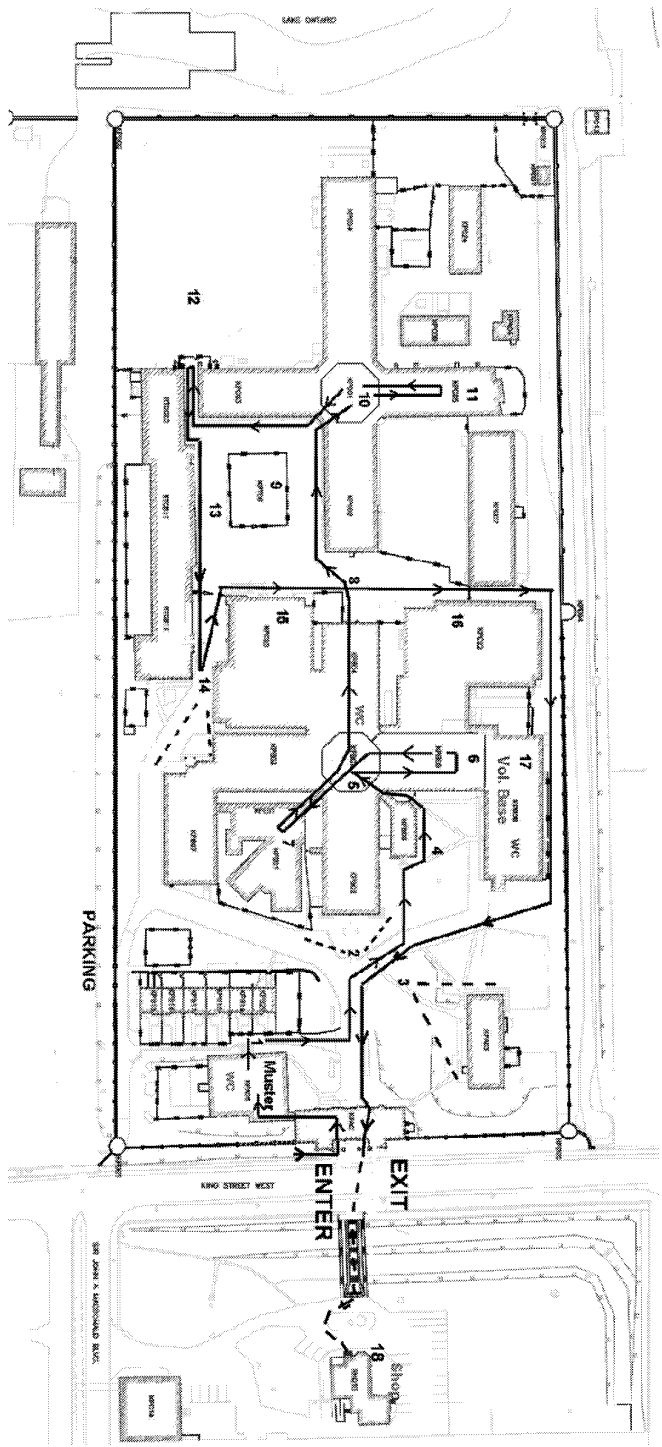


UNITED WAY
K.P.
TOUR SPEAKING NOTES
October 2013

KEY PLAN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY



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Public Works
 Gouvernement du Québec
 Administration des Services
 Correctionnels

Technical Services
 Services techniques
 Services d'entretien et de
 maintenance



FIELD: URBAN
 REVISION NUMBER: 18
 DATE: MARCH 18, 2005
 SHEET: 18 OF 18

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TOUR STOPS:

- 1- PFV's (Exterior) (B15 to B20)
- 2- Main Cellblock (B01 to B05) (Exterior)
- 3- Administration Building (A03) (Exterior)
- 4- Keeper's Hall (B06)
- 5- Main Dome (B01)
- 6- Typical Cell range (B05)
- 7- Dissociation Unit (B21)
- 8- RTC & Shops Buildings (C01 to C05) (Exteriors)
- 9- Aboriginal Grounds
- 10- Shop Dome (C01)
- 11- Shop Wing (C05) (with vaulted ceilings)
- 12- Recreation Yard
- 13- RTC Range (B11)
- 14- Hospital (Exterior)
- 15- Kitchen (C25) (Exterior)
- 16- Gym (C22) (Exterior)
- 17- Services Building (Former Dining Hall & Chapel) (B08) (Exterior)
- 18- Canada's Penitentiary Museum (Formerly the Warden's Residence and Administration Building)

END

K.P. UNITED WAY

TOUR STOP SPEAKING POINTS

Draft 2013-09-16

MUSTER STATION A02 & A05:

Tour groups, after redeeming tickets, will muster in the former V&C area.

At this point some interpretation can be provided regarding A02 Gate-House and the A05 V&C and their functions.

PREAMBLE (During Mustering): (Discuss the significance of North Lodge and V&C)

NORTH LODGE (A02)

- * The North Lodge was constructed between 1841 and 1846 and was designed by Architect William Coverdale.
- * The Gate-house completes the Wall & Tower security system. The walls & towers define the site as a penitentiary and represent a type of architecture that is no longer constructed. Very few examples remain in Canada.
- * Prior to the completion of the gate house and the stone wall and tower system, the site was enclosed by a 12-foot high cedar plank fence.
- * Originally one of two gate houses (the other was incorporated into the West Wall in order to provide access to shipping in Portsmouth Harbour and was demolished in 1926.)
- * The building serves as the main pedestrian access point to the institution.
- * Its Neo-classical design was intended to intimidate offenders arriving at the institution to commence their sentence. Some believe that the design was also intended to reference the strengths of law and order. (i.e. 'pillars of justice' etc.)
- * In the early days, the various inmate work gangs employed on the K.P. farm and in the quarries outside of the compound were marched through this central gate in lockstep and in ranks of two. At its peak in the 1870s, upwards of 150 inmates were employed outside the walls.
- * The bell-tower on the roof was added in 1896 and contains a bell that was cast by the 'Meneely Bell Foundry' of Troy, N.Y. in 1862. Through its history, the bell has been used to mark the opening and closing of the business day as well as to signal alarm. Silent for many years, the ringing to mark the business day was reinstated in 1998. At one time, officers were required by the regulations to reside within sound of the bell in case of emergency.
- * The building houses the armoury and parole board offices (upstairs) and connects to the Visiting & Correspondence Building.
- * During much of the 20th century, a Dental Office was also located upstairs.
- * Tragically on April 26, 1948, Guard Messenger John Kennedy was fatally shot by inmate Austin Craft during an escape in this building. Coincidentally, Officer Kennedy had been born in 1888 in the East gate apartment where his family resided. His father had also been an officer at KP.

V&C (A05)

- * The Visiting & Correspondence building was constructed in 1988.
- * It replaced the earlier visiting area in the second floor of the North Gate.
- * There are 2 main visiting areas in the 'V&C': – 'Open Visits' & 'Closed Visits'.
- * This is also where all inmate mail is processed.
- * (Discuss Application process + Open, Closed & Designated Seating visits + use of Detector Dogs etc.)

BEGIN WALKING TOUR.

(EXIT V&C AND DISCUSS PFV UNITS.)

1) PRIVATE FAMILY VISITS (B15 to B20)

- * Conjugal Visits were introduced in federal penitentiaries in Canada in c.1982.
- * The current PFV (Private Family Visit or Conjugal visit) structure was constructed in 1997.
- * This building replaced the original conjugal visit units which consisted of 2 modular/tailer homes that had been introduced in 1982 (B9 & B10).

- * **Discussion points:** (from the CSC website - "The purpose [of the PFVs] is to encourage inmates to develop and maintain family and community ties in preparation for their return to the community. If they meet certain criteria identified in their correctional plan, inmates have the opportunity to use special residential units such as these.
- * Eligible Visitors include immediate family members or common-law partners. They can reside with qualified inmate for up to 72 hours every two months.

(PROCEED SOUTH-WEST TO JUNCTION OF DRIVEWAY.
AT THIS POINT, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK
STRUCTURE.
ALSO POINT OUT THE '1845' DATE STONE IN PEDIMENT OF THE NORTH GATE ENTRANCE.)

2) MAIN CELL-BLOCK (B01 to B05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Construction of this building commenced in August of 1833.
- * It can be said that this building is the actual birthplace of Federal Corrections in Canada.
- * This is the principal structure and forms the heart of the complex.
- * Originally, the cellblock consisted of only the South Wing.
- * Over time, the North (1836-40), East (1836-45) and West (1838-57) wings were added.
- * When it was originally completed, the Main Cellblock contained 840 cells on 5 tiers, each cell measuring 2.5 feet (76.2cm) wide by 8 feet (2.4 m) long and 6 feet 7 inches (2 m) high.
- * From 1840 until c.1915, the North Wing (Now G & H Blocks) contained the administration offices of the institution, the Keeper's Hall, as well as residential apartments for the Deputy Warden and the Matron in charge of the 'Female Department'.
- * It was renovated into cells between 1915 and 1921.
- * This structure eventually connected to the Kitchen, Dining Hall, Hospital, Keeper's Hall, Dissociation/Segregation Unit and Gymnasium.

(TURN AROUND TO FACE THE NORTH-EAST AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR
OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING/ PRISON FOR WOMEN. DISCUSS THIS BUILDING.)

3) ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (old 'Prison for Women') (A03)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1909 and 1913 as the first specifically built 'Prison for Women'.
- * The building was used for this purpose from 1913 until 1934 when the female population were moved to the newly opened 'Prison for Women' situated to the North.
- * In 1923, it became the only federal Women's prison in Canada until the population were moved to the newer "Prison for Women" in 1934.
- * After 1934, the building was converted to house the administration offices of the institution.

(PROCEED SOUTH ON PATH BETWEEN NORTH WING, KEEPER'S HALL AND B08.
DISCUSS THE HISTORY OF THE KEEPER'S HALL.)

4) KEEPER'S HALL (B06)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built c.1912.
- * Served as the central control office for custodial staff.
- * The main institutional count was kept in the Keeper's Hall.
- * An early segregation cell unit (known as "the hole" or "Digger") was located in the basement of this building. It was replaced by a new Segregation building in c.1951.
- * After that date, the inmate radio room and storage areas were housed in the basement. Music and sports games were broadcast from this room throughout the cell-blocks in the early-1950s. Each cell was equipped with a set of headphones.
- * At the time of closure, this building housed various security offices. (I.e. Institutional Preventive Security Office etc.)

(ENTER MAIN DOME.)

5) MAIN DOME (B01)

- * The Dome is the hub of the institution. Access to all of the cellblocks is through this central area.
- * Until the construction of the original dome enclosure in c.1859, this was an open courtyard between the cellblock buildings.
- * The control bubble in the centre was constructed during the last retrofit between 1992 and 1998.
- * This was the scene of horrific violence during the riot of April 14-18, 1971. It was here that rioters conducted a "Kangaroo Court", torturing 14 protective custody inmates who were tied to chairs, while the population of more than 600 inmates watched from the tiers above. Two of these individuals were fatally injured.

(ENTER A RANGE (to be determined).)

6) CELL-BLOCK (Lower F &/or Lower G)

- * This is typical of the other general population cellblocks radiating from the dome.
 - * The West wing housing F-Block was constructed 1838-57.
 - * The North wing housing G-Block was constructed in 1836-40, but originally housed administration offices, the Keeper's Hall and apartments for admin staff.
 - * Between 1915 and 1921, the north wing was renovated and converted for use as cell-blocks.
 - * The East, South and West cellblocks underwent their first major renovations between 1895 and 1906. During this project the original small cells were demolished and replaced with larger cells measuring 5 feet (1.5m) in width and 9 feet (2.7 m) in height. The resulting increase in cell height reduced the ranges to 4 tiers from 5.
 - * During the 1971 riot, the south wing cellblocks were damaged beyond use. As a result, C & D ranges were never reinstated.
 - * Today there are 6 ranges of cells on 4 tiers containing 441 cells. The ranges are referred to as A, B, E, F, G & H.
 - * At closure LOWER F-BLOCK housed the older, more compliant members of the population. Many were lifers.
- LOWER G-BLOCK housed a mixture of inmates, some compliant men awaiting beds on Lower-F. As well, this range typically housed inmates employed in the kitchen.
- (* Discuss inmate dynamics on ranges, inmate/officer interaction etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME and CROSS TO SEGREGATION BUILDING ON EAST SIDE.)

7) DISSOCIATION CELLS/SEGREGATION (B21)

- * Completed in 2002, this is the newest building within the complex.
- * It sits on the site of the “Female Department” of the late 19th century and the later “Dissociation Building” or ‘hole’ which was built in 1948-49 and closed in 1999.
- (* View control post, cell, exercise yard, institutional court room & dry cell. Discuss rationales for placement in Administrative Segregation and Segregation review Process etc.)

**(RETURN TO DOME. EXIT THROUGH SOUTH PASSAGE.
ONCE OUTSIDE, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (to Left and right) AND THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP BUILDINGS IN FOREGROUND.
ALSO NOTE THE DATE STONES MOUNTED HIGH ABOVE IN THE PEDIMENT OF
THE SOUTH WING OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK.)**

8) RTC & SHOPS BUILDING

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

RTC (B11 & C07)

- * From this point, to the left and right, you will see the buildings that together make up the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC).
- * The RTC is a psychiatric hospital in a federal correctional setting. It operated as a separate institution within the walls of the KP Compound.
- * The RTC has a separate complement of staff and a separate inmate population from KP.

SHOPS (C01 to C05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Straight ahead is the industrial shop complex.
- * The Shops building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849. It underwent a number of renovations and additions through the 19th and 20th centuries.
- * The historical importance of this building relates to the central role of labour programmes in prison life.
- * Labour was intended to: 1) provide opportunities for offenders to learn employable trades and to teach them 'habits of industry'; 2) to assist with the maintenance and operation of the institution itself and 3) to generate a source of revenue to offset operation costs.
- * Note the sections of the building that have been finished in stucco. These sections were damaged by fire as the result of the 1954 riot and demolished. Little care was paid to matching the style of the original structure.

**(PROCEED SOUTH TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHOP DOME.
ALONG THE WAY, DISCUSS THE ABORIGINAL GROUNDS ON THE LEFT.)**

9) ABORIGINAL GROUNDS

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This area was maintained by the Native Brotherhood and used for traditional spiritual ceremonies.
 - * It contained a Teepee; Sweat-lodge and a fire pit.
 - * These services were conducted by Native Elders with the assistance of a Native Liaison Officer who was a member of the staff of KP.
- (* Discuss Aboriginal population, Aboriginal Liaison Officers/ Elders, Cultural ceremonies etc.)

(ENTER SHOP DOME.)

10) SHOP DOME (C01)

- * This building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849.
- * Note the flying limestone staircase. This is an excellent example of the skill of the stonecutters at K.P.
- * In order to generate revenue, a 'contract system' operated within sections of this building from 1849 to c.1886. Under this system, outside contractors could set up their manufacturing facilities within the prison, employing a certain number of inmates as their labour force. Funds were paid to the penitentiary administration and were used to offset the costs of operation. This was not popular with local 'free' tradesmen as it was perceived as unfair competition in the retail markets.
- * Various industries such as stone-cutting; Leather-working; Carpentry and fine cabinet-making; Boot & Shoe making; Tailoring; Broom-making, a binder-twine factory and an iron foundry were carried out in this building.

(ENTER WEST SHOP WING.)

11) SHOP WING (C05)

- * Note the elaborate vaulted brick ceilings. These were designed to support the heavy machinery that used in the 19th century industrial operations.
 - * From 1866 to 1886, a foundry existed in this building. Originally operated by the 'Canada Lock Company', the foundry ironically produced a range of locks for retail sale to the public. Among the most significant project was the manufacture of the cast and wrought iron pieces for the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa in 1876. During that contract the Canada Lock Company was forced into bankruptcy and the penitentiary itself picked up and completed the Parliamentary contract. At its peak more than 100 inmates were employed by the foundry.
 - * Prior to the riot of 1954, the other wings also contained similar vaulting.
 - * In the 1870s, this was the casting room for the 'Canada Lock Company'.
- (* Discuss Inmate employment and pay process etc.)
- * At the time of closure, this was the institutional metal repair shop.

(RE-ENTER SHOP DOME AND EXIT EAST TOWARD RECREATION YARD.)

12) RECREATION YARD

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This is the outdoor recreation area.
- * In the 19th century the stables were located here.
- * It was at approximately this point of the East Wall that Red Ryan and 4 other inmates escaped in 1923. It is also where the last escape occurred in 1999 (Ty Conn).
- * From the late-1930s until recently, a softball diamond was located to the right.

(PROCEED NORTH ALONG THE RTC BUILDING B11. INTERPRET FROM EXTERIOR. AS YOU PROCEED, POINT OUT THE C07 BUILDING. YOU CAN EXPAND ON IT LATER AS YOU PASS BY.)

13) REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (B11 & C07)

B11

- * Constructed between 1855 and 1858, the building was originally known as the East Shop Block.
- * It was constructed to accommodate contract shops for the manufacture of Agricultural implements (J.P. Millener & Company) and for boots and shoes (James Hope's Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Warehouse).
- * In 1887 it was renovated for use as the "Prison of Isolation". This is where the most difficult inmates were housed. By 1921, it was being used as an overflow cellblock. After 1932, it was again converted to house youthful and well-behaved inmates.
- * In 1959 its function was again changed. This time to house mentally disturbed inmates. This evolved into the Regional Treatment Centre.
- * Two Staff members lost their lives within this building. Mason Instructor David Cunningham in 1890 and Guard William Wentworth in 1961.
- * During the renovations of the late 1880s and early 1890s, Mason Instructor David Cunningham was killed as the result of an industrial accident in this building.
- * In November 1961, Officer William Wentworth was fatally stabbed during a midnight shift in a dorm that was located in this building. No one was ever found guilty of this crime.

C07

- * Constructed between 1858 & 1859 as the West Workshop.
- * The ground floor originally housed stables, stone-cutting shops, oakum picking room and the masonry gang.
- * The upper floor housed the cabinet and carpentry shops.
- * The building was gutted by fire on May 18, 1874 and was subsequently rebuilt between 1876 and 1882.
- * After this date, it housed a workshop and a grist mill in the south end and a prison for the insane in the north end. This came about when Rockwood Asylum across Portsmouth Harbour was transferred to the Province in 1877.
- * Eventually the grist mill was replaced with a bakery on the ground floor and mechanical storage in the upper floors.
- * At the time of closure, this building was part of the Regional Treatment Centre.

(NOW EXIT THE RTC BUILDING. POINT OUT THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL FAÇADE TO THE RIGHT.)

14) HOSPITAL (B07)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Constructed between 1847 and 1849 to address the need for medical care of the inmate population.
- * The building served this purpose during the entire time of its existence.
- * It was designed in tandem with the main cellblock and the dining Hall.
- * In 1936, Guard John J McCormick was fatally stabbed by an inmate while on duty in the Hospital.
- (* Discuss re Health care needs of diverse population etc.)
- * In recent years, it was the Regional Hospital for CSC and serviced the other institutions within the Ontario region.

(PROCEED WEST ALONG KITCHENS, SOUTH WING AND GYM. DISCUSS THESE BUILDINGS WHILE PASSING.)

15) KITCHENS (C25)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1956 - 1959 to replace the original kitchens that were located in building B8.
- * This is where all of the meals for the inmate population were prepared from the 1960s to the closure.

16) GYM (C22)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built in 1951-56.

**(TURN RIGHT (NORTH) AND PROCEED ALONG DRIVEWAY TOWARD THE EXIT AT NORTH GATE.
DISCUSS THE SERVICES BUILDING ALONG THE WAY.)**

17) SERVICES BUILDING (B08 - Former DINING HALL and CHAPEL)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built 1839-1841
- * During the 19th century, the entire population were fed en-masse in the Dining Hall on the ground floor. This stopped in 1897 after which the population were fed in their cells, as they are today.
- * The school room & chapels were located upstairs complete with stained glass windows, pews and a 'Casavant' Pipe-Organ. The chapel was destroyed by rioters in 1971.
- * In later years, the building housed the Keeper's Hall, Staff Mess, Staff Fitness center, and social development offices.
- * At time of closure, the Laundry & Change-room were housed in the South-West corner of the building.
- * Various other Services for staff & inmates were located upstairs.

**(GROUPS EXIT THE COMPOUND THROUGH NORTH GATE.
PROCEED ACROSS KING STREET WEST TO MUSEUM.)
EXERCISE CAUTION WHILE CROSSING KING STREET!**

**(IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PEDESTRIANS USE THE LIGHTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF SIR JOHN A MACDONALD
BLVD.)**

18) CANADA'S PENITENTIARY MUSEUM (Former Warden's Residence & Administration Building)

- * Built by inmate labour between 1870 and 1873, the building was first occupied by Warden John Creighton and his children on August 23, 1873.
- * The building served as the Official Warden's residence of K.P. for 60 years (1873 – 1933).
- * The building was known as "Cedarhedge" during the 19th century in reference to extensive cedar hedges that once lined the driveway entrance.
- * In 1932 K.P. experienced its first major riot, largely due to overcrowding. During the restructuring after the riot, the administrations offices were removed from K.P. and relocated to Cedarhedge.
- * The building served as the administration building for an additional 60 years (1933-1993) when the offices were relocated to the interior of the K.P. compound.
- * In 1984, the Penitentiary Museum moved into a portion of the building, eventually expanding to occupy the entire site after the admin offices moved out.

END TOUR.
