are anodized aluminum with clear, plain glass.

The entry is of dressed limestone and has a light to either side of it. The doors are painted, and the University's coat of arms appears above the central third floor window.

C. Historical Context
McNeill House was the first men's residence built on Leonard Field, which was offered to the university as a proposed site for an officer's residence in 1914. R. W. Leonard subsequently donating the land in 1923 for use as general residences. The building was named after William Everett McNeill who for 38 years served the university as a teacher, administrative officer, and Vice-Principal.

I-29 Abramsky Hall

Date: 1957
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
This building creates a street edge along Arch Street and has a very minimal setback along Deacon Street.

B. Architectural Style
Abramsky Hall was designed by David Shennan in the mid-1950s, and extensively renovated in 1986 following plans by Elliot Associates Architects. The building is an example of late Neo-Georgian architecture and has three storeys above a raised basement. The central portion of the front facade has a pediment with the University coat of arms set into its centre.

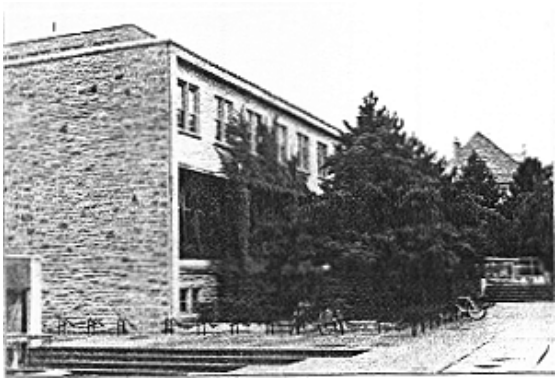
The principal material is Queenston limestone used as an ashlar veneer, with dressed limestone around the main entry. There is a running cornice above the first storey and one above the third storey, at the bottom level of the pediment.

The parapet wall is topped with an anodized aluminum brown cap. The current windows are openable at the bottom, with a fixed pane above. The glass is tinted brown and the frames are brown anodized aluminium. The dark colour and lack of finer scale makes these windows detract from the overall appearance of the building.

The oak entry doors are original. A semi-circular fan light is located above the doors, and wrought iron lights flank the entry.

The building has a sympathetic new addition in its northeast corner. It is clad in Adair marble, with cornice lines that match the existing cornice, and windows which have matching proportions and flat-arch voussoirs (which are non-functioning since there are metal lintels).

C. Historical Context
Originally named the Physiology Building, this was later changed to honour contributions made by Harry and Ethel Abramsky. It was the first university building constructed east of Arch Street.



I-30 Ellis Hall

Date: 1958
Evaluation: Excellent

A. Reasons for Excellent Classification

This building is rated as Excellent because it is a virtually intact example of the Modernist style and has strong historical associations with Douglas Stewart Ellis, former professor and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.

B. Building Description

Ellis Hall is a 2 storey steel and concrete institutional building clad in Queenston limestone with a flat roof. There is a 4 storey block to the rear of the main structure. The main University Avenue facade has a central entranceway with broad steps leading to a wide and deep platform. The glass entrance doors have transoms above and are recessed under a flat overhang. The main facade has a raised basement containing pairs of square windows, with a string course above. On the south side of the entrance, a deeply recessed first storey contains two sets of five windows within a post and beam enframement. Flanking the entrance to the north in the first storey is a large, flat-roofed projection containing part of an auditorium. The second storey is slightly recessed and has pairs of square-headed windows. The entire facade is framed with and ashlar course which is integral with the cornice. The south side of the building has a blank wall which ends in a small courtyard framed by the stairwell section of the main building and by the large angular mass of the two-storey laboratories. There is a 4 storey block centred on the main facade set back towards the courtyard and containing two pairs of square windows on the east and west and four pairs on the sides. On the north side is an entrance to the auditorium. Beyond that and projecting to the north is a 3 storey with irregular fenestration.

The first storey interior is original and in good condition. It features a terrazzo floor, painted concrete block and a curved corridor with a hardwood stained frame that follows the curve. The ceiling is rough acoustic tile with square fluorescent light fixtures. There is glass block in the stairwells, vinyl composite tile in the upper floors and stair handrails of clear anodized aluminum. Exterior details include handlettering on the glass entrance doors, slender verticals on the blank facade of the auditorium. Granite entry stairs continue from outside to inside through an entry screen of clear anodized aluminum.

There do not appear to have been any alterations. The building maintains the setback on this side of University Avenue.

Ellis Hall was built in 1958 to designs by Barrott, Marshall, Merrett & Barrott, architects of Montreal. It replaces housing and is named after Douglas Stewart Ellis, a professor of civil engineering from 1910-1955 and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, 1943-1955.

C. Character Defining Elements
The Modernist style, with its flow of space between indoors and outdoors, the Queenston limestone cladding, the glass entrance doors and interior entranceway, with its flooring, railing and stair, the projecting auditorium and the recessed first storey, are all essential to this building's character.

I-31 Morris Hall

Date: 1958
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Located along Albert Street, Morris Hall has a typical setback and makes a good street edge. It creates the southeast edge of Leonard Field.

B. Architectural Style
Morris Hall was designed by Barott, Marshall, Merrett & Barott as the second men's residence. It has two three-bay projections along its front facade, each faced with dressed limestone. The recessed portions of the building are in ashlar with dressed window surrounds. The windows are plain and flat, done in anodized aluminum with clear glazing. The parapet is of dressed Queenston limestone with a small piece of anodized aluminum on top.

The entry has some granite work around it but is basically uninspired (perhaps the entrance and entry level were done at a later date). There is no entry vestibule.

C. Historical Context
William Morris (1786-1858) of Perth, was a merchant and politician who was a principal founder and first Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University.

I-32 Etherington Hall

Date: 1959
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
Etherington Hall forms part of the varied street edge along the south side of Stuart Street.

B. Architectural Style
This design by Drever & Smith for Kingston General Hospital shows a marked decline from this firm's work of the early 1950s. Etherington Hall is composed principally of Queenston limestone and has windows that are of white metal, with clear paning. The central portion of the building has a very plain entrance canopy.

The entry doors are oak set into an oak and glass screen. The poured-in-place concrete stairwell to the east of the main entry detracts from the building's exterior.

C. Historical Context
The building reflects the close association between Queen's Faculty of Medicine and Kingston General Hospital. It was named after Frederick Etherington (1878-1955) who taught at the university for 38 years and was a Dean of Medicine.

I-33 Leonard Hall

Date: 1959
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because it is a superior example of the Modernist style, with historical associations with Reuben Wells Leonard, it is a landmark which encloses significant open space and has remained relatively unaltered.

B. Building Description
Leonard Hall is a 4 storey poured and block concrete mens' residence clad in Queenston limestone with a flat roof. The building is sited on the highest part of Leonard Field and has an additional 1 and 2 storey sections on the south side facing the field, projecting with flat roofs. The main entranceway is located on the south facade with stone steps leading to a raised terrace and

recessed glass and metal doors. Fenestration on the south facade consists of square metal windows arranged between vertical panels of ashlar limestone and horizontal spandrel panels of dressed limestone.

The north facade along Queen's Crescent is slightly convex and is divided into five main sections, with the two section flanking the entranceway being slightly projecting pavilions supported by square pillars. This facade has a smooth base course with entrances and alternating window and smooth spandrel sections topped by a plain string course. The main entrance consists of a cantilevered concrete hood over a recessed entranceway in which are glass and metal doors. Fenestration in the upper storeys is arranged between alternating vertical panels of hammer-dressed and ashlar stone, with double transom-headed windows in each floor, with the narrow transoms forming a counterbalancing string course. No interior features were noted. On the roof, centred on the central section of the facade, is a single storey penthouse with an overhanging flat canopy on which sits an asymmetrical "Corbusian" mechanical penthouse. Fenestration is centred in the facades and consists of continuous glazing with metal frames.

Alterations include the replacement of window units and the addition in 1963 of a second storey to the dining hall which extends from the southwest corner of the building. The building defines the top of Leonard Field but somewhat overpowers the existing residential areas on the flanking streets. It helps anchor a group of residences located at the western edge of the campus.

Leonard Hall was built in 1959 to designs by Barott, Marshall, Merrett & Barott, architects. It commemorates Reuben Wells Leonard (1860-1930) who had intended to donate Leonard Field to Queen's in 1914 as the site for a Canadian Officers Training Corps residence. The offer was withdrawn, but Leonard eventually donated the site in 1923 in recognition of the war service of Queen's graduates and students. The Frontenac Brewery formerly occupied a portion of the site in the 1870s.

C. Character Defining Elements

The Modernist style, with mixed stone and metal cladding, the convex facade on Queen's Crescent, the vertical and horizontal stone courses, curvilinear penthouse with overhanging roof, and the cantilevered concrete entrance canopy are all essential to the building's character.

I-34 Dunning Hall

Date: 1960
Evaluation: Very Good *** Evaluation combined with 35

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This building and its attached auditorium are rated as Very Good because they demonstrates good use of stone, have an attractive central bay and entranceway, interesting vertical bands and dentils on the main facade and an interesting staircase in the interior, and are the work of important Modernist architects. Stylistically they are a hybrid, showing the shift from traditional Classically influenced forms to those of Modernism, and have been retained largely intact. They also provide an interesting component of the streetscape, with an attractive garden walk and an auditorium which intrudes slightly on the sidewalk.

B. Building Description

Dunning Hall is a 3 storey (above a raised basement) reinforced concrete, Queenston limestone and cinderblock clad institutional building with a flat roof. The 15 bay University Avenue facade is divided by slender 3 storey verticals which frame single square-headed windows in each storey. Above the window sections the third storey is slightly recessed and has a dentilled cornice edging the flat roof. The central bay contains the main entranceway, reached by angled stone steps with iron railings, and set back under a flat roof canopy supported by 12-sided columns. The entry doors are of anodized aluminum with grey tinted windows. Above this is a two storey glass bay window set deep in an ashlar frame and rising to the base of the third storey. The bay, six panes high and three panes wide, reveals the interior staircase behind it. This staircase is freestanding and is a prominent feature of the interior. Over the bay is a smooth ashlar panel in which is centred a hexagonal window. The south side of Dunning Hall, above the attached Auditorium, has the same type of fenestration as the main facade, as do the west and north faces. The south face also has a projecting pavilion which rises to the third storey window lintels and has a central tall window. The north face has a secondary entrance at the level of the Union Street sidewalk.

The adjacent Auditorium is a 1 storey structure clad in Queenston limestone. It has a blank, slightly convex facade on University Avenue, with entrances on each end. The south face slopes to follow the grade. The west elevation is obscured by additions to Dunning Hall.

Alterations include a steel and glass addition on the southwest face of Dunning Hall and replacement window units.

Dunning Hall and Auditorium were built in 1960 to designs by Marani & Morris, architects. It replaces houses which formerly fronted on University Avenue. The building commemorates Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, Minister of Finance from 1929-1930, 1935-1939, and Chancellor of Queen's from 1940-1958. The building continues to house the Departments of Business and Economics, and symbolizes the long association between Queen's and the realms of business and government.

C. Character Defining Elements
The symmetrical composition, mixed stone and concrete materials, central entranceway and bay window with hexagonal window above, and the interior stairs of the main facade, and the convex facade of the Auditorium are all essential to the character of this building.

I-35 Dunning Auditorium

Date: 1960
Evaluation: Very Good *** Evaluation combined with 34

Now amalgamated with Dunning Hall I-34.

I-36 Chown Hall

Date: 1 9 6 0
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Chown Hall is set back slightly from the street and forms part of the north edge of Stuart Street.

B. Architectural Style
Chown Hall was designed by Drever & Smith as the third women's residence. This building is similar to earlier Collegiate Gothic residences on campus; however the composition and fenestration is very planar.

Two short pedestrian lights flank the oak doorway. The three storey oriel window above the entrance terminates in a crenellated parapet with copper flashing. The rest of the building's parapet has simple aluminum flashing and the predominant building material is Queenston limestone with dressed window surrounds. Wooden windows are painted a creamy white and have clear glass panes.

C. Historical Context
Chown Hall displaced a cluster of houses on the north side of Stuart Street. It was named after Miss May Chown who worked for many years as Treasurer of the Ban Righ Board.

I-37 Sir John A. Macdonald Hall

Date: 1960
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
Macdonald Hall forms part of the southern street edge of Union Street and terminates the southern axis of Alfred Street.

B. Architectural Style
Macdonald Hall was designed by Marani, Morris & Allan to house the Law Faculty. This is a fairly plain but competent Modern building, and has had three additions.

The principal material of the first storey is Queenston limestone and above that is precast concrete, the first example at Queen's of this material's extensive use. The windows are white painted metal with clear glazing.

Historical Context
The building wraps around the corner of Union and Alfred Streets, replacing houses on this site. With recognition by Osgoode Law School that legal education had to shift to other institutions in Ontario, the law school at Queen's was named after Kingston's most celebrated lawyer, Sir John A. Macdonald, an original Queen's trustee, a father of Confederation and first Prime Minister of Canada.

I-38 The Frost Wing

Date: 1961
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
The Frost Wing filled in the former Memorial Quad and has no street frontage.

B. Architectural Style
The Frost Wing was designed by Barott, Marshall, Merrett & Barott for Chemistry. This is a straightforward, Modern building that was originally three storeys. The current five storey structure is a rectangular block of alternating vertical panels of limestone cladding and windows separated by concrete panels. Horizontal string courses separate the storeys.

Queenston limestone is the principal cladding material. The windows are of aluminum or stainless steel with a very slight tint.

The main entry is located between the Nicol Building and Gordon Hall and is overgrown by large trees. The entry to the building has small beige ceramic tiles and an anodized aluminum door. The roof top service units have green metal panels which stand out prominently against the sky.

C. Historical Context
The building was part of the infill that damaged Memorial quad and left it fragmented. In spite of its connection to Gordon Hall, which was built with funds from the government of Ontario, the wing was not named after Premier Leslie Frost, but rather after Grenville Barker Frost, a Professor of Chemistry from 1925 to 1960.

I-39 Stirling Hall

Date: 1962
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Stirling Hall, with its projecting entry vestibules, fits well within the convex curve of Queen's Crescent.

B. Architectural Style
Marshall & Merrett designed this cylindrical, multi-sided building to house the Department of Physics in 1962. Stirling Hall is an interesting Modern building with a pleasing composition.

The major cladding material is coursed ashlar Queenston limestone laid to create panellized sections into which clear anodized aluminum windows are set. The windows are tinted brown. Other cladding materials include exhaust louvres in the first floor and glazed screen at the main entrance.

The interior of this three storey building has terrazzo and vinyl composite tile flooring. Many of the interior walls have a glazed concrete block with inset tiling, which create de Stijl/Pop patterns. There are also abstract murals painted on some of the walls.

The curved circulation layout of the building is quite pleasant, and all doors appear to be of stained teak. A notable feature is a Foucault pendulum made of dark marble and stainless steel with a bronze ball, swinging in the circulation space at the heart of the building.

The interior lecture halls are particularly handsome. They have side walls of brick with projecting brick patterns, and back walls of darkly stained wood.

C. Historical Context
The building was located on Queen's Crescent after its original planned site on the lower part of the old campus raised controversy. Stirling Hall originally provided a terminus to lower Alfred Street before this roadway was removed in the early 1970s. It was named after John Bertram Stirling, a distinguished civil engineer who was Chancellor of Queen's from 1960 to 1974.

I-40 The Louise D. Acton Building

Date: 1963
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
The Acton Building established part of the slightly set back street edge of George Street. The landscape in front of the building adds to its character.

B. Architectural Style
The Louise D. Acton Building was designed by H.P. Smith and was acquired from Kingston General Hospital in the 1980s for the School of Rehabilitation Therapy. It is a two-storey building comprised primarily of brownish brick.

The entry portion of the building uses grey painted aluminum mullions with light blue spandrel panels. The south wing of the building uses dressed Queenston limestone to create a frame for the bays of the building, each of which is infilled with tan brick. Dark blue spandrel panels and anodized aluminum frames around large clear windows complete the composition.

C. Historical Context
The building displaced pre-1850 housing on George Street. It was named after a former director of the Kingston General Hospital School of Nursing.

I-41 Stewart-Pollock Wing of Fleming Hall

Date: 1964
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

Now amalgamated with Fleming Hall I-9.

I-42 Douglas Library Addition

Date: 1965
Evaluation: Very Good

Now amalgamated with Douglas Library I-16.

I-43 Victoria Hall

Date: 1965
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context

Due to the curvature of Queen and Albert Streets, the cruciform plan of the building almost fits into the streetscape. However this match is less than ideal, and the grade changes around this building are poorly handled.

B. Architectural Style

Victoria Hall was designed by Drever & Smith as the fourth women's residence. This building is seven storeys high and has a cruciform plan. The base of the building has simple white columns holding up a protective flat canopy faced with dressed limestone, in front of a recessed wall of randomly sized and coloured field stone. The remaining six storeys are faced in ashlar Queenston limestone.

All the residence's windows are square and surrounded by a projecting dressed limestone surrounds. The windows themselves are of painted white metal and have sliding aluminum sashes behind. Glazing is clear glass with the exception of the ground floor, where clear anodized aluminum is used in the large windows and the entry screen.

At the ends of the wings, there is dressed limestone which surrounds all of the windows from top to bottom, and there are ribbed limestone panels between the windows which accentuate the building's verticality.

The dressed limestone of the parapet has scuppers which punctuate the top of the building.

C. Historical Context

The construction of the building in 1965 reinforced the policy of locating women's residences as close to the centre of the university as possible. The building displaced a cluster of houses on lands subdivided by T. W. Nash in 1869, on an estate lot from the Dennis Plan of 1861. The building altered the residential nature of Queen's Crescent on its north side.

I-44 Gordon-Brockington Hall

Date: 1965
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Gordon Brockington Hall creates a pronounced street edge along Collingwood Street, and completed the containment of the open-ended Leonard Field.

B. Architectural Style
Designed by Marshall & Merrett as the fourth men's residence, Gordon Brockington Hall is a good example of the Modern style combined with local Kingston building traditions.

The building complex is long and linear, with three major projecting blocks and four minor recessed blocks on the Leonard Field side. The principal material is Queenston limestone with ashlar veneer courses laid between the windows and smooth faced limestone used for spandrel panels and for the base of the building.

The aluminum windows are painted a tan colour and have brown tinted glass. Large projecting canopies announce the separate entrances to Brockington Hall and Donald Gordon House, and a large roof terrace canopy shelters two thirds of the building. A Corbusian-style mechanical penthouse completes the composition of the building.

The building has some skylit waiting areas; however, the interior as a whole has few interesting spatial characteristics.

C. Historical Context
The building is named after Donald Gordon, a financier and former president of Canadian National Railways who was a trustee at Queen's from 1951-69, and Leonard W. Brockington, a former chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Rector at Queen's from 1947-66.

I-45 Earl Hall

Date: 1966
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
This is the only large building along Barrie Street facing City Park, and it forms a street edge that continues the setback of the adjacent houses . Earl Hall sets back from Arch Street.

B. Architectural Style
Earl Hall was designed by Allward & Gouinlock Architects to house Biology. It is a plain but competent Modern building.

The building facade consists of ashlar and smooth-faced Queenston limestone. The windows are of anodized aluminum with brown

tinted glass. The building has flat roofs and the flashing is of anodized aluminum.

Earl Hall has two main entry points. Above the Barrie Street entry there is a large, long four-storey bay window of brown anodized aluminum with brown tinted glass. The second entry northeast of Arch and Deacon Streets, is located in a skewed space between two wings, and has an entry screen of clear anodized aluminum.

C. Historical Context

Earl Hall is located on property originally subdivided by John Macaulay as "Arthur Place" in 1841 which he registered in 1850. The pattern of small lots had a Stuartsville character until Barrie Street was transformed in the late Victorian era into a middle class avenue. Earl Hall displaced several houses. It was named after Rollo Othwell Earl, a Professor of Biology.

I-46 Dupuis Hall

Date: 1966-68
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context

Dupuis Hall forms two street edges along Division and Clergy Streets. The building's configuration and loading docks at the rear make it difficult to adapt as part of a larger courtyard or other composition.

B. Architectural Style

Dupuis Hall, designed by Marshall & Merrett with local associates Stahl, Elliot & Mill, is a curious Modern building erected in two sequential phases to house Chemical Engineering and the Computing Centre.

The principal material of this three-storey building is precast concrete which is set on a Queenston limestone base. The precast concrete is smooth-faced, and the windows are recessed. Large precast panels, that give the impression of Queenston limestone laid vertically, are set between the window groupings. The large fourth-storey penthouse is clad in a light grey precast concrete.

The windows are clear anodized aluminum with light grey tinted glass. The upper part of the building is supported by squared pilotis and contains a recessed entrance.

C. Historical Context

The site on which Dupuis Hall is located was subdivided by David Cunningham in 1874, a few years before Division Street was extended south to Union Street. The building displaced housing. Nathan Fellowes Dupuis (1835-1917) graduated from Queen's in 1868 when he was appointed a Professor of Chemistry. He also taught mathematics, physics, geology, mineralogy, biology, astronomy and designed, built and installed the clock in Grant Hall tower. Dupuis was the first Dean of Applied Science 1894-1911.

I-47 Watson Hall

Date: 1967
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
This building is set far back from Queen's Crescent at an angle that relates awkwardly to the surrounding buildings and pathways.

B. Architectural Style
Watson Hall was designed by Gordon S. Adamson & Associates of Toronto to house the Humanities. This is a Brutalist Modern building, and its most redeeming feature is the office wing which features carefully detailed precast concrete and brown anodized aluminum windows with brown tinted glass.

The entry is cramped and dark, and the interior of the building is spatially uninteresting.

Historical Context
Watson Hall was named in Honour of John Watson (1847-1939), professor of philosophy from 1872 to 1924 and vice-principal from 1901 to 1924.

I-48 Waldron Tower

Date: 1968
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Waldron Tower successfully combines the Modern aesthetic of elements composed as objects in space, with traditional notions of creating a street edge along George Street and addressing the lake and King Street.

B. Architectural Style
Waldron Tower, designed by Drever, Smith, Cromarty, is an interesting Modern building composed of several distinct parts. The eleven-storey residential tower to the west is of brick with a stucco base and plastered columns. This structure has the appearance of an accordion, since all the tower's windows have an angled view toward the lake. The windows are of clear anodized aluminum with dark metal spandrel panels.

A tapering cylindrical three-storey entrance anchors the eastern portion of the buildings. This element features exposed concrete structural ribs on the exterior, and is used as a series of stacked lounges that serve their respective floors.

A curved concave segment - a single-loaded corridor with residence rooms behind - links the two lake-facing compositional elements together.

C. Historical Context
Waldron Tower was acquired from the Kinston General Hospital by Queen's in the 1980s. It was built on the site of Bishop's Court, an early mansion erected by the Cartwright family.

I-49 Humphrey Hall

Date: 1969
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
This building faces Arch Street and has a setback similar to that of the Craine Building.

B. Architectural Style
Built for psychology, the principal material of Humphrey Hall is Queenston limestone. The limestone is used in large ashlar, regular courses in the base of the building, which is the entry level.

The three storeys above the ground floor are of a smooth-faced dressed limestone that have a staccato rhythm of elongated windows along the second storey and more regularly spaced windows with limestone surrounds on the third storey. The fourth storey has no windows along Arch Street.

C. Historical Context
The hall was built partly on land subdivided as "Arthur Place" in 1841 (registered in 1850). The original Jock Harty arena occupied the site from the 1920s to 1970 when it was demolished. The building was named after George Humphrey, a professor of psychology from 1924 to 1947.

I-50 Cataraqui Hall

Date: 1969
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
The building is part of the street edge along Barrie Street but turns inward and has no windows facing the street and adjacent park.

B. Architectural Style
Cataraqui Hall was designed by Holtshousen, Thompson, Laframboise, Mallette Architects and Engineers to house Nursing. The building is one of the 'temporary' staging buildings erected in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The principal material is coursed Queenston limestone. There are also charcoal grey metal panels at the top of each storey where clerestory windows might normally be expected. The windows of the building are very minimal and set perpendicular to the street. The entry doors are anodized aluminum with clear glass and sidelights.

C. Historical Context
The Hall is located on land originally subdivided as "Arthur Place" in 1841 (registered in 1850) which became part of the Stuartsville cluster. The building displaced a number of small houses and was named for the river that flows through Kingston.

I-51 Jeffery Hall

Date: 1969
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context

Jeffery Hall fronts onto University Avenue, continuing the established street setback. The podium at the back of the building is largely unused, and does not integrate well with the surrounding buildings and pathways. The entry pavilion at the west of the podium does not appear to be very functional.

B. Architectural Style

Jeffery Hall was designed by Marshall & Merrett with local associates Stahl, Elliot & Mill. Jeffery Hall houses Mathematics and is fairly straightforward Corbusian box with side entry pavilions and a spatially interesting interior.

The principal materials of the main building block are precast concrete panels and aluminum windows painted brown with brown tinted glass. The entry pavilions are of poured-in-place concrete with skylights above the entry vestibule and stairs.

A sunken courtyard in front of the building acts as a light well for the surrounding rooms below. The light from the sunken courtyard is then passed down to a second subgrade level by means of wire mesh glass which is laid horizontally next to the light well in the ceiling of the lower level.

The interior of Jeffery Hall has some good detailing and spatial modelling. The principal material inside the building is concrete block with metal linear ceilings painted brown and a range of brown ceramic floor tile. Poured-in-place columns are left exposed. The built-in benches are quite interesting, and there is some good modern wall sculpture which has been partially defaced.

C. Historical Context

Jeffery Hall was located on former residential property. It was named after Ralph L. Jeffery, a Queen's mathematician.

I-52 La Salle Building

Date: 1969
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
Located on Stuart Street, the blank, short facade of the La Salle Building adds little to its surroundings.

B. Architectural Style
Erected as another 'temporary' staging building, this structure is used by Medicine. From the exterior, it is very similar in appearance to Cataraqui Hall. However, the front facade of the La Salle Building is a bit shorter, and has more depth than Cataraqui Hall. The La Salle Building has a very plain, painted block interior.

C. Historical Context
The building displaced residential houses on Stuart Street and was named after the French explorer, La Salle, based at Fort Frontenac, considered as the European discoverer of the Mississippi River.

I-53 Harkness Hall

Date: 1969
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
The building matches the setback and height of the surrounding houses. Despite this relatively good urban fit, the building has a very institutional character and is somewhat out of keeping with the residential character of the streetscape.

B. Architectural Style
Harkness was built as a residence in 1976 in the Modern style. It is clad in tan brown brick. There are aluminum strip windows on all floors with precast concrete sill and lintel bands going from edge to edge of the building's two blocks.

The entry is a simple recess under one third of one of the two blocks, and it has clear anodized aluminum doors with tinted grey glass, similar to the glass in the upper two floors. The windows at the base of the building have clear glass.

C. Historical Context
Harkness Hall represents the first expansion of university buildings onto sites north of Earl Street. It was developed in a residential area that was part of the Ordnance Lands of the Herchmer farm, which was further subdivided by D. Williams in 1874.

I-54 The Jock Harty Arena

Date: 1970
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification

This building is rated as Very Good because of its strong Modern architectural composition and its use of stone, it historical association with an important Queen's alumnus, its contribution to the streetscape and its recently improved landscaping, and its lack of alterations.

B. Building Description

The Jock Harty Arena is a 2 storey concrete hockey arena with cladding of Queenston limestone and concrete panels and a flat roof. The main Union Street facade has 3 main sections, with a central entrance flanked by full storey battered walls. The entrance doors of tinted glass and anodized aluminum are recessed under a flat canopy. Above this is a recessed section containing access doors to the terrace which is set behind the parapet of the battered walls. These walls wrap around the edges of the building in the form of terraced sections containing stairs and planters. The second storey consists of full height stone-clad buttresses flanking a slightly recessed section clad in precast concrete panels. The upper portions of this storey form a parapet for the rooftop tennis courts. Aside from the entrancway there are no windows in this facade. The east and north walls of this building have a similar architectural treatment. No interior features were noted.

There have been no apparent alterations. The building helps define an important streetcorner forms the easternmost component of the linked complex of the John Deutsch Centre and Gymnasium.

The Jock Harty Arena was built in 1970 (architect not noted). The building replaces the earlier arena of the same name, formerly located on Arch Street, now the site of Humphrey Hall. The current arena displaces houses on land originally subdivided by David Cunningham in 1874. Besides its main role as a hockey arena, this building is also the site of most University convocations. The building commemorates Dr. John J. Harty, coach and athlete.

C. Character Defining Elements

The Modernist style, with simple detailing and recessed entrance and first floor, corner buttresses, and the limestone cladding, are essential to this building's character.

I-55 Rideau Building

Date: 1971
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
The Rideau Building fronts onto Stuart Street and has a marginal setback.

B. Architectural Style
This Modern building detracts from the streetscape. It has some Queenston limestone in its facade, however, the introduction of ridged blue metal panelling and aluminum windows with white panels between is an ill-resolved use of materials. The building has a clear anodized aluminum parapet flashing.

I-56 St. Lawrence Building

Date: 1971
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

This building is similar in its style to the Rideau Building. The same comments apply.

I-57 Goodwin Hall

Date: 1972
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because of its Modern Brutalist style, its use of concrete, its architects, its historical association with mining and mine buildings, its contribution to the street setback and its lack of alterations.

B. Building Description
Goodwin Hall is a 6 storey poured concrete institutional building clad with precast concrete panels, with a raised basement and a flat roof. The asymmetrical main facade on Union Street has strips of bronze-tinted windows with bronze-coloured anodized aluminum frames, with bands of precast concrete panels between storeys. This fenestration wraps around the edges of the main facade to the depth of a single window unit; the remainder of the flanking walls are blank poured concrete. The south end of the building consists of two full height projecting pavilions of poured concrete containing stairs and elevators and linked to the main building by a recessed glass and precast corridor section. The main entranceway is in the combined base of these pavilions. It is reached by radiating concrete steps and is recessed under a flat-roofed canopy supported by angled concrete piers and projecting from a shed-roofed single storey vestibule. No interior features were noted.

There are no apparent alterations. The building continues the prevailing building setback along Union Street but does little to anchor the important streetcorner at Division and Union.

Goodwin Hall was built in 1972 to designs by Mathers & Haldenby, architects. It was built to house Mining Engineering and commemorates Dr. William Lawton Goodwin (1856-1941), first director of the School of Mining. Its construction displaced residences and a corner store on Division Street that were part of a subdivision in 1874 of land owned by David Cunningham.

C. Character Defining Elements
The Modernist, Brutalist style, with precast concrete panels and continuous horizontal bands of windows, the projecting entranceway and pavilions linking the main building elements, are essential to this building's character.

I-58 Bruce Wing

Date: 1973
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
Bruce wing creates a major street edge along Campus Road and encloses the west end of a quadrangle behind which is parking.

B. Architectural Style
This building was added to the southwest of Miller Hall to increase space for Geology. It is a bland but inoffensive Modern building made of poured concrete with snap-off tie joints revealed, precast concrete and dark brown anodized aluminum windows with clear glass. Brown metal is the materials used for the sloped roofs.

The entrance level of this four-storey building is a half storey above grade. There is also a basement storey with large recessed windows. All the other windows of the building sit almost flush with the front edge of the facade.

C. Historical Context
The building is located on lands once known as the Kingston Athletic Grounds and includes the site of a skating rink that was destroyed by fire in 1904. The university acquired the land in 1912 and the Bruce Wing of Miller Hall was named after Everend Lester (Louis) Bruce, who was a Professor of Geology from 1919 to 1949.

I-59 - Mackintosh-Corry Hall

Date: 1973
Evaluation: Very Good

A. Reasons for Very Good Classification
This building is rated as Very Good because of its architectural composition and use of poured and precast concrete (the work of a prominent architect), its use of an internal “street” to link the building components together and integrate this part of the campus, its historical associations with two Queen’s Principals and its lack of alterations.

B. Building Description
Mackintosh-Corry Hall is a 3 to 5 storey concrete and glass Modern institutional building with a flat roof. The main entrance is on the southeast corner of the building, with secondary entrances on the other building faces. The main entranceway is reached by angled flights of concrete steps and consists of glass and aluminum entrance doors and flanking glazing under a flat canopy, set forward and at an angle from a full height glazed pavilion with horizontal bands of anodized aluminum at the base of each storey.

The main building has 4 storey sections flanking a central skylit internal pedestrian “street”. The exterior walls are of poured concrete with deeply recessed horizontal windows under a flat roof. The interior walkway consists of vinyl composite flooring, painted drywall, and untreated concrete columns.

There do not appear to have been any alterations. The building is a linked complex in the interior of the block west of University Avenue and has its access from mid-block laneways and pedestrian routes.

Mackintosh-Corry Hall was built in 1973 to designs by Ron Thom, architects. It obliterates the former Lower Alfred Street. Built as part of an Arts/Social Science complex, it commemorates two former Principals of Queen’s, William Archibald Mackintosh (1951-61) and James Alexander Corry (1961-68).

C. Character Defining Elements
The Modernist style, with the interior “street”, the poured concrete walls and recessed windows, the projecting entrances, and linkages to adjacent buildings, are all essential to this building’s character.

I-60 The Harrison-LeCaine Hall

Date: 1973
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
Harrison-LeCaine Hall sets back very generously from Queen’s Crescent, and begins to lose contact with the street. An interesting dialogue is formed between this building’s entry and that of Mackintosh-Corry complex to the north, creating a visual link between the interior streets of these two buildings.

B. Architectural Style
Designed for Music by Ron Thom Architects, this building’s principal materials are poured-in-place concrete and brown painted aluminum with clear glazing.

The interior of the building conceptually continues the interior "street" of the Mackintosh-Corry Hall. It has the same interior materials and a continuous angled skylight to light the interior corridor. Rubberized flooring is used on all the interior stair treads. Generous circulation room lounges provide excellent views outside.

C. Historical Context
The building was named after Francis Llewellyn Harrison, a musicologist and first resident musician at Queen’s 1935-46, and Hugh LeCaine, a pioneer of electronic music instrumentation.

I-61 Botterell Hall

Date: 1977
Evaluation: Fair/Poor

A. Spatial Context
Located to the south side of Stuart Street and set back from the street line, this large building has no prominent entry, and adds little to the life of the street.

B. Architectural Style
This straightforward, nine-storey Modern building consists of precast concrete bands with brown anodized aluminum strip windows and brown tinted panes.

C. Historical Context
The building is located on land where a cluster of houses were constructed from at least 1850 to 1870. The building was named after Dr. Edmund Harry Botterell, a distinguished neurosurgeon and former Dean of Medicine.

I-62 Walter Light Hall

Date: 1987
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context
This building continues the northern street edge of Union Street.

B. Architectural Style
Walter Light Hall was built for Electrical Engineering/Computing. This building by Mathews and Haldenby, is in the Modern Brutalist style using poured-in-place and precast concrete. The windows are of dark brown anodized aluminum with tinted glass. Glass block is used at the principal ground level both above the entry way and between the windows of the ground floor.

The landscaping in front of the building helps to soften the effects of the building's hard-edge appearance.

C. Historical Context
The building is located on top of the entrance to Wade's Lane, later Elgin Lane, which appeared in the 1880s or 90s as a link between Union and Clergy Street West. The lane had a few houses along its path and it was still visible in 1970. The building was named in honour of Walter Light, a chairman of Northern Telecom and a trustee at Queen's, 1985-90.

I-63 School of Policy Studies

Date: 1988
Evaluation: Good

A. Spatial Context

The Policy Studies Building creates part of the street edge of Union Street and completes a skewed courtyard to its southeast.

B. Architectural Style

This Modern building, by Mathews and Haldenby, is similar in style to Walter Light Hall, but is compositionally more interesting.

This four-storey building is composed of several materials: poured-in-place concrete; precast concrete; brown anodized aluminum with brown tinted windows; and dark brown painted aluminum with clear or slightly green tinted windows. The other material used is dressed and ashlar artificial stone, in a colour which does not match the limestone of the rest of the campus.

The west facade is very plain. It is composed of precast panels with anodized aluminum strip windows.

C. Historical Context

The building straddles the former right-of-way Alfred Street, in the curving portion south of Union Street, as laid out in 1861. The building has a handsome courtyard and houses the Departments of Industrial Relations, Public Administration, Intergovernmental Relations, Resource Studies and the John Deutsch Institute for Economic policy.