A HISTORY OF THE STRUCTURE AND USE OF PROVINCE HOUSE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1837-1977

by

MARY K. CULLEN

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Introduction

Province House, Charlottetown has been the home of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island for 130 years. Sixteen years after the building was completed in 1848, delegates from the British North American colonies met in its Legislative Council chamber, cursorily discussed Maritime union and considered, at length, a federal union of their governments. In this historic conference of September 1864 Canada has its beginnings. Constitutional principles agreed upon at Province House and formalized and refined at subsequent Quebec and London conferences resulted in the British North America Act which in 1867 united the four colonies of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada. Since the 1960s, during the summer months an average of 1600 people a day have visited "the birthplace of Confederation." In 1966 the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada declared Province House to be of National Historic significance. The centennial year of Prince Edward Island's entry into confederation, 1973, the federal and Island governments entered into an agreement whereby Canada would restore, preserve and interpret the building as a place of special historic significance for all Canadians. Historical research, resulting in the following report on the building, was undertaken as a first step in the site development program.

The purpose of this history of the structure and use of Province House is to determine the original construction and
design of the building, establish its appearance and use during the 1864 conference, identify subsequent structural and technical changes, both interior and exterior, and chronicle the specific functions which the building served over the years. Investigations for this report have been limited to public documentary and photographic sources. The research and analysis of this material was seen as a basic preliminary step to the identification of the mysteries and problems to be solved in later phases of historical research such as oral history and comparative studies and in on-site architectural investigation. Areas for future research are noted in the text and reiterated in the conclusion.

The present study is treated in a chronological narrative fashion, a method, which while inconveniencing certain professionals such as architects, best presents historical relationships and tells the Province House story in its integrity. The reason for building Province House, the design competition and the administrative arrangements set up for its construction management are discussed initially. There follows an account of the construction years which looks at the builders, describes the building contracts, building progress and design alterations as the work proceeded and finally original decoration and furnishing. The theme of the next chapter is the dual focus of the building during the colonial period as government and administrative centre and entertainment stage. The subduing effects of confederation and urbanization on the use of Province House and the impact of late nineteenth century technology on the building's structure are discussed in Chapter 4. Beautiful gardens developed around Province House in the 1880s basically remained unchanged until the 1960s, a subject which is given detailed consideration in a separate chapter. The last chapter chronicles the growth of government which finally forced the exodus of provincial
administration from Province House, records continuing technological change and summarizes the events and negotiations which led to the 1973 agreement for the building's preservation. For the use of architects, interpreters and curators detailed documents such as the 1839 specifications, specifications from the eight original contracts, final contractor's accounts, the architect's adjustment and comment on these accounts and the original list of furnishings for the public offices have been printed as appendices. The remaining appendices include tables compiled from the documentation listing furniture supplied by maker and craftsmen paid for services at the building during the colonial period.
The Genesis of the Province House Idea

A central place for administrative buildings was reserved in Britain's original planning of Charlottetown as the capital of the Island of Saint John. The townsite, situated on a promontory in the same south shore harbour as the old French Port La Joie was laid out in 1768 by Charles Morris, Chief Surveyor of Nova Scotia. Morris's plan of Charlottetown (Fig. 1) provided for an orderly town unit in the British classical tradition. The whole town area of 7,300 acres included a royalty of 6,041 acres of pasture land and a 565 acre common for extending the town as it grew. In the town proper of 270 acres, major streets, 100 feet wide, led north from the water forming a neat rectangular grid with east-west streets 80 feet wide. Waterfront lots were set aside for public stores, a market and lumber yard. Dominating this regular town plan was an open central square with reserves at either end for a church and a court house and jail.¹ Morris's plan of Charlottetown was slightly altered (Fig. 2) by Walter Patterson, the first British governor of the colony. Patterson increased lot sizes by changing the width and number of east-west streets between Water and Richmond Streets and designated four open squares in each quarter of the rectangular town plan. The central square, which Patterson named Queen Square, was retained as originally intended for public buildings.²

Building progress in Charlottetown, like the greater economic welfare of Prince Edward Island was retarded by the system of proprietary land tenure introduced by the British
Government in 1767. Two years after the Island became a legal British possession in 1763, Captain Samuel Holland undertook a comprehensive survey which divided the Island into 66 lots of approximately 20,000 acres each and three county towns. In 1767 a Colonial Office lottery divided these lots among favorites of the Crown who became responsible for settlement. The grantees petitioned the Crown to have the Island made a separate colony from Nova Scotia and in 1769 the British Government agreed provided the costs of a separate government would be borne by the proprietors through quit rent payments. Britain voted £3000 for a church, jail and court house in Charlottetown but since many proprietors remained in England and refused to pay their quit rents the first Governor Walter Patterson and his officials had to use this fund for their salaries.\(^3\) Public building would be delayed until the British Parliament made provision for the Civil List and the Island was permitted to levy taxes for a revenue.

For nearly thirty years, Queen Square remained an empty plot of land devoid of the church and administrative buildings which had been anticipated as the focus of the town. During this time both the Supreme Court and Legislature of the Colony met in private homes and taverns, a practice which prompted doorkeeper Edward Ryan to describe the Assembly as "a damn queer parliament."\(^4\) The first building on Queen Square was an Episcopal church erected on the church reserve in 1795.\(^5\) A small Court House constructed on the northwest corner of Queen Square in 1812 provided the first public accommodation for the Island courts and legislature(Fig. 3).\(^6\) Although the town plan had called for a market at the waterfront, in 1813 a market house was built in the middle of Queen Square facing Great George Street; a decade later this rectangular building was replaced by a round market.\(^7\) The Episcopal church was
torn down after 1835 when St. Paul's church was built on the east side of the square originally designated for a court house and jail.\(^8\)

By 1836 the capital of Prince Edward Island could properly be called a town. Charlottetown and Royalty had a population of 2,541 (Charlottetown proper 1,965).\(^9\) The court house, market and church in Queen Square were the centre of interest of roughly 350 buildings\(^10\) scattered throughout the town. After the British Government agreed to give up the ineffective quit rent collection in 1830 and allow the Colony to raise money for local purposes through a Land Assessment Act the Islanders had enlarged the Court House and constructed a Government House in the western common (1834) and a Central Academy on the east side of town (1835).\(^11\) These public buildings added to improved roads and bridges and the recent extension of the Charlottetown wharf made Charlottetown a respectable capital of a British colony. At the opening of the 1837 legislative session Governor John Harvey congratulated the Islanders on their building progress and observed that Charlottetown only lacked a provincial infirmary and one other public building indispensable to every colony, "a solid and well constructed edifice for the deposit and safe custody of all Public Records."\(^12\)

The Island Legislature, feeling somewhat congested in its second storey headquarters in the Court House (Fig. 3 ), seized upon Harvey's suggestion of a public record building to promote the creation of a colonial building "suitable for the keeping of the Public Records of the Colony (as particularly recommended by your Excellency), and for the accommodation of the Houses of the Legislature and also for Public Offices."\(^13\) In April 1837 the Assembly passed a Land Assessment Act to raise the £5000 estimated cost of the building.\(^14\) Similar legislation had previously been
passed to raise money for the Court House, Government House and Central Academy but the 1837 Act, unlike the others, included a penal tax on unsettled lands directly aimed against those landowners who had failed to fulfill the conditions of their grants. An immediate storm of proprietorial protest prompted a six months suspension of the Act to enable the Colonial Office to entertain debate on the measure.\textsuperscript{15}

The idea of constructing a colonial building in Charlottetown was generally not questioned by the non-resident proprietors who opposed the 1837 Land Assessment Act. They resisted the principle of penal assessment upon non-cultivation which they viewed as inequitable, unfair and leading to escheat – the forced reinvestment of their lands in the Crown for resale on a freehold basis. In answer to these charges a Joint Committee of the Island Legislative Council and Assembly pointed out that although the penal tax might eventually force some proprietors to give up their lands, it was primarily intended as a substitute for escheat, a measure which would compensate for the retarding influence of non-settlement by redistributing the burden of local improvements. The Committee reported that the economic injury inflicted on the colony by large areas of wilderness lands was apparent when it was considered that out of a total expenditure of £107,645 during the past twelve years, the non-resident proprietors had contributed less than £5000 through land assessment, while the balance of nearly £100,000 was borne by the resident population as consumers of dutiable articles.\textsuperscript{16} The position of the Island Legislature was endorsed by Lord Durham then at Quebec making his investigations leading to colonial reforms in British North America. Durham's unequivocal opinion that a penal tax was an important first step in the solution of an
inequitous proprietorial land tenure system led to confirmation of the Land Assessment Act by the British Privy Council on 12 Dec. 1838.17

London's approval of the Land Assessment Act renewed discussion on the construction of a Colonial Building in the Island Legislature during 1839. Two years earlier at the request of Governor Harvey a local architect named Isaac Smith had drawn preliminary plans and specifications of the intended Colonial Building to accommodate public offices and the two houses of the Legislature. Before securing final plans and specifications, Assembly member Edward Palmer now introduced a series of resolutions recommending that this design be altered to make the Colonial Building a sufficient size for the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity. Although a majority of the house rejected Palmer's resolution for a larger building19 the Governor apparently decided to leave the matter open. In August 1839 a competition was advertised for the best plan of a Colonial Building to include accommodation for a supreme court which "may hereafter be deemed adviseable."20

During the months of August and September a public notice (Fig. 4) appeared in Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia newspapers offering a premium of £20 "for the best and most approved plan" of a brick or stone Colonial Building. All the major offices of the Colony were to find space in the design: - the Chambers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, rooms for the President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly, committee rooms, Library, visitors' galleries, seven public offices and the Courts of Law with adjacent rooms. The other necessary features specified by the ad were apartments in the basement storey for housekeepers, water closets, fire-proof closets or presses for the safety of public records in each office and arrangements for
ventilation and heating. The closing date for the submission of plans, estimates and complete details of workmanship was 1 Jan. 1840.21

Two plans were entered in the competition. The amount of £20 was awarded to Isaac Smith for the best and most approved plan and the sum of £10 to William Bain of North River for the second best plan.22 Both men had previously contracted for bridges and other public works but it was Isaac Smith's building designs which were more prominent. Since his emigration from Yorkshire in 1817,23 Smith had undertaken carpentry jobs for the Island government almost yearly, with the exception of 1824 to 1828 when he does not appear in government records.24 His work included repairing the block house, ferry house and court house, building the Plaw-designed round market and constructing government house.25 From 1831 Smith furnished the plans and specifications for every new public building on the Island - the Charlottetown jail (1831), Government House and the Central Academy (1832) and the Georgetown and St. Eleanor's Court House - Jails (1833). He also designed and built the privately-owned St. Paul's church (1836).26 Smith's winning plan of the Colonial Building crowned his architectural career and ended a decade during which his work was unrivalled.

Little is known of the architectural training of the man whose designs dominated the face of Charlottetown in the mid-1800s and left landmarks to present day. Smith appears to have had no academic training and was never a member of the Royal Academy, the official British School of Architecture. His early life was spent near Ryesdale, Yorkshire where he was probably apprenticed to a master-builder.27 A large part of his development must have taken place in Prince Edward Island for when he arrived there at the age of 22, the type of work he first undertook
for the government did not require advanced skills. Smith's absence from public records from 1824 to 1828 may suggest a study or apprenticeship period then.

The 1839 winning design of the Colonial Building envisioned a three storey stone structure of regular proportions. Elevations and sections of the original plan are missing so that exact styling is unknown. Smith's specifications of the several works, dated 31 December 1839, describe classic detailing and spatial relationships of the classic revival style typical of other public administrative buildings in British North America at this time. The building was to be constructed of Island stone faced with Nova Scotia or New Brunswick freestone, the partitions brick and the roof slate. The dimensions were 120 ft. long, 50 ft. wide and 30 ft. high from the plinth to the top of the walls. Columns, pilasters and cornices embellished the exterior. A central door opened into an interior divided equally by a staircase which continued for three storeys. Off the first floor right passage were the Supreme Court and relevant judges rooms, to the left eight public offices for the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Judge of Probate, Surveyor General, Collector of Impost and Registrar in Chancery. The second storey was devoted to the accommodation of the legislature. The rooms of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council at opposite ends of the building rose the height of two storeys. Waiting and Committee rooms were adjacent to the Legislative chambers and a spacious Library and conference room was situated at the head of the stairs. The third floor passage led to galleries overlooking the houses of Legislature and contained additional offices. The basement storey, partially excavated contained rooms for the housekeeper, coal cellar and water closets.

Smith's plan was laid before the Legislature during the
session of 1840 but execution of the work was postponed by the Assembly's indifference towards voting an additional sum for the accommodation of the Supreme Court. For nearly two years the practical object of the Land Assessment Act was ignored as a new radical majority, buoyed up by Britain's concession of a penal tax on wilderness lands pressed for escheat or forfeiture of unsettled lands. It was not until 1842 that the Escheators' hopes were completely dispelled and attention refocused on local improvements. At the opening of the 1842 Legislative session Governor Henry Vere Huntley reminded the Assembly that an additional grant was needed to construct the Colonial Building and emphasized "the danger to which the Records and other Documents relating to this Colony, are exposed for want of proper buildings wherein they can be lodged in safety." In March the Assembly finally responded by granting another £5000 "for the erection for a building containing all the necessary accommodation and in a style which would be credible to the Colony."

In 1842 the Island Legislature also set up the administrative machinery for managing the construction of the Colonial Building by the passage of an Act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown. By this Act articles 14 and 15 of the 1837 Land Assessment act were amended to sanction the spending of £10,000 instead of £5000. The Lieutenant Governor in Council was to appoint five commissioners who in turn were authorized to make contracts for the purchase of materials and for workmanship, to pay the contractors and to fix the site of the building on Queen Square. On 16 April, the Governor named as commissioners Hons. Col. Ambrose Lane, Thomas Heath Haviland, James Peake, John Myrie Holl and Edward Palmer. With these appointments and the vote of £10,000
the long contemplated construction of a central administrative structure was moved from the realm of ideas to reality. Although the building would be popularly known as the Colonial Building in the beginning, its present name "Province House" was used as early as February 1837. Writing to his colleague the Governor of New Brunswick, Harvey then bragged, "We are going to be grand - i.e., to build a "Province House," for Public Offices & to contain accommodation for the Legislative Bodies."35
Construction and Furnishing

Construction of the Colonial Building commenced in May 1843 and continued over a five year period until the public offices were furnished and opened for business in the summer of 1848. Isaac Smith, winner of the 1839 design competition, was overseer of the works. The interior layout described in the 1839 specifications became the basic model for interior construction although at least two significant alterations were made in the exterior elevations and the final design was slightly larger than the original. The work involved most master craftsmen active in the colony and as such became a monument of Prince Edward Island industry and talent of the mid-nineteenth century.

Tenders for construction (Fig. 5) to be submitted by 1 July 1842, called for the work to be done under seven different departments: the first tender for materials only - Nova Scotia stone for the outside walls; the remaining six for both work and materials - stone masonry and bricklaying, carpentry and joining, plastering, painting and glazing, slating and finally, plumbing.¹ The work of excavation was negotiated without advertisement. Because the lowest tenders received exceeded the sum voted for the building by £2,800 the Lieutenant Governor and Council initially decided to withhold sanction and lay the tenders before the house in the next session.² The Building Commissioners wished to avoid the delay that a return to the Legislature would incur and had Isaac Smith remove some elements from the original plan, thus bringing the expense within the sum appropriated.
When the new design and an extract of the expense of the work and materials was laid before the Council board on 25 August 1842 the Commissioners were given the go-ahead to enter into contracts. Three

Eight contracts for the erection of the Colonial Building were signed during October and November 1842. With the exception of Nova Scotia freestone all contracts were awarded to residents of the Island. These were: Nova Scotia stone - John and Charles MacKenzie (Pictou); Bricklayer's and Stone Mason's work - James Watts, William Bain and Francis McDuff; Carpenter's and Joiner's work - Nathan Wright, Henry Smith and Richard Wright; Plasterer's and Slater's work (two contracts) - George Chudleigh and William MacKay; Painting and Glazing - Henry Smith (brother of the architect); Plumber's work - James Millner and Son; and Excavation - John Boyle.

Most of the Island craftsmen who contracted to build the Colonial Building were natives of England and Scotland who emigrated to Prince Edward Island in the first three decades of the 19th century. Stone mason James Watts of Stirling, Scotland had resided the longest time in the colony having emigrated there about 1811. Records suggest he undertook no public work before 1837. Yorkshire carpenter and painter Henry Smith arrived on the Island with his brother Isaac in 1817 and since then was employed with him building the round market and Government House. Brothers, Nathan and Richard Wright, emigrated sometime in the early 1820s and worked with the Smiths on a number of joint contracts during the twenties and thirties. In 1832, Nathan Wright was awarded the contract with Isaac and Henry Smith to build Government House. Plasterer George Chudleigh, a native of England, did the plastering of Government House with James Connell in 1833 and was engaged in a public controversy concerning who was the better
Tinsmith James Millner and his son James came to the Island from Yorkshire about 1827 and opened a shop in Charlottetown soon after. There is no information on the origins of the other four Island contractors John Boyle, William McKay, William Bain and Francis McDuff.

Within seven months after the contracts were signed the building site had been cleared and materials amassed for the work. Since the section of Queen Square occupied by the round market house was chosen by the commissioners as the most eligible site for the new administrative structure, in November the Market House was moved 294 feet northwest to make room for the foundation to be commenced in the spring of 1843. The first cargo of Nova Scotia freestone arrived on 12 November and during the winter sand, stone and lumber were deposited on the square. John Boyle began the excavation of the cellar in April which was completed in June.

The start of construction was officially marked by a ceremony for laying of the cornerstone on Tuesday, 16 May 1843. The various flagstaffs in town, the workmen's houses and the ships in the harbour were all decorated with bunting for the occasion which the Royal Gazette stated would "long be remembered as a Gala-day in the history of Prince Edward Island." Several hundred people were gathered in Queen Square at 2 pm when the procession arrived from Government House headed by the Masons and a music band and followed in order by the Lieutenant Governor on horseback, the Chief Justice, members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, the building committee, departmental heads, the magistracy and finally the Independent Temperance Union. The Governor deposited in a niche of the stone a vase containing the coins of the realm and a scroll which read:

The First Stone of this Building was laid by 

His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Knight,
Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the Sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-three (1843) and in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, assisted by St. John's Lodge, No. 833, of free and accepted masons.

The Honbles. A. Lane Committee appointed
T.H. Haviland by the Executive
Edward Palmer Government to super-
J.M. Holl intend the erection
of the Building.

After the first stone was laid and a brief speech made by the Governor a royal salute was fired and three "deafening" cheers given for the Queen, Governor and Lady Huntley and the success of the building.¹³

According to Smith's 1839 specifications of work and materials the original dimensions of the Colonial Building were 120 ft. long, 50 ft. wide and 30 ft. from the plinth (base-block) to the top of the wall.¹⁴ When construction began in 1843 newspaper descriptions of the projected building recorded its size as 5 ft. wider and 12 ft. higher.¹⁵ This enlargement of the original plan suggests that the 1842 alterations made to bring the cost within the sum voted involved reducing a second larger plan drafted after 1839. Smith's bill to the Colonial Government confirms that the plan adopted for construction was actually the second alteration of the prize winning 1839 plan. For the period from May to November 1842 he charged time for "altering Plans and attending to applications for information respecting tenders etc." and "Reducing, and altering all the drawings a second time, for lowering the tenders of the Colonial Building."¹⁶ Some confusion arises from Smith's later statement that "it became
necessary to lay aside everything found in the original Design which could be dispensed with, and to reduce the dimensions as much as possible in order to bring the whole amount of the contracts within the Legislative grant."  

The architect's use of "original Design" refers to his second plan for the dimensions of the first were not reduced but enlarged. The deletion of wings added to the length of the building in the second design appears to have been the principle 1842 reduction of the plan made to lower tenders.

Three southern elevations, the only plans extant of the Colonial Building, reveal the variations considered by the architect. These undated plans, with notations in Smith's handwriting, consist of Figure 6, a partial front drawing indicating spatial relationships of windows and columns, Figure 7, a section of a side showing a projecting (?) pavilion and Figure 8, a detailed front elevation indicating dimensions, number of courses, types of columns, panels, etc. The end pavilions as shown in Figure 7 added form and space by continuing a narrower projection of the main structure another 12 ft. on each side. The detailed front elevation (Fig. 8) showing about 2/3 of the facade on a scale of 120 ft. length and 42 ft. height without end pavilions was probably the plan adopted at the beginning of construction. The design was clearly classical in inspiration reflecting interest in Italian Renaissance motifs. A temple-like portico visually organized the façade into approximately three equal parts. The vertical space framed by the pediment contained four pedimented windows on the second floor, corresponding regular windows on the third floor and four engaged doric columns which ranged from the second storey to the roof. At the ground level a wide oval doorway was framed by two fluted engaged columns and oval windows between recessed panels. Each wall on either side of the portico contained three symmetrically spaced windows.
for three storeys and from the second storey to the roof
doric pilasters set into the corners corresponding to the
doric columns of the portico. Before the completion of
construction, this design would undergo two major changes,
one incorporating the wings shown in Figure 7.

The construction work is described in detail in the
surviving building contracts signed in 1842. The first
cellar did not extend the full length and width of the
building. An area of 72 ft. x 35 ft. and 5 ft. deep was
excavated for the housekeeper's rooms, coal cellar,
passages, etc.; then 6 ft. wide trenches were dug out for
the walls and partitions and the earth removed in the extra
spaces required for the blocks of the chimneys and the
foundations of the fire-proof closets. Pictou stone
quarriers John and Charles MacKenzie furnished Nova Scotia
freestone for the external walls, all window sills, door
sills, pilasters, columns, entablatures, cornices, steps,
chimney shafts, floors of the hall and passages and hearth
stones. A bill of scantling (missing) prepared by the
overseer of the works specified exactly the dimensions of
each stone to be delivered on the spot properly squared and
ready for being dressed. The actual masonry was to be
executed by the stone masons and bricklayers who were also
required to cut and dress the Nova Scotia stone and to
supply all the other stone for the building. About 2 to
2-1/2 ft. of the 3 ft. external walls were lined with Island
sandstone while the six principal partitions (four through
the width and two lengthways) and the fireproof closets were
made of 14" thick brickwork. The Island sandstone was
apparently supplied by John Fitzpatrick.

The plumber's and brazier's work did not entail the
installing of pipelines, valves and fixtures for water and
sewage. The initial sanitary facilities of the Colonial
Building were provided by the excavators who dug water
closets in the cellar. The plumbing contract was for lead and copper work "in and about the whole of the roof." James Millner and son undertook to cover all the hips and ridges with milled lead, to put flashings of copper in the gutters behind the chimneys and to cover the whole of the flat part of the roof with copper. The sloping part of the roof was rendered with lime and hair mortar and covered with imported Welsh or Cornish slates laid by slaters Chudleigh and MacKay. 22

The carpenters prepared and fixed all bond timbers, wall plates, discharging pieces, frames, naked flooring, roofing, battening and outside walls, rough boarding etc. They also undertook joinery or finer work such as doors, windows, shutters, base, pilasters and architraves, staircases and mantles. Three main types of wood were used: all the bearing timber in the floors and roof, the steps of the principal staircase and the floors throughout (except the hall and lower passages which were flagstone) were made of spruce; the bond timbers and wall plates were seasoned juniper and the roof and all remaining woodwork, such as walls and base as made of pine. The six rooms in the third storey would be left unfinished under the initial contract but the woodwork in the rest of the building was to be fully completed. Some features of this work were 8' x 6' panelled pine doors, 13" broad baseboard with bold projecting moldings, molded door jambs with molded pilasters with blocks and plinths in the halls and passages and in the four main rooms and double faced architraves and plinths in the offices and other small rooms, folding inside shutters in the lower storey windows and dead shutters in the upper stories, two marble mantle-pieces in each of the Council Chamber, Court House and House of Assembly and one wooden mantlepiece in each of the other rooms. 23

All the interior walls, partitions and ceilings of the
Colonial Building, apart from the six rooms in the third storey, were covered with plaster, float and hard finish; plaster cornices were to be installed in the first and second storey halls, the Council Chamber, House of Assembly, Library and Court House. The outside woodwork was painted four times with good oil paint and the inside, (except the floor) with three coats of paint in "ordinary colors," the main rooms flatted with turpentine.24

Specific time limits for the execution of each phase were set out in the various contracts with payments to contractors tied to the punctual implementation of this schedule. Excavation, stone quarrying and the partial building of the outside walls was expected to be done the first year.25 The second season the walls were to be ready for the roof by 10 August, the wooden roof built by 1 September and the slating finished in October.26 The year 1845 would see the plastering and painting and the remaining stonework and carpentry.27 This schedule, if strictly adhered to, meant the Colonial Building would have been finished within three years. A major alteration in the design a year after building began however extended the construction period another two years.

The walls of the Colonial Building were raised a little over half way during the first season of construction as per schedule. In a December 1843 report on building progress since the cornerstone was laid, the Islander stated:

(the structure has) attained an elevation of about 25 feet above the ground, which we understand is 4-1/2 feet higher than the contractors at the beginning of the season expected they would be able to carry it before the setting in of winter. The building is now covered with a temporary roof for the winter, the windows are all closed up to keep out the
rain and snow, and precautionary means have been adopted, both inside and out, to prevent water from lodging near the walls and frost penetrating to the foundation.

Projecting the work that would be done the following season the paper stated:

The walls have to be raised 17 feet higher, which is expected will be done in sufficient time next season to allow the roof's being set on, and the slating, copper work, etc. to be completed before the settling in of another winter.\textsuperscript{28}

Community disapproval of the work as manifest at this point prompted architect Isaac Smith to recommend major changes in the plan before the start of a second construction season in the spring of 1844.\textsuperscript{29} The first of these changes was proposed to the House of Assembly on 27 March 1844 by Edward Palmer, one of the building commissioners. Palmer's resolution explained that by the plan approved in 1842 the cornice and soffit were to be constructed of wood and certain arches, pilasters and grained ceilings had been deleted, that it now appeared expedient that stone should be substituted for wood and that arches, pilasters and carved ceilings would "improve the appearance and add to the stability of the building."\textsuperscript{30} The Assembly not only approved this change, but asked the architect to prepare revised plans which would further improve the building's appearance. On the last day of the session a second resolution was passed granting the Governor authority to spend any money necessary from the unappropriated sums of the Land Assessment Act for certain alterations and additions as specified in remedial plans then laid before the House.\textsuperscript{31} Though the new plan of the Colonial Building was never ratified by the Legislative
Council the full extent of the alterations was approved by the Governor and his Executive Council on 2 May.\textsuperscript{32}

The exterior design changes adopted during the 1844 Legislative session are evident in Figure 9, an unsigned, undated sketch, felt to be the architect's rendering of the final work. One obvious alteration is the addition of wings similar in design to the side view shown in Figure 7. The other major change is the conversion of the portico from the \textit{in antes} position flush with the building wall to a \textit{prostyle} type projecting from the building. As a result of this change the entrance with its oval doorway flanked by fluted doric columns, recessed panels and oval windows is retained but obstructed from view by four heavy piers joined in the centre by a depressed arch flanked by two half round arches. The piers embellished with doric pilasters support a second storey level balcony with four ionic columns instead of the previously proposed doric ones rising to the pediment. The porticoes, Smith later explained, were introduced "to remedy the unsightly appearance occasioned by lessening the width" thus giving the building an improved profile. He did not intend to install such heavy arches between the lower piers but the stone contractors were unable to supply stone of sufficient size to reach from one pier to another.\textsuperscript{33} The nature of the 1844 changes in design were confirmed by the \textit{Colonial Herald} which noted "The improvements consist chiefly in restoring the two wings at the ends, and the columns at the sides, which had been removed from the original plan, to bring the expense within the Legislative grant - the former to allow private entrances and private rooms in the Court House and Halls of Legislature and the latter, by extending them forward, to form a portico on each side, which will add greatly to the accommodation as well as to the appearance of the building."\textsuperscript{34}
The unilateral move on the part of the Assembly in granting what amounted to £2500 for alterations sparked a prolonged debate between the Legislative Council and Assembly on the power of supply. While he had given the go-ahead to implement the proposed changes, Governor Huntley supported the Legislative Council's claim to an equal voice in the expenditure of the general revenue of the Colony. In a letter to the Secretary of State for the colonies, Huntley suggested that the public interests had not been properly consulted in the expenditure of the £2500. Playing the architectural critic, he approved of the portico for the front entrance as "sufficiently in character with the Building" but saw the two abutments as of "no comparative relative use." "These wings," he presumptuously declared, "are intended to serve as side entrances, for which purpose two porticoes could have been erected at much less expense, and would have been quite as useful." Because the necessity for the additions or their reasonableness was never seriously questioned by the Upper House, the work went on apace and the ultimate resolution of the debate over supply awaited the working out of Responsible Government granted in 1851.

Construction continued for three full seasons after the adoption of the altered design in March 1844. Accounts reveal that Chudleigh and MacKay received payment of the balance of their contract for slating in November 1844 so that the main walls were raised and the roof put on according to schedule. When excavation began for the wings in July 1844 a decision was made to dig out the whole of the main cellar instead of a part as previously intended in order "to preserve the timber of the first floor from decay." It took 21 weeks to put up the additions and connect them with that part of the building already constructed and settled. There were no new contracts but
informal agreements made with the original contractors to build the additions at the same rate as the specified work. A large part of the interior construction such as carpentry and joinery, plastering and glazing was done during 1845. In an October 1845 application to the building commissioners for extra payment for mason's and bricklayer's work, Smith reported that the south portico, steps and laying of pavement in the passages had yet to be completed before the building would be ready for occupancy. The first visual record of the Colonial Building, a watercolor sketch, may date from this period. The early view of the north side of Queen Square (Fig. 10), drawn by a student of art teachers Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard, shows the Colonial Building before the second storey columns and pediment of the north portico were finished. This part of the building and the corresponding south portico were the last features to be completed.

By 1847 building costs had pushed beyond the £12,500 voted forcing an appeal to the Legislature for an additional sum of £2500 to finish the work and pay off the claims of the contractors. Smith explained there were two principal causes for the increased expense. In the first place, ornamental plastering of cornices, center-pieces and arches and the restoration of formerly deleted columns, pilasters, galleries and balustrades swelled estimates. The second factor was the size and quantity of stone required for the additions. Larger blocks of stone needed for the porticoes increased the average price per cubic foot from previous shipments. More stone too was required for the porticoes than had been anticipated since the contractors for Nova Scotia stone were not able to furnish pieces of sufficient length and arches had to be put in the lower openings. The greater portion of this work had already been executed when
the appeal was made to the Legislature but a motion censuring the Commissioners was defeated and the grant of £2500 passed enabling the completion of the porticoes during the year. 42

Furnishing the Colonial Building was made the responsibility of a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly appointed in 1845. The Committee was given an initial grant of £1500 to furnish and heat the apartments intended for the use of the Legislature, Courts of Law and Equity and the Public Library. 43 Tenders were advertised and within a year a total of £820. 19. 0 had been paid out to unnamed contractors. 44 Upholsterers were asked to submit tenders for making carpets, window curtains etc. in September 1846. 45 By December 1846 construction was practically concluded and furnishing far enough advanced that the Committees for the erection and furnishing of the Colonial Building decided arrangements should be completed to enable the Legislature to hold its next session in the new building. 46

The first meeting of the Prince Edward Island Legislature in the Colonial Building on the 26 January 1847 officially opened the new home of the Island Government. For the Island community the completion of this large administrative structure was an important achievement both as a measure of the progress and sophistication of native industry and a visible symbol of its independence as a separate British colony. The popular mood on the historic occasion was captured by the Royal Gazette in an editorial congratulating the people on their ability to provide with, limited means, such fitting "halls of Legislation, Courts of Justice, Public Offices and all that belongs to the due and proper administration of public affairs." A personal tour of the building, it was boasted, would reveal perfect harmony of design and ornamentation in the three finished
apartments of the Legislative Council, Assembly and Library. Special note was made of the elegant window curtains and throne draperies made by Charlottetown upholsterer John Dodd and the fine painting and graining executed by Henry Smith which "would safely challenge comparison with most colonial workmanship." A fuller description of the building promised by the muse never appeared leaving to the historian the task of sketching original arrangements from contracts and accounts.

Reflecting the exterior classic symmetry of the building, the interior was regularly organized by a central staircase which divided the three floors into equal east and west divisions. The front entrance at the south portico opened into a wide foyer with stairs leading north at its end. The staircase which split and changed direction halfway to the second storey had a double mahogany balustrade (a term which may have referred to railings & balusters on each side of the stairs). In each storey offices were situated on the north and south sides of an east-west corridor (see floor plans, Figs. 11 and 14). The main rooms were placed at the ends of the corridors - the Supreme Court at the east end of the ground floor, the Legislative Council and Assembly at either end of the second storey and their galleries at the ends of the third. The floors of the lower hall and passages were stone, those above spruce painted a dark stone color. Corridor woodwork was painted with three coats of good oil paint; only some interior walls were to be flat painted and apparently the halls were whitewashed. Halls throughout the building had 13 inch baseboards and pine door frames or architraves with panel jambs and molded pilasters with blocks and plinths. In the first two storeys there were plaster cornices and the stair and hallway entrances were framed by arches with fluted pilasters and ionic capitals. The plasterer's
account for 18 centerpieces suggests there were also ceiling ornaments in the halls although there is no specific reference on the subject.48

The Legislative Library-conference room (Fig. 11), one of the three apartments opened in January 1847, was located in the second storey at the head of the stairs. An unspecified number of doors opened from the corridor into the room; the doors were 7 ft. 8 in. by 3.5 ft. by 2 in., 6 or 8 panels and framed as described before. The room was naturally lighted by large windows facing south with a view of Great George Street and the Charlottetown waterfront. The windows had thick sashes with astragal and hollow moldings and paneled and molded fixed inside shutters. The 13 inch wood baseboard which ran round the walls was balanced at the top by a plain plaster cornice. The walls were painted in an unspecified shade and the white ceiling was given additional plaster treatment which may have referred to centrepieces. The library doors and woodwork were grained satinwood. The spruce plank floors were carpeted and the windows dressed with both blinds and drapes. Since the room was also intended to serve as a conference room it is probable bookcases lined the walls and tables, chairs and desks were scattered throughout the centre. Although later additions are recorded there is no extant list of the original furnishings of this room.49

The Assembly and Legislative Council chambers at opposite ends of the second floor corridor (Fig. 11) spanned the width of the building and rose the height of two storeys. These rooms were well lighted by windows on two levels and three sides. The baseboards and architraves of the doors and windows were like those in the Library-conference room. In contrast to the latter room the main entrances to the Legislative chambers were arched with semi-circular transom lights above folding panel doors (6.5
The legislative rooms were identical in size and layout. Each chamber had a third floor level balcony extending around three sides supported by four columns of the ionic order. The balconies were enclosed with similar rail and balusters. Corresponding balustrades on the second or main floors defined the meeting areas of the respective legislative bodies. Each room had two fireplaces with marble mantlepieces located on the interior walls, on either side of the entrance. The wall opposite the entrance accommodated the throne on either side of which were doors leading into two rooms in the wings, the "Chief's" (Leader of the Government's?) room and the Speaker's room off the Assembly and the President of the Council's and one other room off the Council Chamber. Staircases were built in the wings and although their location is not documented, they may have extended to the second floor, affording private access to the chambers for the Governor and other officials. Both the Assembly and Legislative Council had tinted walls of unspecified color and white ceilings. Plaster and wood finish in the upper house or Legislative Council was slightly more ornate than that in the Assembly. The columns supporting the balcony were fluted and the throne wall offset with an arch supported by fluted ionic pilasters. A cove ceiling, the only one in the building, was decorated by a molded rectangular panel, four corner ornaments and an oval centerpiece. The Council balustrades were grained in oak, its doors and throne in satinwood. The same Assembly woodwork was grained in oak. Accounts of the early 1850s suggest both rooms were originally carpeted. There is no written record of original furnishings. Treasury Warrants for furnishings were generally drawn in the name of the "Commissioners for furnishing the Colonial Building" also making it impossible to identify the supplier. One
exception was payments made to local cabinetmaker Charles Dogherty in February 1848 amounting to over £200 on "account of his contract for supplying certain articles for the use of the Colonial Building."\textsuperscript{51} Credence is added to the conjecture that Dogherty may have supplied furniture for these rooms by a payment to him a year later "for certain alterations in the tables, etc. in the Council Chamber and House of Assembly."\textsuperscript{52}

The Supreme Court moved into its ground floor quarters in June 1847. Oak grained folding panel doors, 6.5 ft. wide, provided the main entrance to the room at the end of the east corridor. In addition to the two rooms in the wing there were two other rooms off the main court room. These rooms may have been either the present day rooms on the north side or corridor rooms also opening into the Court room. Their original use is unknown. The Grand Jurors' and Petit Jurors' rooms were located in the third storey ruling out this function. A raised Judge's bench, grained in oak, was situated against the wall opposite the entrance and between two doors leading to Judge's rooms in the wing. The Court contained attorney's seats and rows of seats with panel backs for witnesses and the public. The original color scheme of the walls which had some wood panel work and plaster cornices is unrecorded. The Carpenter's and Joiner's contract called for two mantlepieces for the Court House; these would have been placed on the inside or fireplace wall although if there were two rooms on the north side the balanced arrangement of mantlepieces as in the Assembly would not be possible.\textsuperscript{53}

A year after the Island legislature and courts had moved into the Colonial Building, a notice in the \textit{Royal Gazette}, 15 August 1848 (Fig. 12), announced that the public offices would be opened for business starting 21 August between the hours of 10 am and 3 pm. Six departments of the
colonial government were listed: Colonial Secretary and Registrar, Treasurer, Collector of Impost and Excise, Surveyor General, Surrogate or Judge of Probate and Registrar in Chancery. The Governor, who was also furnished with an office in the Colonial Building, gave separate notice the same day (Fig. 13) that he would receive people between 12 and 2 pm on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Prothonotary's office, an eighth department included in a government estimate and list of furniture for public offices was not announced but may have opened earlier in association with the Supreme Court. With the introduction of regular business hours the building was placed in full operation and properly began its life as the center of the Prince Edward Island Government.

The absence of interior plans, newspaper and other descriptions makes it almost impossible to identify office location at the time the building opened. According to Smith's 1839 specifications eight west corridor offices would have been allocated to the Colonial Secretary and Registrar (a double office), Treasurer, Surveyor General, Collector of Impost, Surrogate or Judge of Probate and Registrar in Chancery. The east or right passage would contain beside the Court House, "robing room for Gentlemen of the Bar - Judge's Room behind the bench, with a separate entrance - Grand Jury room, Petit Jury room, a room for the Prothonotary with a fireproof closet." The addition of wings still would have left the same number of offices, eight along the west passage and four along the east; some or all of these may have had a door on the partition wall leading to the adjacent room. The building contracts and accounts as well as an 1848 list of furnishings indicate changes were made in the 1839 allocation of offices; a conjectural plan of office location based on these documents appears in Figure 14. The final accounts submitted by the
architect stated the Grand Jury and Petit Jury rooms were established in the third storey. The Prothonotary and lawyers may have occupied two offices on the east hall as first planned. One of the two rooms nearest the Court probably served as a robing room for the attorneys. Apparently only six instead of eight departments were placed along the west corridor. Three window blinds listed for both the Treasurer's office and the Colonial Secretary and Registrar's office indicates these were double offices at the northwest and southwest corners of the main structure, the only areas with that number of windows. Traces of original iron-lined shutters and doors in the Treasury offices may reveal the side of the hall each department occupied. The Governor's office was probably on the north side of the west hall since a basement room below it was subsequently plastered and the only finished cellar rooms appear to have been on the north. The other northwest room and the remaining two southwest rooms and two east corridor rooms would be apportioned to the Surveyor General, Collector of Impost, Judge of Probate and Registrar in Chancery, leaving one room unaccounted for. About 1851 a room next to the main entrance was made into a Keeper's room. The 1850s' removal of the Collector of Impost's office to Assembly committee rooms on the second floor may have been prompted by this change.

In the spring of 1848 an estimate and list of furnishings for the eight public offices (Appendix E) was drawn up in accordance with Colonial Office rules and regulations which required that government office furniture of the respective colonies be "of a plain, but substantial kind." The standard items listed for each room were a window blind, a table and/or desk, two or more arm chairs, a bookcase or press for papers, an ink stand, a set of fire irons and a coal scuttle and hearth brush. Since the Island
was considered to comply with the Colonial Office category of an exceptional climate "where a considerable degree of cold is experienced," a carpet was also included for each room. Three offices had a table or tables as well as a desk; three had tables instead of desks, the other two just desks. Only the Governor's office had curtains. 61 Tenders were called in May 1848 for certain articles of furniture for the public offices (Fig. 15) and a contract awarded to local cabinetmaker Mark Butcher for his bid of £72.14.6. 62 No other cabinetmaker drew warrants on the Treasury for this period, suggesting that most of the original desks, tables, chairs and bookcases in the public offices were either Butcher imported or Butcher-made.

An important feature of several of the public offices was the fireproof closet for a motivating reason for the construction of the Colonial Building had been the provision of improved accommodation for public records and securities. The 1842 contracts called for five safety closets made of 14 inch thick brickwork resting on 2 ft. wide foundations; like the brick partitions the closets were to be plastered in three coat work. The iron doors of the closets, to be made of two thicknesses of wrought iron, were 6 ft. high and 2 ft. 3 in. wide.63 During construction a sixth closet was built and the thickness of the iron doors increased by one third.64 It is not clear on the basis of the documentation where the original closets were located. The 1839 specification assigned a closet to every department except the Governor and the Surveyor General. Four present day vaults in the west corridor offices may be original or at least in original locations. If there were two safety closets in two of the four east corridor offices there are no contemporary equivalents.

The third floor and the basement of the Colonial Building were only partially occupied in 1848. When
construction contracts were signed just the floors of six third storey rooms (there are now eight besides the galleries) were to be finished. Final accounts show this plan was changed; wood and plaster work was finished in two rooms for the Grand Jury and Petit Jury (possible locations for these rooms are shown in Fig. 17) and the woodwork of the large room over the library was completed. From an unknown location in this storey stairs were built to two double skylights in the roof. A wood rail and balusters enclosed the skylights. Rooms for the housekeeper and his family were provided on the northwest side of the cellar. The 1842 contracts have a conflict in the number of rooms, the carpenter's contract stating two and the Stonemason's contract three. Although the whole cellar area was excavated when the wings were added, besides the apartments only the passageway was given a flooring. Digging took place for temporary water closets during construction and privies were installed in 1849. The basement also contained coal cellars; these, the keeper's apartment and cellar passages were arched over with 9 inch brickwork (Fig. 18).

During the construction Isaac Smith went to Halifax to ascertain the best mode of heating the building. In his bill to the Commissioners he states that his recommendations were "not formally authorized, nor acted upon to any great extent." He had originally suggested that the building be heated by a combination of open fireplaces and franklin stoves with pipes running to compositon flues. It was this suggestion that appears to have been implemented. Regardless of the number of open fireplaces which was not specified in the contracts or accounts, each room apparently had a stove. The stoves were originally supplied by tinsmiths James Millner and Son who imported their stock both from England and the United States and by George Birnie.
whose product was locally manufactured in his newly established Phoenix Foundry. Chudleigh and MacKay, the plaster and slating contractors were also paid for a "heating apparatus" for the building which may have been a follow-up on Smith's unexplained Halifax findings. There is no record of the nature of this equipment.

The construction accounts for the Colonial Building were presented for final adjustment to the building Commissioners on 1 February 1848. The whole cost of the building according to Smith's calculation amounted to £15,724.8.4-1/2 although this did not include a further claim of £300 for masonry, some incidental expenses and the architect's fees. Smith's bill for overseeing the works from May 1842 to December 1847 at 10 shillings per day was £796.5.3. This bill and the other accounts were added to the expenditure for construction making the total cost of the building £16,838.2.7-1/2. The cost according to Departments of work was as follows:

For Labourer's work by John Boyle £60.2.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilpatrick</td>
<td>6.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilpatrick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; others</td>
<td>38.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia stone</td>
<td>Mackenzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason's work - Watts, Bain &amp; McDuff</td>
<td>6977.3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter's &amp; Joiners work</td>
<td>Wright, Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Wright</td>
<td>3630.2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slater's &amp; Plasterer's work</td>
<td>Chudleigh &amp; MacKay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braziers &amp; Plumbers work</td>
<td>Millner &amp; son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazier's &amp; Painter's work</td>
<td>Henry Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseeing the works (including oversight of other works)</td>
<td>796.5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By April 1848 £14289.3.9-1/2 of the appropriated £15000 had been expended. Since the sum of £2548.18.10 remained to be paid, an application was made to the Legislature for the amount of the balance. A final sum of £2000 was voted on 25 April 1848 to pay the expense of erecting the Colonial Building.

After the last payments were made in May 1848 on the balances due the several Colonial Building contractors, Isaac Smith's duties as overseer of the works ceased. During his engagement for the erection of the Colonial Building, Smith had not only handled every detail of that work from design, materials, contract execution, furnishing and financial accounting, he also undertook other public projects. He superintended the building of the Lunatic Asylum, the Point Prim Lighthouse and Pownal Street Wharf and drew specifications for and directed repairs of Government House, Central Academy, Poplar Island Bridge, Queen's Wharf, Minchin's Point Wharf and the National School. Smith, in fact if not in official title, had become the Island Government's Superintendent of Public Works. Privately, during this period, he designed several houses, planned and managed the enlargement of St. Paul's Church and directed the interior decoration of the catholic church at Rustico. At 53 years of age Smith was at the height of his architectural career. Abruptly, by personal choice, he decided to end it. By 1848 the devoted methodist architect became a travelling agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society. For the next 15 years he travelled throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island publicizing the work of the society and circulating "the Word of God." Although his religious activities now took precedence he apparently continued to do some designing; in 1853 Smith was paid for plans and
specifications of a round market at Pictou and in 1861 he won a design competition for a brick market house in Charlottetown (which was never built).\textsuperscript{79} After his first wife died in 1856, Smith married Lucy Ann Hamilton of Maitland, Hants County, Nova Scotia. He retired to Maitland in 1862 where he was sick for many years before he died in 1871.\textsuperscript{80} Surprisingly, while a death notice appeared in several Island newspapers, no recognition was ever made of Isaac Smith's outstanding contribution to the architecture of Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown's neo-classic Colonial Building constructed under "all the difficulties peculiar to a place where no such building had ever been erected,"\textsuperscript{81} would endure and become his monument.

A decade after the completion of the Colonial Building two of the 11 Island contractors had died and two had emigrated. John Boyle, the excavator, actually died before the excavations of the wings and remaining area of the main structure which were completed by the laborers for the stone cutters and masons.\textsuperscript{82} James Millner, senior, died at 72 years of age in 1852.\textsuperscript{83} His son, James, went to California during the gold rush of forty-nine, returned to the Island in the mid-fifties to resume the copper and tin Smith business and take up gas-fitting and then emigrated to New Zealand in 1858.\textsuperscript{84} Henry Smith, whose identification with the Tory party in the reform era of the 1850s perhaps hurt his business, also left for New Zealand in 1858.\textsuperscript{85} Two other contractors died in the early 1860s, mason James Watts and carpenter Nathan Wright.\textsuperscript{86} William MacKay repaired slate and plaster work in the Colonial Building in the 1850s and 1860s.\textsuperscript{87} but the remaining four original Island contractors apparently did no further work there. The subsequent careers of these individuals are unknown.

With the construction and furnishing finished, measures
were now adopted for the security and maintenance of the Colonial Building. Thomas Preedy, who was appointed keeper in 1847 and resided with his wife and family of seven in the basement apartment, looked after the routine cleaning and heating chores. A British military guard was initially stationed at the building for the security of the public funds and records but in 1848 was withdrawn and replaced by a nightwatchman. From July 1848 three members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed Superintendents of the Colonial Building charged with advising the Executive Council on maintenance and repair.
The fifties and sixties of the 19th Century are seen by historians as the "golden age" of Prince Edward Island. With the grant of self-government in 1851, Islanders began to assert new dignities for themselves. Free education was provided by an Act of 1852 and the franchise was enlarged to universal manhood suffrage a year later. In 1854 the first steps were taken to end the long-standing problem of absentee proprietorship, not through forceful methods, but by a Land Purchase Act enabling the government to buy out proprietors as opportunity arose. The Island economy was boosted by a thriving shipbuilding industry and the 1854 Reciprocity Treaty with the United States fostered a growing American market for Island products. Both political and economic advance were mirrored in the Colonial Building. Self-government enhanced the political significance of the new seat of government, and intensified its administrative and social functions. Popular control of revenue fostered patronage in the building's maintenances which with prevailing economic prosperity made it a showcase of Island products.

The shift in political responsibility from Government House to the Colonial Building brought change in existing offices and creation of new departments as the popular Assembly expanded its influence. Through the Civil List Bill of 1851, a lever used to secure Responsible Government, the Island Government agreed to continue and pay for the
principle civil and judicial offices established in the Colony by the Imperial Government, namely - Chief Justice, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Deeds and Clerk of Executive and Legislative Council. The posts of Collector of Impost and Colonial Treasurer and lesser offices previously paid from the colonial revenue were also continued. No provision was made for a Surveyor General for three years, the office apparently lapsing until it was reinstated in 1854. The office of Registrar of Deeds was separated from the Colonial Secretaryship by the Civil List Bill. Road Correspondent, a new office for disbursing public monies on road building and repair, was undertaken by the Colonial Secretary from 1852 to 1855, then made a separate entity. A second new office, Commissioner of Public Lands, was instituted by virtue of the Land Purchase Act of 1853. The posts of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands were combined by a Conservative Government in 1859 but separated again when the Liberals took power in 1867. After the British Government ceased to maintain customs establishments within the Island in 1855, the imperial office of Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws (ex officio Registrar of Shipping for Prince Edward Island) and the colonial office of Collector of Impost and Excise were amalgamated, making the largest department of the Island public service. Finally, in 1860, because of the "great increase of the public business" the single office of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Council was divided.

The impact of these changes on office organization within the Colonial Building may be generally determined from the existing incomplete data (see Fig. 19). The original offices of the Colonial Secretary-Registrar and Treasurer were conjectured to be contained within the four
western doors of the first floor west corridor by virtue of the number of window blinds and doors indicated for each office. Since the Colonial Secretary-Registrar's office was already a double one it is unlikely additional space was assigned when the office was divided. Although a Surveyor General's office had also been opened along this corridor since 1848, an 1851 Act relating to the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans stated that it was no longer necessary for the Surveyor General to attend daily at the Colonial Building and that the plans kept by him should be transferred to the Registrar's office. The Surveyor General's office, if unoccupied from 1851 to 1854 when no salary was provided, again appears on the Public Accounts for repair from 1854. The original placement of the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands is unknown; while it was combined with the office of Surveyor General the two were located in a single room adjoining the Governor's office on the ground floor. An Attorney-General's office was opened sometime during this period. The Road Correspondent's quarters were on the second floor as were those of the Customs. The latter occupied rooms also used by the Assembly and were forced to relocate in the third storey each session of the Legislature. Following the subdivision of the office of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Council, Charles Desbrisay continued as Executive Council clerk and the diminished business of the Legislative Council was apparently absorbed by the public service, necessitating no rearrangement of this second floor office.

Few departmental heads occupying these public offices in the Colonial Building were cabinet ministers as the British interpretation of the responsible system required. The complete turnover of all leading offices following a general election was difficult to implement with a narrow
parliamentary majority, particularly when contemporary responsible dogma demanded ministers re-run in bye-elections before accepting salaried positions. Reform leader George Coles, finding ministerial defeats inconvenient, was forced to fill some Cabinet posts from the Legislative Council, thus incurring the charge of executive non-confidence. In 1854 and 1859 Conservative Governments adopted the American system of separating the executive from the legislature. In this instance the nine-man cabinet consisted of Ministers without Portfolio; the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer and other officials were salaried civil servants. The Conservative leader soon found it impossible to serve unpaid. Thus, from the mid-1860s it became the general practise of both parties to have two Cabinet ministers re-run for the paid offices of Colonial Secretary and Attorney General. Usually the Premier or President of the Executive Council was also Colonial Secretary or Attorney General. Several years would pass before a salary would be voted for the Government leader and a Premier's office opened in the Colonial Building.

Development of new public offices was accompanied by an increase in the membership of the Assembly and Legislative Council. In 1856 the Island's 83 year old Assembly was enlarged from 24 to 30 members, the number it retained for over a century. With the change in the balance of power between Assembly, Council and Governor and the trend in the British parliamentary system toward elected institutions, the Legislative Council was made elective in 1862. The upper house, chosen by property-owning electors now had 13 instead of 12 members, four from each county and one from Charlottetown.

After 1851 the Colonial Building shared the entertainment of distinguished visitors with Government House. The long list of guests that were honored there
either by a dejeuner, dinner or combined banquet and ball included proprietor Captain B.W. Sleigh (1852), Commodore Shubuck and General Gore (1853), General Fenwick Williams (1859), the Prince of Wales (1860), the colonial delegates to the Charlottetown Conference (1864), United States Congressman, General B.F. Butler (1869) and Prince Albert (1870). Nothing less than the dignity and worth of Prince Edward Island were considered to be at stake in these public receptions so that no money was spared to make the event impressive. On the occasion of a grand ball, the entire building was transformed into an elegant hotel, the Legislative Council, Assembly, Library and Court House variously serving as drawing, refreshment, banquet and ball rooms. Decorations were lavish, the "grape of the vine" flowed freely and tables were laden with "viands of the choicest description." Customarily proceedings got underway about 9 pm; a midnight feast was followed by toasts lasting several hours and then more dancing until sunrise broke the spell. Newspapers' minute descriptions of everything from food to speeches and their post-mortems on the quality of the reception indicated the importance of the Colonial Building's social role in the self-regard of the Island community. 17

With the Assembly majority firmly in control of all revenue after 1851, the maintenance and repair of the Colonial Building quickly settled into a system of party patronage. The growing number of artisans and manufacturers in the colony facilitated political selection. The Prince Edward Island Directory of 1864 reported there were then on the Island 123 boot and shoe makers, 104 blacksmiths, 47 carpenters and builders, 10 cabinet makers, 14 coopers, 6 sailmakers, 55 tailors, 7 cloth mills, 27 tanners and curriers, 7 watchmakers, 12 wheelrights, 42 grist mills, 45 saw mills, 7 brewers and 8 distillers, 10 tinsmiths, 9 block
and pump makers and various other local producers.\textsuperscript{18} Death and emigration claimed some of the builders of the Colonial Building, so that with the exception of the cabinetmakers, only two original contractors, William MacKay and James Millner, jr., were employed there again.\textsuperscript{19} These men and the other contractors and suppliers of the fifties and sixties were generally employed according to the Government in power.

After construction and the departure of Isaac Smith from the Island, a board of three Assembly members was appointed to oversee repairs of the Colonial Building. The Board successfully managed the installation of water-closets and the placement of stone pillars at the outside angles of the building (Figs. 20 and 24) to preserve the corners.\textsuperscript{20} It did not have the expertise to identify structural deficiencies, to draw plans or see that contracts were efficiently performed. During the 1840s Isaac Smith had inspected and supervised the repair of most public buildings and works, including wharfs, lighthouses, the Lunatic Asylum, Central Academy and Government House.\textsuperscript{21} From 1854 when a similar officer was appointed with the official title Smith never possessed, maintenance of the Colonial Building was the responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Works.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works existed from 1854 to 1869 by the simple legislative instrument of a salary voted in the annual supply bill. The post changed hands accordingly to the party in power, Silas Barnard holding the post under the Liberals 1854-59, 67-69, William Lowe and then Thomas Alley for the Conservatives 1859-67.\textsuperscript{22} Unshackled by legislative controls the Superintendent of Public Works was not obliged to furnish annual reports and could undertake and be paid for work himself. A Board of Works bill introduced to the
Legislature in March 1857 would have established public competition for works and a monetary penalty on the superintendent's profit from contracts but the Assembly, seeing its control over patronage threatened, postponed reform. Publication of "Detailed Public Accounts" from 1854 to 1864, appears to have prevented serious corruption. Contractors and suppliers changed with government changes but their services and goods were about equally priced. Tendering for work on the Colonial Building even occurred several times although it was not required.

As inheritors of the Colonial Building from an irresponsible family compact administration, the Reformers who were in power for most of the fifties justified their expenditures on the building by ridiculing construction management. "When it was handed over to the care of the Liberals in 1851," complained Edward Whelan in his Examiner, "it was a remarkable monument of the extravagance and jobbery of their predecessors, inasmuch as it required a large sum of money every year since to keep it from tumbling to pieces." Yet the few structural renovations the building received in the 1850s and 1860s denied any serious structural weakness. In 1856, Superintendent of Public Works Silas Barnard reported that the lack of permanent foundation wall under the steps at the different entrances had caused the steps to change position creating an unsightly appearance. After tenders were called (Fig. 23) stonecutters and masons Patrick Gormley and William Crosby built up a foundation and laid new stone steps. Crosby, who had been a day labourer for Watts, Bain and MacDuff in building the wings and porticoes, also fitted stones in at the western end of the building. Inside a brick vault was built up at the west end in 1856, brick pillars erected in the cellar apartment and ventilators cut in the Assembly Room in 1862. (The brick vault may be
that now situated in the far northwest room of the first floor corridor near the door into the wing). Another cellar window was cut in 1857 to provide light for a room being fitted up under the Governor's office.  

A survey of slaters', plumbers' and braziers' and general laborers' accounts suggests no other major outside changes in these decades. Period photographs (see figs. 21, 24 and 25) confirm the minor nature of the alterations most of them undiscernable. Slates were repaired or replaced nearly every four years and the north and south balconies were repapered and tarred in 1857 and 1859. William McKay, the original slater, and John Eagan worked under Conservative governments in 1854, 1859 and 1863, William Crosby for the Liberals in 1855, (App. G). New gutters and spouts were installed in 1853 and these subsequently repaired regularly; conductors for conveying water into the cellar (?) were renewed and the copper flat part of the roof soldered as required. The first flag staff erected on the roof in 1853 was replaced in 1855 and again in 1864. The multi-halyarded 1864 staff (Fig. 28) put up at the request of ship owners and merchants served the double purpose of a flag pole and signal staff for ships coming up Hillsborough River. Perhaps to protect over enthusiastic orators an iron mesh fence was constructed around the south balcony about 1864. A railing was also put round the flat part of the roof enabling citizens to view the harbour and growing town (see figs. 28 and 31). Changes evident in mid-1860s photos but not documented elsewhere were the removal of chimney flues and the appearance of a metal pipe on the east side of the roof (compare Figs. 26, 28 and 31 with Figs. 32, 33 and 34).  

Interior renovation besides the masonry work already described focussed on the entrance foyer and third storey. A partition was completed in the entrance in 1850, creating
an inside porch. Although floors were laid in the basement passages, two or three rooms only had been finished for the housekeeper's apartments (a present day fireplace suggests these rooms were situated on the west side of the north portico). In 1856 the western end of the basement story was prepared for plastering. Two years later the basement room under the Governor's office was floored and shelved. A water closet was made and fitted in under the stairs (basement stairs?) and boarding put round the cellar stairway. The upper Library was finished after government members' complaints of poor service prompted the appointment of a competent librarian and increased acquisitions. The single third storey room immediately above the lower Library was partitioned (into 3 rooms?) and fitted with base and 423 feet of shelving.

By far the greatest volume of carpentry at the building in the 20 years after construction was finer work known as joinery. The extant records indicate that Cabinetmaker, Charles Dogherty one of the original furniture suppliers did nearly all the joinery in the 1850s. This work consisted of building and repairing counters in the public offices, making presses or bookcases, taking down and putting up wooden mantlepieces, making and hanging doors, mending shutters and fixing sashes and balustrades. Similar work would continue to be necessary in the 1860s but since detailed public accounts become vague about 1861 and cease after 1865, there is little evidence of what joinery was done or who specifically did it.

From the completion of the Colonial Building in 1848, until the confederation meetings there in September 1864 cleaning, whitewashing and repainting was done almost yearly with major overhauls in 1853, 1856, and 1864. Daniel Bethune was awarded the 1853 contract for outside work (see tender notice, Fig. 25) and plasterer, John Eagan
whitewashed several rooms but most contracts under the Liberal regime went to Lawrence Warren.\textsuperscript{42} After 1859, the chief painter for the Conservatives was Samuel Martin, an English marine and landscape artist who emigrated from London to Prince Edward Island in the 1840s.\textsuperscript{43} Both Warren and Martin seem to have continued the original decorative scheme. The offices and various chambers were whitewashed and coloured in unspecified shades.\textsuperscript{44} The halls were simply whitewashed.\textsuperscript{45} Woodwork throughout the building was painted with two good coats of oil colours.\textsuperscript{46} The Court House, as perhaps the other rooms containing panel work, was painted in two colours, one flat for the walls and a contrasting oil paint for windows, door frames and wall panels.\textsuperscript{47} It is assumed, in the absence of contrary evidence, that Henry Smith's original scheme for other woodwork was continued, that is, satinwood graining for the Legislative Council doors and throne and Library woodwork and oak graining for the Assembly doors and throne and the Court House doors, judge's bench and seats. The balustrade rail in the Council Chambers was painted and grained in oak, that in the Assembly was simply painted.\textsuperscript{48} Generally, ceilings were whitewashed; in one instance Warren specifies "Paris Whiting" was used.\textsuperscript{49} The floors of the upper two halls, first painted a dark stone colour, were repainted with oil colours probably of the same shade.\textsuperscript{50} All the public offices were labelled with gilded signs but, strangely enough, there are no references to gilding elsewhere.\textsuperscript{51} During this period, wallpaper was hung in four rooms - the President of the Council's room, the Governor's office, the housekeeper's room and the Attorney General's office.\textsuperscript{52} The outside doors, window sashes and frames were oil painted and grained in oak, then varnished (see tender, Fig. 25).\textsuperscript{53}

Redecoration activity was stimulated by the building's
heating system which deposited a film of black dust on all nearby surfaces. Every room was heated by a coal-burning stove or stoves vented through pipes to one of the six chimneys. The chimneys were regularly cleared of soot and the stovepipes were taken down, cleaned and reinstalled twice or more yearly. The patchwork effect of pipe holes created as new stoves were installed and old holes enlarged, plastered or papered over increased the scars already produced by coal-burning fires and pipe cleaning. From 1855 further disruption in the original fabric of the building was caused by a second pipe system introduced for gas lighting.

In December 1854, a year after the Charlottetown Gas Light Company was incorporated, the Island Government authorized the installation of gas light in five rooms of the building, namely, the Assembly, Library, Court House, Hall and Keeper's room. Gas pipes were run underground through the outer wall to the cellar, thence to the specified rooms. Fittings were installed by the gas company and by James Millner, junior, who since undertaking the original plumbing and brazier's work with his father had been to California where he learned the gas-fitting business. After Millner left for New Zealand in 1859 the Act incorporating the Gas Light Company was amended to enable it to supply gas fittings on a rental basis. Gas was extended to the public offices in 1857 and 1858 and in 1859 was installed in the Council Chamber. The Argand burner bracketed to the wall in sets of three was widely used for the public offices. The Council Chamber had "2 rings fitted complete with tin and iron pipe," spirals which probably supported Argand burners and were known as the "Astral Lamp." Three-light and two-light chandeliers respectively were hung in the upstairs (second floor?) hall.
The furnishing of the Colonial Building in the 1850s and 1860s as in no other era exhibited products of Island industry and craftsmanship. Self-government and prosperity produced a new self-confidence in the Island community which was manifest in the growth and promotion of "home manufacturing." As small enterprises cropped up right across the Island, newspapers were punctuated with advertisements bragging of the superior quality of various home products from furniture, cloth, leather and watches to stoves, fire and garden engines and hats and caps. Because it was an important focus for Government patronage, the Colonial Building inevitably became the showplace for many of these Island artifacts. Charles Dogherty and Mark Butcher the two principle furniture suppliers for the building in these decades were in the mainstream of the home manufacture movement. Both had large factories in Charlottetown where with trained apprentices they produced wood, brass and iron turning products of all descriptions. Butcher also imported furniture but the manufacturing side of his business eventually surpassed Dogherty's and made greater use of Island wood such as birch and maple. Among the articles they supplied were footstools, tables, desks, chairs, mahogany wire blinds with brass sheaves, despatch boxes and fire screens (see App. F). Clock suppliers, John Trenaman and Alfred Purchase both operated their own clock and watchmaking business in Charlottetown. Stoves were an exception to the home made trend, for apart from those manufactured at George Birnie's Phoenix Foundry, most stoves were cheaply imported, with the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty, from the United States. By the fall of 1864 when the Colonial Building opened its portals to the historic Charlottetown Conference, Islanders had every reason to be proud of their Legislative
building but not of its environs. The statesmen from Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime colonies arriving in Charlottetown to discuss Confederation sailed up Hillsborough River to a barren view of the site of their deliberations. Except for a green oasis around St. Paul's church (Fig. 24) not a tree, shrub or fence adorned the whole area of Queen Square (Figs. 27 and 28) around the Colonial Building, the round market and old Court House, now City Hall-Post Office. Charlottetown, with its population of 6,000 was mainly comprised of wooden shops and houses and it was to the rarity of stone structures that one observer laconically attributed this lack of landscaping. "While there is only one imported stone building," wrote C. Birch Bagster in 1861, "it would be a pity to give design and ornament to its approaches; the Island cannot afford to hide a single stone by foliage, the visitor must have a clear road and no favor to see it all."64 From the early 1860s debate on the location of a new market had shown concern over the shabby appearance of Queen Square caused by the debris from the twice weekly market. Reform leader George Coles compared this environment with that of other legislative buildings, seconding Premier J.H. Gray's opinion that the square should be put into "as park-like condition as possible:"65

The market should not be so immediately contiguous to the Colonial Building. It was disgraceful to the City that a stranger wishing to visit the building should have to wade to it through the accumulated mud and filth of a public market. In Halifax, Albany and other places, the Halls of Legislation and Governmental Offices are surrounded by iron railings and kept in an ornamental condition; and the same should be the case with Queen
Not until after the Confederation meetings was an attempt made to translate rhetoric into action. The majority of Island legislators agreed with Assembly member Macaulay's opinion that "It is our duty, before we appropriate money for ornamental pleasure grounds, to provide for objects of utility."67

No one foresaw that Prince Edward Island and the Legislative Council of the Colonial Building in particular would earn the title of "birthplace of Canadian Confederation" when the Island colony lethargically agreed to host a meeting on Maritime union in September 1864. An eight man delegation from the Canadian Coalition Government sought participation in the Maritime conference to present their scheme for a general federation of all the British North American colonies. Since Maritime union had never been really popular in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or the Island, the Maritimers quickly shelved their own discussions to hear Canadian views on federal union. After six days of closed meetings in the Legislative Council chamber and a whirlwind of social activities at the Colonial Building and elsewhere delegates were persuaded to promote a federal union of all the British North American colonies as the most practical way of achieving trade, defence and other common objectives while preserving a degree of local independence. The general outline of the future Canadian constitution presented at the Charlottetown meetings was later refined and formalized at Quebec and London. By virtue of their discussions in the Legislative Council Chamber of the Colonial Building 23 leading statesmen (Fig. 29) dedicated themselves to the building of a nation.68

A picture of the stage of these historic discussions may be pieced together from the foregoing study. There were
no changes made in the Legislative Council room in the 17 years since construction. Located at the west end of the second floor the room was entered by folding panelled doors. The spacious chamber spanned the width of the building and rose the height of two storeys to a graceful arched ceiling adorned with a plaster oval centerpiece and plaster panel moldings and corner ornaments. Fluted ionic columns supported a narrow gallery on three sides of the room which was entered from the third floor. An oak grained rail and banisters enclosed the balcony while a similar balustrade below separated the entrance from the Chamber proper. Six large double hung windows at second storey level and corresponding small windows in the balcony, all with panelled framed and molded inside shutters (dead), bathed the room with natural light. Two hanging gilded gaseliers provided evening illumination. A wide panelled arch supported by fluted pilasters with ionic capitals created a graceful recessed west wall area which probably enclosed the Council throne located between the doors leading to two rooms in the wing. The throne, built by Wright, Smith and Wright, the original carpenters and joiners, and draped by upholsterer Joseph Dodd, was painted and grained in satinwood. At opposite sides of the east wall two black marble mantlepieces abutted chimneys to which Franklin stoves were connected; a third stove was vented to one of the chimneys from the balcony. The walls and woodwork had been freshly painted in August 1864; the colour scheme is not documented but it appears to have been the general practise to flat paint the walls and oil paint woodwork in a contrasting colour. Originally, the doors of the Council chamber were grained in satinwood to match the throne. Brown holland blinds as well as curtains of unspecified material, decorated the windows and area carpets were laid on the floor. A large press with a cornice
was the only recorded piece of furniture (see App. F) added to the original tables and chairs. Besides an Alfred Purchase clock provided for the Council in 1863, there is no evidence regarding other wall fixtures. Since there were only 13 members of the Legislative Council, tables and chairs would have been moved from other rooms to accommodate the 23 delegates to the Charlottetown conference.

The public ball and banquet given at the Colonial Building on Thursday, 8 September, in honor of the colonial politicians assembled to consider the question of union was in the self-congratulatory words of the Examiner "the most brilliant Fête that has ever occurred in Charlottetown."

"The Provincial Building," the newspaper continued, "teemed with more festive life than it ever did before." Most of the first and second floor rooms were used to host the event. The Lieutenant Governor's office on the first floor was set apart as the robing room. The Council Chamber was transformed from conference centre to reception and drawing room. The Assembly room, superbly decorated with evergreens and flags served as the ball room. The canopy overhanging the Speaker's throne was ornamented by a canvas on which were painted the arms and motto of the Island executed by artist George W. Millner. Mirrors erected at both ends of the ball room reflected vases of fresh flowers placed nearby and the most brilliant illuminations that Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of the Gas Works could supply. Two local city bands set up in the balcony provided uninterrupted music. The Legislative Library "was always filled" for it served as refreshment room dispensing abundant quantities of tea, coffee, sherry, claret and champagne. To climax the occasion, the Supreme Court on the first floor became the scene of an epicurean supper comprizing "substantial rounds of beef, splendid hams, salmon, lobster salad, oysters prepared in every shape and style, all the different kinds
of fowl which the season and market could afford - all vegetable delicacies peculiar to the season - pastry in all forms - fruits in almost every variety - wines of the choicest vintage."^80

The sense of pride in their own government which prompted the Islanders to give a ball and banquet "that would do honour to the Colony"^81 was the same sentiment that motivated their prolonged resistance to Confederation. Although the Dominion of Canada was formed in July 1867, Prince Edward Island joined the union only six years later and then because economic adversity made union inevitable. Prince Edward Islanders had travelled far along the route of political reform and social advance in the 1850s and 1860s; they had achieved self-government, adopted universal male suffrage, inaugurated free education and began to extricate themselves from the incubus of the absentee proprietors by the purchase of lands. They were proud of these accomplishments and not yet ready to share autonomy with a powerful government at Ottawa. Diminution of the power of the local legislature was a weighty argument against Confederation. Most Islanders were of the opinion that within Canada the Island would be dependent and virtually powerless, that they would lose their self-respect as a separate community. This view was pointedly expressed by the editor of the Summerside Progress who observed that Confederation would result in "a not very distant political annihilation and insignificance for Prince Edward Island, and a consequent crushing out of all enterprise and individuality of its people."^83 "What," romanticized Assembly member Peter Sinclair, "is dearer to a man than his country and its institutions?"^84

While Island political independence visually symbolized in the Colonial Building was thus being vigorously defended between 1866 and 1873, the architectural uniqueness of the
building as the single architect-designed stone building in Charlottetown was welcomely assaulted. Increased population, greater wealth and natural disaster combined to improve building standards in these years. After the great fire of 1866 destroyed over 100 buildings in the four block radius bounded by Water, Pownal, Dorchester and Great George Streets, commercial and public buildings were more frequently built in brick or stone. Many buildings were made of native brick; the 1861 census recorded 9 brick kilns in operation on the Island. In contrast to the scene of twenty years earlier when Charlottetown inhabitant Isaac Smith was the only person claiming the occupation of architect, now at least four architects were busy in the town — David Stirling, William Critchlow Harris, Thomas Alley and John Corbett. Among the buildings they erected in these years were the Bank of Prince Edward Island (1868), the Union Bank Building (Alley, 1873), YMCA Building (1873), Notre Dame Convent (Corbett, 1872), Welsh and Owens (corner Queen & King), (Corbett, 1873); and the Bishop's Palace (Corbett, 1873). In an 1873 article in the Halifax Reporter a recent visitor to Charlottetown praised these new buildings, writing "a very decided improvement has been made in the architecture of Charlottetown, and today some of the most substantial and handsome buildings in the Dominion are to be seen in that city." While the business part of the city received new landmarks, commodious frame houses were being built north of the town, pushing it further into the common.

Improvements in the city streets and squares paralleled the advancement in architecture. The City Council improved street crossings and macadamized some streets. Local citizens sowed grass and planted trees on Hillsborough Square and a year after the Charlottetown conference, the Island Government built a rail fence around Queen Square.
(Figs. 32-4) and made some attempt at ornamenting the area. Dr. Young, who for years had been renowned for tasteful grounds around his own residence, was called upon to superintend planting the north side of the square with fir, beech, birch and maple trees. When a new wooden rectangular market was completed on the far west side of Queen Square in 1867 (Fig. 35), the 44 year old round market, just 22 feet north of the Provincial Building was removed. Cows from the market uprooted most of the trees planted in 1865 and although more were planted in 1867, they incurred a similar fate. Benches were placed on Queen Square about this time (Fig. 34) and a system of paths layed out as shown in Arthur Newberry's new plan of Charlottetown 1869 (Fig. 36). Construction of new public buildings would postpone greater landscaping efforts on Queen Square until the 1880s.

By 1869 the volume of public business had overtaxed the existing facilities provided by the Colonial Building. The second floor Customs offices were always overflowing with people waiting their turn to have vessels entered or cleared; the land office couldn't hold a table sufficiently large to open a plan upon and, lately, trials in the Supreme Court had to be closed to the public due to poor ventilation and inadequate accommodation. Records had not only outgrown storage space; considering the great devastation of recent fires in the town, the original fire-proofs were no longer felt to be adequate to protect public records and securities. Since the Post Office service was cramped in its quarters in the old Court House, the case was strong for additional accommodation. In April 1869 the Assembly and Legislative Council passed an Act to raise the sum of £5,000 "in the erection of additional Public Buildings in Charlottetown, in connection with the present Public Building, or detached therefrom, if deemed proper."
The two alternatives for providing additional public accommodation, 1) adding a wing to the Provincial Building and 2) building a separate structure, were considered by the cabinet during the summer of 1869. In its debates the Legislative Council showed a strong bias against building a wing on the Colonial Building not only because of the difficulty of attaching a new building to an old one but also since an addition would destroy the appearance of the latter. Halifax architect, David Stirling, soon to move to Charlottetown to go into partnership with W.C. Harris, was engaged to draw plans both of an addition to the Colonial Building and a separate building and to make a comparative cost analysis of the two. His investigation revealed a separate building would be about half the cost of an addition since the former could use Island-made brick (to be covered with mastic) and the latter would require more costly freestone from Pictou quarries. To take advantage of lower costs and promote native industry the Government opted for the separate structure. Despite objections from City Council the Assembly unanimously adopted Queen Square as the location. During summer 1870 work began on the new public building which would face south on a site in line with and half way between the Colonial Building and new Market House.

The new Court House and Post Office (Fig. 37) completed in October 1872 took considerable pressure off the facilities of the Colonial Building. Altogether six offices were removed from the building - the Supreme Court, Insolvent Court, Prothonotary's office, Land office, Registry office and Judge's chambers. The resulting rearrangement of space is not totally clear. The most crowded offices, Customs and Excise, were resituated in the former Supreme Court rooms. A Board of Works constituted in 1869 may have occupied the former Land
or Registry office. The remaining empty offices may simply have accommodated assistants in the overcrowded Treasurer's and Provincial Secretary's offices.

When railroad debts finally forced the Island to join the Dominion of Canada in 1873, the division of powers between federal and provincial governments forecast more office changes in the Colonial Building. To house federal offices, the Dominion Government, by the terms of union, agreed to purchase the newly erected Court House and Post Office, with a space of land surrounding it. However, instead of moving the Supreme Court back to the Provincial Building and immediately switching offices to the appropriate building, an agreement was reached to continue the common occupation of the two buildings by Provincial and Dominion offices until the Island built a new Law Courts Building. For three years, 1873-6, the Dominion building housed the provincial Prothonotary, Land and Registry offices and the Supreme Court facilities while Province House accommodated the Dominion Governments' Customs, Excise and Audit offices and Savings Bank.

Confederation spelled the end of an era for the Colonial Building. By 1873, the building had lost the political, social and architectural singularity it enjoyed in the heyday of the self-governing Island colony. It would never again be the single focus of Prince Edward Island's public administration and Courts. Its beloved government institutions, the Assembly and Legislative Council, were retained after Confederation but seemed diminished in status. The July 1873 banquet and ball in honour of Lord and Lady Dufferin the Canadian Governor-General and his wife, was the last lavish social occasion at the building as new hotels usurped this role. Many new stone structures in Charlottetown equalled the architectural merit of the Colonial Building and rivalled its technology. In the late
19th and early 20th centuries the story of the Provincial Building would be one of adaption to this altered political status, technological change and municipal progress.
Province Building in the early years of Confederation, 1873-1914

On July 1, 1880 black crepe adorned the doors of Province House. As the editor of the *Patriot* explained the crepe represented Islanders' feeling of sorrow for their lost independence and grievous disappointment at the results of confederation. In the thirty years before union Prince Edward Island experienced a period of uninterrupted political growth and economic expansion. The population doubled every thirty years, revenues every twelve and there was little debt. After union, the building of wooden ships, which had reached its peak in the 1860s, declined, the population steadily decreased, trade disappeared and the debt mounted. The change of fortune was easily blamed on unsatisfactory terms of union and centrally biased national tariff and transportation policies. The Island government was placed in a particularly difficult position for unlike the other provinces it had no crown lands, no means of raising revenue by industry or mineral resources and a decreasing tax base. To remedy economic difficulties both Conservative and Liberal governments in the 1880s and 1890s pursued the dual strategy of seeking federal compensation and enforcing provincial restraint. The policy of economy combined with the reduced power of the Island government after Confederation produced cutbacks in the government and public service reducing the number and use of public offices in Province House until the turn of the century. While retrenchment in spending also minimized
repairs and structural changes, technological change and the
development of municipal services led to the complete
revision of the plumbing, heating and lighting arrangements
of Province House by 1914.

Accusations of favoritism in the Board of Works and
the more limited responsibilities of the Provincial
government resulting from the division of powers with Ottawa
prompted a reorganization of Prince Edward Island government
departments in 1876. The public service act of 1876
abolished the Board of Works and the Office of Road
Correspondent and created a new Department of Public Works
rendered accountable by making its head or Commissioner a
member of the cabinet. The public service was streamlined
by reducing the staff of the Registry office from six to
four, having one instead of two auditors and amalgamating
the offices of Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer
under the name Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. The practise
of having three department heads in cabinet was legalized by
provisions requiring the Commissioner of Public Works, the
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and the Attorney General and
Commissioner of Crown Lands to be members of the provincial
administration.³

Province House gained office space by these reforms
which was further increased with the move of the federal
customs office, audit (inland revenue) office and Savings
Bank to the Dominion Building in the spring of 1876. Since
all the provincial offices housed in the Dominion building
were removed to the new Law Courts Building in 1876 (Figs.
38 and 39) available provincial building accommodation
nearly doubled. The land office was moved back to the
provincial building in 1877 but the Registry office remained
in the Court House.⁴ Based on these moves and the line-up
of public servants according to the 1876 act the government
officers accommodated in the Provincial Building were the
Commissioner of Crown Lands, his assistant and as many copying clerks as necessary, the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, two assistants and one clerk, Commissioner of Public Works and Secretary, Provincial Auditor, Attorney General and Clerk of the Executive Council. Offices for the Lieutenant Governor and keeper were continued and from 1873 when County Courts of Judicature were established in the Island, the Clerk of the County Court of Queen's County also occupied a room in the Provincial building. A Superintendent of Education appointed under the public schools act of 1877 probably had an office in the building, although there is no record for such before 1900.5

Extant records suggest only one physical change was made in the Provincial Building following the 1876 departmental re-organization and federal office removal. The 1876 report of the Department of Public Works stated the government intended to fit up the former customs office at the east end of the first floor for the Department of Crown and Public Lands. In 1877 a 10 x 10 x 14 ft. high fireproof closet was removed from the Land office in the Law Courts building to Province House.6 Whether this vault was located on the north or east side of the east wing is unknown. With one exception evidence for the precise location of the various departments is also missing. It is known the clerk of the Executive Council and Assistant Provincial Secretary had an office on the southwest side of the second floor corridor between the Legislative Council chamber and the Library.7

Retrenchments in the civil service begun by the 1876 act were continued by other legislation over the next thirty years. An 1879 act reduced public servant salaries and consolidated six offices into three by amalgamating the position of Assistant Provincial Secretary and Assistant
Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands and Clerk of the Executive Council with Provincial Auditor. In 1894 the salaries of the three department heads - Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Works, and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands - were reduced by $100. A 1904 act officially made the Clerk of the Executive Council part of the office of Provincial Secretary-Treasurer regularizing what in fact had been the practise for several years. After the Commissioner of Public Lands portfolio was dropped and a department of agriculture constituted in 1897 expansion in the public service was avoided by making the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer also Commissioner of Agriculture.8 For a while a general effect of the zero public service growth was to ease use of Province House facilities, a conclusion supported by the accommodation of both the Department of Agriculture and registry office at the east end of the building after the land office was abolished.

The existence of a separate land and registry office until 1897 was a unique feature of Island government born of the old land tenure problem. Over 300,000 acres of land were still in the ownership of absentee proprietors at confederation and an important clause of the union agreement was the guarantee of an $800,000 loan by the Dominion government enabling the province to settle the contentious land question. Once the Land Commission hearings of 1875 had fixed prices for the estates and the provincial government had purchased the properties, the land office administered their resale to the tenants. Payments on account of land, usually made over a period of time involved a massive amount of clerical work. The office was frequently in the news. Public servants were alleged to have covered up default in payments and in 1891 investigations followed accusations of mismanagement.9
Between 1875 and 1895 a total of $600,000 was received from the sale of lands making the land office the largest source of provincial revenue for this period. After the last estate bought out under the act of 1875 was purchased in 1895 the raison d'être of the land office disappeared and the remaining accounts of that department were undertaken by a new combined office of Register of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, a change which prompted the removal of the Registry office from the Court House to the provincial building.

The 1897 act constituting the Department of Agriculture and combining the land and registry offices was not put into operation until 1901 and in the four intervening years the east end of the first floor was renovated for its new occupants. During the summer of 1898 the Island government secured no less than four sets of drawings and plans for construction of vaults and internal changes in the eastern wing. The four architects, mentioned in the Executive Council minutes were W.C. Harris, Henry Lowe, R.P. Lemay and C.B. Chappell. None of their plans have been found and whose plans were finally accepted is unknown. The cabinet authorized tenders to be called for the construction of the vault in September 1898 and the contract was awarded to Charles Yeo. In March 1899 the Morning Guardian reported two new vaults were being built at Province House "to be used in connection with the Dept. of Agriculture which department will take the place of the Land Office about to go out of existence." According to the article vault doors were ordered from Toronto and the work was to be finished in June. A 1900 photo (Fig. 40) showing replacement of the east wing door by a window would indicate the vaults were placed in the two original judge's rooms in the east wing. Renovations apparently continued as late as June 1903 when it was reported "the interior of the land
office has been renovated and painted in excellent style, making it one of the "finest" offices in the building. It is probable the partitioning of the old Supreme Court room dates from these renovations, the land and registry office occupying the L-shaped office shown in the present day plan (Fig. 41) and the Agriculture department the smaller rectangular room.

The Legislative Council as well as the public service became a victim of provincial efforts to reduce the outlay for administration during these years. Several attempts were made to abolish the Council from 1879. Some optimistic members of the legislature felt the savings incurred by abolition would actually extend to the maintenance of the Council Chamber and therefore accused the 1878 coalition government of repainting and carpeting the room when the council was supposed to be abolished. The most justifiable argument of the abolitionists was simply that the duties of the Legislature had so much decreased with union that a second chamber was no longer necessary. "It is entirely beyond the means of this Province," Premier Sullivan stated in 1881, "to maintain all the legislative machinery we possessed on entering the Confederation for the performance of the paltry little public business which has been left to the Provincial Legislature to transact." The Legislative Council was finally abolished in 1893 after a compromise was reached to continue a propertied franchise for half the Assembly effectively amalgamating the two bodies in a new Legislative Assembly.

After the abolition of the Council its room continued to serve as a meeting place for the cabinet and caucus and also accommodated two clerks who were furnished with desks at one end. Repainting and renovation of the chamber was considered in 1901 but not undertaken until 1903. Then, the President's chair was removed, walls and woodwork
repainted and accessories replaced. The Daily Patriot of 28 Dec. 1903 described the changes in detail:

The walls upstairs and down have been tinted in light terra cotta. The alcove of the ceiling is dark blue, and the centre a light blue, almost white. The molding between alcove and centre is painted a pleasing shade of blue. The base of the gallery has been finished in beautifully blended shades of buff and brown, the pillars in white and the crowns touched with gilding. As the canopy over the President's chair is no longer needed, it has been removed and more space thereby provided. The tables have been fitted with new coverings and the woodwork varnished. The bookcases have also been varnished. New curtains have been provided for the windows, new linoleum for the floors. The whole work has been very credibly done by Messrs. Stentiford and Trainor.21

A 1906 photo of the Council Chamber (Fig. 42) shows the contrasting shades of paint and the new curtains. A stove is also evident in this first view of the Chamber.

As a result of Island financial stringency in the early confederation years little more than regular maintenance appears to have been undertaken at Province House before the turn of the century. Public Works reports from 1878 to 1898 report an average annual expenditure on the building of around $1700 with three exceptions of amounts near $3000. Since only four out of 20 reports include a narrative statement on the building's condition it is difficult to determine how the $3000 amounts were spent. The 1878 public works report stated that the ashlar facing of the building was giving way and that a large outlay would be necessary to secure the wings and keystones of the arches.22 This work
was reprojected in 1879 and again in 1880. Accusing the government of letting public works decay to make a show of curtailing the expenditure, in April 1880 the Patriot observed some of the building's stones were rotten, its roof leaky, drainage defective and portions of the north side of the building uninhabitable. The roof was repaired in 1880 and, although there are no explanatory reports between then and 1891, $3000 spent in 1882 and again in 1884 may have involved restoration of the stone work. Opposition members of the legislature goaded the government during the session of 1886 for spending the "Magnificent sum" of $1500 on Province House when the walls and ceilings of the building were "perfectly wrecked." A notice in the Royal Gazette, 5 Dec. 1888, called for tenders for repairs of the Provincial Building but the total sum of $1433.98 spent there in 1889 does not suggest any significant work.

The most important work undertaken at Province House between 1873 and 1899 was the 1891 installation of a plumbing and sewerage system, a project whose total cost of $1575 added to regular maintenance costs accounted for the third large expenditure of this period. For years intermittent newspaper reports complained of the foul smelling vapors which ascended from the vaults at Province House but the provincial government refrained from improving its sanitary arrangements. Its neighbors the federal government and Law Courts buildings, on the other hand, had fairly modern facilities. The Dominion Building, which burned to the ground in 1884, was replaced by a second structure between 1885 and 1887 whose specifications called for flush water closets operated by rain water force pumped to an attic cistern with waterlines connected to several sinks, privies and the boiler house. The Provincial Law Courts Building on the other side of Province House had a
similarly operated boiler system\textsuperscript{30} so that its water closets could have been operated on this principle as well. Although the City of Charlottetown water system established in 1888 did not include a sewerage system, the Dominion Government used the extra water pressure to create a sewerage drain, apparently to the water front. The Provincial Government finally decided to take advantage of municipal and federal initiatives and in May 1891 authorized the preparation of plans and estimates "for the construction of a proper system of drainage to connect the Provincial Building and Law Courts with the Sewer system of the Dominion Building, including water closets, sinks and down pipes to connect and carry off the roof water."\textsuperscript{31} Chappell and Phillips, city architects, prepared the plans and following a call for tenders Lemuel W. Harris undertook the contract. During the months of June and July sewer pipe was laid around the Law Courts and Provincial Building to connect with the Dominion sewer at the corner of Queen Square school (southwest corner Great George & Richmond).\textsuperscript{32} The nature of the internal plumbing renovations was unrecorded. After a municipal sewerage system was completed in 1899 large plumbing expenses appear in the detailed public works accounts for 1903, indicating additions or adjustments to the 1891 arrangements. This work was executed by Messrs. Stanley, Shaw and Peardon.\textsuperscript{33}

To some observers the Liberal governments of the 1880s had as bad a track record as their Conservative predecessors of the 1880s for keeping the building clean. In an 1899 brief the \textit{Prince Edward Island Magazine} declared:

\begin{quote}
Our Provincial Building is, as regards its interior, one of the shabbiest looking places that can be imagined. It is floored with flagstones, of which some are worn nearly through and others broken. It is dusty and
sadly in need of paint. The windows let in little light - just enough to show that the corridors are used as a storehouse for road machines and Government Paris Green. A musty political smell pervades all, .... Upon the staircase, in glass covered cabinets, stuffed owls and other native birds gaze fixedly down. When the Government finally puts aside an appropriation to clean up the building these wide eyed birds will surely blink with surprise.\[34\]

A view of the Legislative Assembly room at the turn of the century, the first interior photo of Province House so far discovered (Fig. 43), captures something of the solemn drab impression gained by the above writer. The woodwork of the windows, doors, railings, columns, desks, throne and canopy is all darkly stained. Round the room a patterned wallpaper dado with a reverse pattern border meets a mottled paper cut to imitate stone. Dark brocade draperies dress the windows and throne and the window blinds are drawn. The wall with gilt framed portraits of former Legislative speakers, the fringes on the throne steps and frett work embellishing the speaker's desk and the desks for the press reflect Victorian love of decorative detail as does the flowered carpet and embroidered chairs. A hanging gas lamp, gas pillars and gas wall brackets are all in evidence.

Despite continued economy in the size of the public service during the first decade of the 20th century,\[35\] growth of government activity spread departments over the building like weeds through a field. The first breakdown of Province House offices per department for the post confederation period appears in McAlpine's P.E.I. Directory for 1900 and 1904; according to this source the building contained one office each for the Education Department,
Agriculture Department, Registry of Deeds, Provincial Auditor, Assistant Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the County Court, two offices for the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer - one for the minister and the other for the Treasury clerk (from 1904 the income and land tax office) and three for the Public Works department allotted to the Commissioner, his Secretary, and the Government Engineer. By 1909 the same directory was listing six more offices in Province House, two offices for the Education Department, two for Agriculture, separate offices for the Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Crown Lands and three new offices for the Premier, the Lieutenant Governor and Judge of County Court Chambers. A Lieutenant Governor's office is documented before this time, but the 1909 list is the first record of a Premier's office in the Provincial Building.

The state of the Legislative Library at the turn of the century illustrates well the effect of increased government business. No longer was the Library just serving its original function as a combination library-conference room. Because librarian W.H. Crosskill was also Court Stenographer and Typewriter the main Library room was also used as Court Stenographer's office, Premier's correspondence office and general correspondence, typewriting and mimeographing room for all the departments. In 1902, for the first time since the building opened in 1848, bookcases were extended across the main library to accommodate the total collection of over 5000 volumes. The four rooms of the upper library which had once provided additional space were filled with old pamphlets, statutes, journals, charts and plans which only recently had begun to be sorted. To relieve the congestion created by extra library activities and increasing accessions Crosskill presented a memo to cabinet in 1903 suggesting the removal of the Library to the former
Legislative Council chamber. The advantages of this move, he argued, were that a private room could be provided in the wing for the Premier's dictating office, newspapers and sessional papers could be stored in the now useless Council gallery, there would be ample space for bookcases around the periphery of the room under the balcony and the chamber centre could be used as in the old library for presentations, meetings and other events. Crosskill presented diagrams suggesting either of two uses for the old Library room, figure 44, as Government meeting and caucus room with doors cut through the inside walls to the Clerk of the Council's office on the west and Clerk of Assembly's office to the east, and, figure 45, the Library as tax office with a room partitioned off for the auditors. Although the Cabinet rejected the Library move to the Council chamber, an outside factor soon provided an alternate solution to the Library space problem.

In the early 1900s the Legislative Library in the Provincial Building was not only used by government members and officials but by an increasing number of college students, school teachers and the general public. The Charlottetown Library Association was incorporated in 1888 for the purpose of founding a public library in the City of Charlottetown but the facilities afforded by its reading room were apparently inadequate. In 1900 the citizens of Charlottetown presented a brief to the cabinet asking for the free use of the Legislative Council Chamber for a Public Library. No action was taken until 1905 when Hon. Thomas Walker Dodd left $5000 towards establishing a public library. With the prompting of Crosskill the trustees of the Dodd Estate secured the agreement of the government to place cases and books in the Legislative Library until such time as a separate public library could be started. To provide space for the amalgamated libraries during 1905 the
rooms (3?) over the main library were converted into one large room, lighted, heated and connected to the main library by a stairway. Two smaller rooms (in the third storey) were also renovated and rearranged. The amalgamated library was opened to the public in February 1906. The Library report for that year stated that the Upper Library comprised three rooms - an unheated north room and, by deduction, two south rooms, one small and the other the large room over the main library. Since the Library was reported to have "five rooms on two flats" it is conjectured that the main Library may have been partitioned or a second room taken over on the second storey. Another room was appropriated for the Library in the third storey in 1907.

Clues to the location of several offices at the turn of the century occur in Crosskill's presentation on the Library. An important pitch of his relocation scheme was to show a benefit for other departments inconveniently situated or cramped for space. In 1903 the tax office and Provincial Auditor's office were located on the second floor in the two rooms on the northwest side of the corridor. Crosskill proposed they be removed to the Library, or, alternately, should the Library be used as a government meeting and caucus room the whole "Finance Department" move downstairs to the four offices on the southwest front then occupied by the keeper, Governor and Education Department. Specifically he proposed to place the tax office in the governor's room which had two vaults and was connected to the keeper's room by doors, a plan which would give the tax office needed space and vaults and "avoid the great traffic of country people etc. upstairs." There are no present day rooms on the southwest corridor with two vaults but vaults in the second and fourth offices from the southwest corner may suggest the Governor's office was either of these two.
A visual recapitulation of known locations for offices based on Crosskill's information is recreated in figures 46 and 47. Starting from the west side of the second floor (Fig. 46) the function of the rooms behind the Council Chamber is unrecorded; the Council Chamber served as government caucus room and for public receptions and presentations, the two rooms on the northwest side of the central staircase were occupied by the Provincial Auditor and the income and land tax offices and the two adjoining northeast rooms which opened into the Assembly served as anterooms for legislative members where they could converse and take a break from the proceedings. The north room in the east wing behind the Assembly was for the Speaker, the function of the other room there is undelineated. From the east working along the south wall there is the clerk's office with a door on the hall and another into the Assembly, the Library with a double door and two single doors on the hall and finally the office of the Assistant Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk of the Executive Council Arthur Newbery. Newbery's office did not open into the Library but had a door on the hall and one into the Council Chamber. In the ground floor plan (Fig. 47), the southwest front could have either of two arrangements depending which office with a vault the governor occupied - from the west a) the keeper's room, Governor's office and Education Department, or, b) Education Department, keeper's room and Governor's office. Since the most logical situation for the keeper's room is near the main entrance it is probable that the latter arrangement was the case. The agriculture and registry offices were located at the east end of the first floor leaving the remaining undelineated offices to be divided among the Public Works department, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Clerk of the County Court and, by 1909, Judge of the County Court and Premier.
By 1912 maintenance costs for Province House almost doubled from the decades of the 1880s and 1890s. The renovations of the period did not account for the increase; the installation of the east wing vaults and alteration of the land office, the adaptation of the plumbing to the Charlottetown sewer system, and the renovation of the Council Chamber and Library were all charged to capitol account. Repairs to the roof and plumbing in 1907 and 1908 amounted to $500 each year but the major increases were attributable to rises in the prices of coal and gas. Lighting and heating the building doubled in cost between 1905 and 1912.

Provincial restraint policies in the early decades of confederation undoubtedly had an influence in preventing the conversion of Province House to the steam heating and electric lighting systems prevalent in most other large Charlottetown buildings since the 1880s. Several readjustments in the provincial subsidy improved the financial position of the Island government by 1912 enabling it to replace the worn and outmoded systems of its Legislative Building. Bruce Stewart and Company installed a steam heating plant in 1912-13. The following year the provincial building was wired and electric lights fitted by W.P. Douall. The subsequent costs for lighting were actually lower than the gas system but increased coal was needed to generate the steam plant forcing the cost of heating still higher.

While Prince Edward Island's adaptation to diminished political and economic independence as a province of Canada was thus producing its effect in the lighter use and maintenance of Province House, during the same 1873-1914 period municipal growth had a direct impact on the landscaping of the building site. Francis Bacon's precept that "men come to build stately before to garden finely"
aptly described the evolution of Charlottetown. With few exceptions city and provincial legislators and the general public long ignored the unattractive dust-mud scene of city streets and squares; only when building burgeoned in the late 19th century and after Queen Square was lumbered up with government structures did popular concern emerge for trees and green open spaces. A result of the belated aesthetic awareness was the transformation of the ragged grounds of Queen Square into a beautiful public garden.
The Development of the Queen Square Gardens

While the total population of Prince Edward Island decreased from 1881 to 1921 that of Charlottetown showed a small net gain. The population of the capital increased from less than 7,000 in 1871, to 12,000 in 1894, then levelled off at 10,814 in 1921. Building activity was encouraged by the slow urban drift. The thirty years after confederation saw the construction of two city hospitals, the new city hall and Prince of Wales College, three public schools, several churches including a new stone St. Dunstan's cathedral and St. Paul's and handsome residences in Upper Prince Street, St. Peter's and Brighton Roads. During these years the concentration of business activity near the wharves began to shift to the upper portions of Queen Street and upper Great George Street (now University Avenue) while many of the traditional one and two storey shops were replaced by three storey structures (see Fig. 39). Fires prompted much of the rebuilding in the central core for although the city was equipped with the latest steam fire engines it had no waterworks until 1887 with the result that large areas of the city were destroyed in 1879, 1883 and 1884. After the 1884 holocaust the south side of Queen Square from Stamper's corner (corner Queen and Richmond) to Queen Square School, as well as the Dominion Building adjacent to Province House, had to be completely rebuilt. The wide sweep of this fire renewed agitation for a city water system and drew attention to the benefit of planting trees to prevent the spread of fire. Popular concern for fire
prevention now emerged with a growing interest in the appearance of the city to produce a sympathetic atmosphere favorable to the creation of a public garden.

In the spring of 1884 two local newspapers started editorial campaigns for civic improvement making tree-planting or arbor culture their theme. The message of the Daily Patriot and Examiner was that trees had both an aesthetic and practical use - not only would they enhance the appearance of the streets and squares, they would afford relief from the standing dust nuisance and act as a barrier to the spread of fire. The Daily Patriot suggested the task of tree-planting might be taken up in either of two ways: the formation of a Tree Club having for its object the gradual planting of the streets and squares or the establishment of an Arbor Day, as in the Province of Quebec, when trees are set out in such places as required. In fact, both these ideas of a Tree Club and an Arbor Day soon became the organizational tool of a citizen's movement to improve Queen Square.

The late nineteenth century transformation of Queen Square from a waste of foot paths interspersed with ragged unkept grass plots to a beautiful public garden began as people's movement for the planting of trees. During the first week of May 1884, a group of interested individuals including local MPPs and businessmen met to consider the desirability of having the town planted and the course of action to pursue. As a result of these preliminary discussions a public meeting was held on 14 May 1884 at which the Charlottetown Arbor Society was formed. The society's object, the planting of the squares and streets of the city with trees, was to be carried out by setting aside one day in each year for tree planting. Any person who planted one or more trees in a public square or paid an annual fee of one dollar could become a member of the
society. In addition to the usual officers, an Executive Committee of five was entrusted with defining and publicizing the description of trees and methods of planting. May 24 was named as Arbor Day for 1884 and the concurrence of City Council having been received, Queen Square, Hillsborough Square, King Square, Rochfort Square and Lower Great George Street were designated for attention on that day. The implementation of the program was carried out by a special committee for each square under the guidance of a planner. The composition of the Queen Square Committee indicated that the arbor movement was supported by the most prominent citizens of Charlottetown and all levels of government. Among the 18 members of the committee were Premier Sullivan, M.P.s L.H. Davies and Donald Ferguson, Mayor Hooper and Architect David Stirling. The secretary of the Queen Square Committee and planner of the square was Assistant Provincial Secretary Arthur Newbery. Newbery (Fig. 48) was a gardener by hobby and although he appears to have had no formal training as a landscape architect he may have gained an appreciation for gardens during childhood years spent in Sienna, Italy. He was educated at Prince of Wales College and entered a long civil service career immediately thereafter. His 1869 plan of Charlottetown suggests he was a skilled draftsman and shows a predilection for landscape design in an axial arrangement of footpaths on Queen Square, probably more imaginative than real. By the 1880s Newbery's office in Province House faced on such scrappy ground that he determined to make his design for Queen Square more than just a guide for tree planting. Within weeks he had persuaded the special committee for planting trees on Queen Square to expand their goal to the development of a public garden.

Queen Square was laid out in two distinct stages over a
four year period. Public tree planting on the 24 May 1884 began the first stage. According to Newbery's directions 20 ft. distances were measured off at the edges and within the square, and numbered stakes were placed where each tree was to be planted. Prospective planters were issued tickets and instructed to plant trees at the stake bearing the corresponding number. Local newspapers published regulations regarding the size and type of trees and methods of planting, and citizens were urged to purchase trees at the market well in advance. Despite the damp and showery weather on Saturday, 24 May, hundreds of citizens turned out at the different squares to participate in Charlottetown's first Arbor Day. At day's end, 135 trees of eleven different varieties had been planted on Queen Square.

Newbery quickly harnessed the enthusiasm over the achievements of Arbor Day to push for further improvements. On 28 May the Queen Square Committee met to consider means of raising funds for further beautifying the square by laying off and edging the walks, planting flowers and staking the trees. A decision was made to memorialize the dominion and local governments and the City Council for grants and to canvass individuals for subscriptions. The popular consensus was that Queen Square grounds should be made equal to the public gardens in Halifax and, to this end, Newbery was authorized to secure the services of a competent person to take charge of the square.

In June 1884, Newbery was in Halifax interviewing candidates for the position of gardener in Charlottetown. George Fletcher, a landscape gardener four years out from England, won the competition and returned to the Island immediately to lay off the walks and grass plots and to plant flower beds. The Daily Patriot, piqued that a foreigner had been chosen to take charge of the intended
public garden complained that the introduction of flower beds was "overdoing it" but later relented when a mass of bloom appeared in late July.\textsuperscript{14} As part of the improvements the same year the Provincial Government spent $316.78 to put the wood fence and gates in order around Province House and the Court House.\textsuperscript{15}

Landscaping in the federal portion of the square was made impossible by the February fire which had completely gutted the Dominion Building. The ruins were demolished in August and the area subsequently enclosed by a huge board fence, described by one muse as "only a little less in height than the walls of ancient Jericho.\textsuperscript{16} Once rebuilding had begun, Newbery met with officials of the Public Works Department in Ottawa to persuade them to ornament and maintain the federal grounds after construction was completed.\textsuperscript{17}

In the interval the provincially owned sector of Queen Square continued to be improved and maintained by the Queen Square Committee of the Charlottetown Arbor Society. A glass house and heating apparatus was obtained for keeping and growing plants in the spring of 1885, and the following year the paths outside Queen Square between the fence and trees were ash macadamized.\textsuperscript{18} These efforts were publicly commended in the Major's Report of 1885 which particularly praised Newbery for "his untiring efforts in making the principal public square in the City a pleasant resort for both young and old."\textsuperscript{19} The same year a "Rambler" visiting Charlottetown wrote in the St. John Globe that "that desert waste known as Queen Square...has been converted into a thing of beauty - a veritable oasis.\textsuperscript{20}

When the scaffolding was torn down from the new Post Office and Dominion Building, named the Cabot Building, in August 1886, newspapers began to call for landscaping of the remainder of the square. As the summer of 1887 approached
without any sign of activity, the *Patriot* indignantly editorialized that the "neglected and delapitated condition" of the federal grounds was "a disgrace to any government and insulting to a civilized community." At length architects Stirling and Harris received permission to lay out the remainder of the square and work commenced in June 1887. In his letter of instructions Chief Dominion Architect Thomas Fuller ruled out flower beds and only sanctioned levelling, turfing and making proper pathways to entrances. This ruling was not strictly observed, however, for flower beds appear in contemporary photos of the area a year after it was laid out.

Whether there was a master plan for the landscaping of Queen Square is not known since no original drawings of the period have been discovered. A division in planning as well as in administration could be inferred from the two stage layout of the square. What is more likely is that there was consultation between Newbery and architects Stirling and Harris with the intention of integrating the two areas. The general disposition of parts which can be reconstructed from contemporary photos (Fig. 49) certainly suggests some effort to conceptualize the whole. The landscape gardening idiom predominated with Italinate overtones in the attempt to organize space. The strong east-wing sight line created by the central row of three public buildings was repeated in parallel footpaths and treelines on the north and south edges of the square. Province House, the centerpiece of the square, was highlighted by sharp diagonals from the north corners crossing in front of the portico and by an oval arrangement of footpaths which also tied the north and south spaces together. But the layout was not crisply geometric. The diagonals were not repeated on the south side of the square and the soft way lines associated with the "natural" landscape school would have horrified adherents of the
formal garden.

In the process of converting Queen Square into an area of quiet, peaceful, soul-refreshing scenery, Newbery fully utilized the fashionable eclecticism of the picturesque mode (Figs. 50-2). With the exception of double belts of trees lining avenues on the north and south perimeters and the north diagonals, trees were scattered or clumped for effect. According to the gardenseque precepts of J.C. Loudon and later A.J. Downing, garden components were emphasized over design. The carpetbedder's art punctuated the square, evincing the rich floral displays demanded by popular taste - on the southeast square a broad interpretation of Hogarth's line of beauty or "s" curve, stars within circular beds facing the entrance portico of Province House, and on the north side a circular bed containing at one time the maxim "Long live the King and Queen" (Figs. 53 and 54). Various set outs, post-and-wire fencing and wooden seats create a spotty appearance to the modern eye but were important features of the specimen emphasis in landscape gardening.

The picturesque layout of Queen Square was favourably reviewed in the Boston Globe in an article praising its variety of form yet restraint of colour. The critic commented ecstatically:

One of the finest bits of landscape gardening can be seen in Queen Square. It is the work of a young artist, Mr. Arthur Newbery, whose office looked upon the barren waste until with his own exertion he reclaimed the desert and gave to the City a more beautiful garden than any publicly supported in all the Dominion. Mrs. Schuyler Van Ransellaer, who condemned the geometrical monotony of form and glare of colour in our American gardens, would rejoice
in the artistic perfection of this unassuming work. 24

Locally, newspapers basked in the flow of visitor's admiration of the tasteful, pleasant grounds of Queen Square. 25 Within three years the environs of Province House had become a major tourist attraction.

Two adornments added to the square in the decade 1885 to 1895 enhanced the eclectic Victorian character of the Queen Square Gardens. In July 1889 a fountain was installed on the south square between the Dominion Building and Province House nearly identical to that which had adorned Parliament Hill in Ottawa before 1886. The fountain (Fig. 55) which was designed by Arthur Newbery had an oblong-shaped basin relieved by curved extensions from its sides. Its dimensions were 59 ft. x 40 ft. with a depth of water about 18 inches. A four inch clay bottom was covered with broken grey stone and sprinkled with marble chips for brightening. There was one main centre jet fed by a one inch pipe and a pair of spray jets in the centres of the two end curves. 26

A band stand was erected on Queen Square in 1895 after interested Citizens organized a successful round of benefit concerts by local theatre and music groups. The hexagonal wooden band stand (Figs. 56-8) was built by Messrs. Parkman and Crabble northeast of the Cabot Building in July. 27 Regular summer evening band concerts increased the popularity of the gardens as a resort and were featured in travel literature for the next 50 years.

The presence of the fountain which emphasized the ugly board fence surrounding the Dominion Building and prompted agitation for its replacement. "The first thing that attracts the admirer of this magnificence," said the Patriot of the fountain, "is the delapidated, unpainted and disreputable fence by which it is surrounded." 28 Action
was initially delayed because plans for an iron fence drawn by W.C. Harris were considered too elaborate. Bureaucratic discussion continued for two years before Messrs. McKinnon and McLean of Charlottetown were awarded the tender to build an iron fence; the work was finally completed in 1891 (see Fig. 59). The much sought after fence lasted only a decade. By 1901 it was considered in such bad state of repair that over two-thirds of it was removed.

Despite frequent complaints, the barnyard-like rail fence originally built around the provincial portion of the square in 1865 remained standing until 1899. Its removal so enhanced the square that the Daily Patriot could not resist indulging in some explanations for its longevity. The editorial of 12 September 1899 read:

> For years objections were raised to removing the unsightly tumble-down fence which disfigured Queen Square. If the fence were removed the cows would destroy the grass plots, the flower beds would be ruined; no one could tell what would happen to the trees, and it was doubtful whether even the public buildings would escape damage if deprived of the protection of that hideous fence.

> Well, the fence has been removed and none of the anticipated evils have come to pass. The grass, the flowers, the trees and buildings are all right. The appearance of the square is greatly improved and the pretty gardens look far better.

Development of the square was accompanied by calls for improved lighting both for security and show. The first lighting arrangements consisted of gas lamps - two at the south front of Province House, two at the south front of the Dominion building and one each to the north of these
buildings. (There is no record of lighting near the Court House). Electric lights were introduced in Charlottetown in 1885 but it was not until three years later that the electric lights were mounted in Queen Square to show off the flower beds. In August 1888, four lights used in addition to the gas lighting and situated one in each quarter of the square (Fig. 62) were connected to the shop circuit and lighted until 10:30 p.m. The gas lamps outside the Cabot Building were electrified in 1902 and by 1910 pillars with three globes each had replaced the old posts. New gas fixtures erected outside Province House about 1899 were not replaced by electric lights until the building was wired for electricity in 1914.

In November 1901 the Local History and Antiquarian Society of Prince Edward Island unveiled a cannon in front of Province House which was alleged to have been used in the defence of Louisbourg. A surplus of these armaments apparently existed in the Maritimes about this time for a second identical cannon was placed on the other half of the divided triangle and soon two others appeared on the grass plots to the right and left (Figs. 64 and 65). In 1903 a monument commemorating the Island heroes of the South African War was erected on the square southwest of the Law Courts Building (Fig. 65).

The embellishment of the square with such Victorian eccentricities as a fountain, bandstand, armaments and monument was made without any disruption in the original 1884-89 layout. Ground design was slightly altered by a 1907 change in the texture of the walks. The original footpaths, composed of hard-packed clay top-dressed with ashes, accommodated the natural curves of the picturesque genre and were undifferentiated from other non-grassy areas. When concrete walks were laid through the square in 1907-8, these natural lines were straightened and a distinct visual
contrast set up to the once more vaguely defined carriage ways and building entrances. Spaces between the concrete walks and grass plots were filled with gravel (Fig. 66) and the arrival space was eventually asphalted. Until the late 1890s maintenance of the Queen Square Gardens was the financial responsibility of the Charlottetown Arbor Society. Since annual government grants fell below expenditures the Society was forced to raise funds by a seasonal strawberry festival and promenade concert, benefit concerts and public subscriptions. In 1891 the Society asked the City to raise a municipal tax in addition to grants from the local and dominion governments to maintain the Gardens. This request was not granted but financial responsibility for the square was later taken over by an intergovernmental committee.

Queen Square was fundamentally changed by the creation of the gardens (see before and after views Figs. 67-9). Before their development the square was defined by a simple rail fence and the wooden shops which lined the surrounding streets. Brick buildings replaced the boundary of wooden shops in the 1880s but receded to background composition as the arbor day plantings grew up. By the turn of the century the square was identified by a solid belt of green trees (Figs. 64 and 66). The trees gave a greater sense of enclosure to Queen Square, setting off the public buildings and providing a city retreat. Province House no longer seemed superimposed on its site. Trees linked it to the landscape and brought it into a more human scale (see Fig. 64). The tall green border along with the smooth lawns and network of paths unified the neo-classic facade of Province House with the later Second Empire style Court House and Romanesque Revival Dominion Building. This pleasant harmony of architecture and landscape which emerged from Newbery's design would endure as the gardens matured and characterize Queen Square until the 1960s.
Twentieth Century Province House, 1914-1977

The old feeling of regret that the Island had joined the union softened in this century although the sense of lost economic and political independence never really ceased. By 1914 Prince Edward Island legislators had begun to cope with constant provincial debt and to accept the painful reality that the major part of Island revenue must be derived from federal sources. As the government set out to provide the range of health, education, agricultural and other services furnished by its sister provinces and later demanded by national initiatives and standards, the public service outgrew the facilities of Province House. The modern period saw the gradual but steady withdrawal of government administration from the building. Storage of public records, the initial reason for its construction, spread to other buildings throughout the city and finally was completely removed from Province House with the establishment of the Prince Edward Island archives. The building continued to be the home of the Provincial legislature, its age symbolic of the long tradition of separate government. With the passing of the 50th, 75th and 100th anniversaries of the confederation meetings there the commemorative focus of Province House as the birthplace of Canada was greatly enhanced.

The opening year of the First World War was also the 50th anniversary of Confederation meetings held at the Colonial Building in 1864. Celebrations planned to commemorate the meetings were postponed when war was
declared. 1 Nevertheless, the Government of Canada presented the former Legislative Council room with a bronze tablet which memorialized the Charlottetown conference as the beginning of the Canadian nation; the inscription read; Unity is strength. In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on September 1, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada. Providence being their guide, they builted better than they knew. This tablet erected on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the event. 2

The bronze plaque was the first public recognition of the historical significance of the 1864 meetings at Province House and the first attempt to make the room something more than a meeting and office space.

During the late 1920s, H.R. Stewart, who replaced Arthur Newbery as Assistant Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk of the Executive Council devoted himself to the conversion of the Executive Council Chamber into a national shrine. He collected for display portraits and photos of Island Lieutenant Governors and Premiers and the confederation delegates. He also had the room reserved solely for historical purposes and attempted to bring back the chamber to its appearance at confederation, albeit a loose interpretation which did not include, among other things, the throne which in 1864 adorned the Upper Chamber, a carpet or the original satinwood stain of the woodwork. Stewart's work nevertheless obliterated the clutter from the historic room giving it a dignified appearance as may be seen in a comparison of figures 70 and 71, the former, a photo of the chamber when it still served as an office, and the latter the historic site. 3 On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, celebrated throughout Canada in 1927, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the
Empire presented a brass plaque (Fig. 71, centre table) for the Conferation Chamber, inscribed with the words:

In this Historic Chamber Around This Table On September First 1864, Were Gathered Those Statesmen Whose Deliberations Led To The Formation Of The Dominion of Canada Placed Here By The Royal Edward Chapter Of The Daughters Of The Empire, On The Occasion Of The Diamond Jubilee Of Confederation. 1864-1927

As a further part of the 1927 festivities, in July the Island Government deposited in the west wall near the bronze tablet an air tight zinc container which contained various souvenirs of the Jubilee celebrations, intended to be opened at the centennial of confederation in 1967.

Extensive repairs were made to the Provincial Building in 1923. The Public Works report for that year records the wooden floors of the balconies were renewed and that the main roof and the floors of the balconies were recovered with pitch and gravel. The use of "main roof" may have referred to the flat part of the roof, slates being retained on the sloping areas. The gutters, spouting, window frames and whole exterior of the building were "overhauled," a term which could connotate replacement as well as repair. Inside offices were cleaned and painted and a hardwood floor laid in one room.

A view of the interior of the Legislative Assembly for this period (Fig. 72) records decorative and technical changes from the 1890s photo of the same room. A maze of steam pipes surrounds the speaker's throne and hides the wide ceiling cornice. Electric light fixtures have been installed in the ceilings beneath the balconies and have replaced the gas fixtures in the pillars at the throne. The wallpaper has been removed and the walls painted one shade
with the columns, gallery railing and door panels done in a contrasting color. Lighter see-through curtains matching those in the Legislative Council photos for this period replace the 1890s velvet brocade drapes. The same bookcases, Robert Harris's portraits, desks, chairs and throne draperies are all in evidence, but, since the turn of the century, an elaborate coat of arms had been added to the throne canopy.

Between 1915 and 1930 all the departments of the Island Government (excepting the Justice Department, next door in the Court House) were still headquartered at or administered from Province House. Although the number of departments was kept to five - (Justice), Public Works, Agriculture, Education and Treasury - the services being offered by government steadily increased. In 1915 space was fitted up in the Court House for the Queen's County Court Judge and Clerk freeing their Province House rooms for the Department of Agriculture. The other offices became more and more cramped producing an intolerable accommodation problem by the 1930s. All this without any new departments being created; except for the County Court offices which moved next door and the deletion of the Lieutenant Governor's office, the 1929-30 Might's P.E.I. Provincial Directory lists the same offices in Province House as McAlpines 1914-15 Directory.

Hoping the space appropriated by the Legislative and Dodd Public Library rooms on the second and third floors might relieve the congestion, in 1928 the Government began negotiations with the Mayor of Charlottetown to have the library facilities moved outside the Provincial Building. When the widow of Robert Harris died the same year, $20,000 was bequeathed for the establishment of a combination library and picture gallery in honor of her husband. The Island and City Governments supplemented this amount by
$10,000 each and a new library, to include a legislative library, was commenced on the north corner of market square.9 In April 1929, an Act was passed to incorporate "the Legislative and Public Library and the Robert Harris Memorial Gallery."10 Most of the Library books were removed from Province House in time for the opening of the new library in February 1930 (see its placement behind the market house in the 1930s aerial photo, Fig. 74).11 The preamble to the 1929 act, stated the rooms in the Provincial Building occupied by the Public and Legislative Library were "now required for departmental and office purposes."12 Sometime after the move the main library was partitioned into three rooms and the stairway connecting the lower and upper library was removed.

The decade of the 1930s brought the most intensive renovation activity at Province House since it was built. The first project which was completed under the Unemployment Relief Act of 1930 was the redecoration of the Legislative Council Chamber. The make-work scheme, costing $1,641.03, assisted in the maintenance of the room as an historical showplace. The walls were painted and "decorated," (perhaps a reference to guilding the capitols of the columns), pictures framed, new linoleum laid, furniture cleaned and repaired and some new furniture provided.13 Three years later in 1934 the ceilings of this chamber and the Assembly were replastered.14 In the Council the 1906 (original ?) corner pieces and panel moldings were retained; the original oval shape of the centrepiece was also kept although the pattern within may have been altered (see Fig. 100).

The second area of work undertaken in the 1930s was the renewal of the lighting, heating and plumbing systems. After the electric wiring was reported to be defective in 1931, Brown Electric Shop completely rewired the building in 1932. Having "outlived its time" the steam boiler installed
by Bruce Stewart and Company in 1912 was replaced by an Enterprise Industrial Oil burning furnace in 1935. The same year Stanley, Shaw and Peardon renewed the plumbing.\textsuperscript{15}

Major repairs and the most serious structural alterations since the 1899 changes at the east end of Province House were also executed in this decade. In 1935 the Island Government borrowed a sum of $45,000, one half the original cost of the building, to have renovations made. On the exterior, a new asphalt shingle roof was constructed, the first evidence of the replacement of slates on the sloping part of the roof. The stone work was reset and pointed and broken or damaged stones replaced (see Fig. 75) by building stone provided by A.S. Dewar. Inside, according to the unspecific Public Works Report, "portions of the building were remodelled to give more office space." The partitioning of the main library and removal of the stairway to the upper library was probably done as part of this remodelling effort. The third floor two-room apartment for the Keeper may also have been fitted up at this time for a 1937 directory provides the first documentary record of a third floor apartment (Fig. 76). The floors and plaster were renewed throughout the interior and all the rooms and halls repainted. The filling in of the fireplaces in the Assembly and Legislative Council could have been a renovation associated with the replastering done during this period.\textsuperscript{16}

In its listing of the public offices in Province House for 1937, The City Directory of Charlottetown, P.E.I. provides an indication of uses of the partitioned main library as well as the distribution of offices in the other parts of the building (see Figs. 77 and 78). The directory divides the second floor into east and west ends. Besides the Assembly Hall at the east end, is an office for the Supervisor of Taxation and one for Motor, Gasoline, Land
Taxes and Marriage Bonds. If the two north and one south corridor rooms adjacent to the Assembly continued to be used of the Legislature respectively, the two offices above mentioned would have been the two east side offices of the former Library area. According to the directory the west end of the second floor included, in addition to the Confederation chamber offices for the Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Provincial Auditor and Assistant Provincial Auditor. Traditionally, the former public servant who was also Clerk of the Executive Council occupied the southwest office adjacent to the Executive Council. The third library room and one of the rooms on the northwest side of the corridor might have been used by the auditors. The remaining office may have served as an opposition room or for storage. Thus, apart from the historic confederation chamber and the Legislature and its ante-rooms, in 1937 the second floor of Province House was devoted to the Treasury or Finance department. For the first floor the 1937 directory identifies the function of rooms numbered from 1 to 9 and lists separately west and east end offices. Without a 1930s floor plan or corresponding present-day room numbers it is nearly impossible to interpret the sequence of offices. There were and are, in fact 12 offices besides the renovated Supreme Court room and the small room in the west wing so that the numbers 1 to 9 sometimes applied to double offices. The east end office created in 1899 was still occupied by the Land and Registry office. The west end small room now served as an office for the Provincial Fisherman's Loan Board. If the Department of Agriculture was still located at the east end of the building, then a possible distribution of departments would be the Premier, Secretary and Superintendent of Education along the southwest corridor, the Minister of Agriculture, his deputy and the Minister of Health and Education (created in 1930)
off the east corridor and Birth and Death certificates (Vital Statistics) and Public Works along the northwest corridor. In summary, five ministers, representing eight departments - the Treasury Department, Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Public Works and Highways, Education, Health, Agriculture and President of the Executive Council - were squeezed into Province House with all or part of their departments.

The growth of government in the 1940s and 1950s made the exodus of public administration from Province House inevitable. Between 1944 and 1956 statutory provision was made for five more departments. The Department of Reconstruction, created in 1944, functioned until 1947 when it was replaced by the Department of Industry and Natural Resources. Labour and Fisheries were elevated to the status of provincial departments in 1955 and 1956. The Public Departments Act was also amended during this period to allow welfare and highways to become separate entities or to be combined with departments other than health and public works. Fourteen departments now operated in varying combinations under eight ministers; the cabinet did not grow but the subjects of public administration had increased enormously. As government thus assumed a more positive role in many areas of provincial life after World War II, old and new departments moved out of Province House to buildings nearby. By 1950 the Department of Agriculture was set up in the old Union Bank building across the street at the corner of Richmond and Great George Streets and the Departments of Industry and Natural Resources were situated a few doors away at 76 Great George. The 1950 Speech from the Throne, announced that lack of government office space would partially be relieved by a new health centre which would house a number of health and welfare officials and by the occupation of the former Y.M.C.A. building across Richmond
After a new federal building was built in 1958, the Island government purchased from the Government of Canada the 1886 Post Office Building adjacent to Province House on Queen Square and renovated it to accommodate the Departments of Highways, Education, Public Works and Motor Vehicles.

The diffusion of government administration throughout the city resulted in a slow down of the interior renovation activity so intense in the 1930s; there were nonetheless some noteworthy repairs made to the building in the 1940s and 1950s. With the curtailment of fuel oil during the war, from 1942 the building was heated by the coal burning boiler at the Court House and the Enterprise Industrial burner installed at Province House in 1935 was retained as an auxiliary unit. Photos (compare Figs. 78, 79 and 80) reveal that four of the six chimneys were removed between 1939 and 1950 (the type of significant change in the original features of the building which never got recorded in the annual Public Works Reports). The southwest chimney disappeared between 1950 and 1953 (Figs. 79 and 80) and the northwest chimney lasted another decade. The iron fence erected around the south balcony in 1863 was removed by 1950 (Fig. 79). In 1957-8 concrete floors were laid in the basement crypts to cut down dampness and provide for better record storage. The following year a sprinkler system was installed. The furniture in the Confederation Chamber was restored by V.B. King of Woodstock, Ontario in 1953 and, in 1958, when the room was "redecorated" new drapes were hung. The first and second floor corridors, several offices and the Assembly room were also redecorated in 1958. The complete roof of the Provincial Building was recovered with asphalt shingles in 1960.

The availability of the old Post Office Building for Provincial Government offices sparked a campaign, in 1957,
by Island M.P. Neil Matheson, and the Maritime Board of Trade for federal support for the preservation of Province House as a national shrine. The Government of Canada had commemorated the Charlottetown Conference in its 1914 presentation of the bronze tablet for the confederation chamber. It also erected tablets to the seven Prince Edward Island Fathers of Confederation in 1939, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Charlottetown conference and, at various other times had erected plaques on the Provincial Legislature grounds commemorating the discovery of and historical events in Prince Edward Island. What the Government of Canada had not yet done was to recognize the historical and architectural importance of the building itself. The 1957 suggestion was that the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada should take over the Province House and maintain it as a national monument. The subject was brought before a Board meeting in May 1958 but action deferred until the problem of provincial government office space was solved.

In 1960 the project of federal renovation of Province House was again taken up by Senator J.J. Connolly and M.P. Heath Mcquarrie. After Roland Taylor, the Island Historic Sites and Monuments Board representative raised the matter in May 1960, the Board recommended "that the Minister draw this Building to the special attention of the inter-governmental committee of the Canadian Centennial." The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was also asked to carry out a photographic survey of architectural details and to obtain measured drawings of the building, neither of which appear to have been undertaken.

As a project for the 1964 centennial of the first Confederation Conference and the 1967 centennial of confederation itself, the preservation of Province House was considered in conjunction with the building of a large
theatre-library complex which was to be a national memorial to the Fathers of Confederation. The cultural centre received an early federal commitment; but could two Island projects merit Ottawa financing? The site chosen for the complex was adjacent to Province House on market square and the part of Queen Square occupied by the Post Office (to be demolished). The terms of the 1962 national design competition for the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Buildings stressed the significance of Province House in the design scheme but made no financial provision for its renovation as part of the memorial buildings project. The building foundation and the Prince Edward Island Government both requested federal assistance for the restoration of the historic structure. National involvement in Province House for the 1964 centennial was rejected by a ministerial decision of 27 August 1962 which stated that since $250,000 was already authorized for the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Citizen's Foundation and 2.8 million of the cost of the new buildings would be shared by the federal government it was doubtful "more money should now be devoted to commemorating the 1864 Confederation meetings in P.E.I." Ironically, the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Buildings project had compromised the preservation of the historic building in which the 1864 event it was to memorialize had actually taken place.

With no prospect of federal involvement in Province House, the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Citizen's Foundation had the architects for the new building do a survey of the Legislative Building in January 1963. In their measured drawings of each floor (Figs. 83-7), the architects noted certain work to be undertaken as Phase 1 of architectural work on the building. The work so identified was the refinishing of the front door, making a door for the north portico to match the south door, refinishing doors and
repainting walls and ceilings throughout the interior, demolishing the two 1930s partitions in the Library, removing the counter from the Clerk of the Assembly's room, refinishing completely the Legislative Assembly and Confederation Chamber, recarpeting them and reinstating their fireplaces, refinishing the press box area in the Legislative Assembly, installing new desk tops and a removable platform for members' desks, demolishing the remaining northeast chimney in the Assembly ante-room, putting new linoleum on the second floor corridor, on the third floor replastering the ceilings of the Assembly and Confederation chambers and putting new brass railing in the balconies of both chambers. For the exterior, the architects suggested all wiring be removed, windows and doors repaired and repainted, the roof reflashed and repaired, new gutters installed and the chimney removed.

The projected program of renovations showed the shortcomings of a lack of historical research and rushed requirements for centennial refurbishing. The reinstatement of fireplaces and demolition of library walls appear to have been the only restoration suggestions. Aesthetic considerations were apparently given equal value to preservation and restoration objects. Removing the chimney and making a platform in the Legislative Assembly would be definite disruptions in the historic fabric while wall-to-wall carpeting, linoleum, and brass balcony railings were decorative improvements that had no historical basis.

Several of the improvements recommended in the 1963 drawings as well as decorative suggestions made by Architect Eric Arthur were undertaken during 1964 by the Prince Edward Island Department of Public Works. A total of $33,648 was spent on "extensive changes and improvements." As usual only a part of the work executed was recorded in the Public Works report. The brief resume therein stated
both chambers and their adjoining room had been carpeted, the main floor of the Legislature enlarged by moving the rail and raising the floor for each rear row of seats, clocks and light fixtures replaced with more appropriate period designs suggested by Arthur and the whole building completely repaired and repainted. Among the unspecified repairs the remaining chimney was removed and the library partitions taken down.

One 1963 drawing which identified many of the rooms in Province House (Figs. 84), indicated that the building's function as the centre of provincial administration was drawing to a close. The ground floor was occupied by the Provincial Secretary, Premier, Civil Defense and Land Registry offices. Besides the Confederation Chamber the second floor rooms (unlabelled), were apparently devoted to the use of the Legislature and the third floor to storage space. When the Post Office building was demolished in February 1963 for the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Buildings, the provincial departments housed there were not moved back to Province House but given temporary quarters elsewhere. After a new provincial office building (on Rochfort Street in the west end of the city) was completed and occupied in 1965 the remaining departments in Province House were removed there.

The position of Province House as the centrepiece of Queen Square was radically changed with the completion of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Complex in 1964. Aerial photos of Queen Square in 1928 (Fig. 73) and 1956 (Fig. 81) show the retention of the 1880s landscape design with its focus of the central row of buildings, the enclosure of the square by equidistant trees at its edges, the 1889 fountain and the pattern of paths and grassplots. Although the market had formed a line with the public buildings on Queen Square market square was never
landscaped; the destruction of the market building by fire in 1958 and the subsequent conversion of its site into a parking lot consequently did not intrude on the 1880s landscape plan of Queen Square (see Fig. 82). The building of the Confederation Centre on the Post Office site however obliterated a third of the plan and the concrete landscaping around Province House wiped out a second third. The concrete ground treatment united Province House with the memorial buildings but separated it from the traditional green area around the Court House, completely destroying the concept of the square (Fig. 88).

Under a provincial statute passed in March 1964 the ownership and maintenance of Province House and its grounds was vested in a national trust incorporated to administer the Fathers of Confederation buildings. In actual fact, the trust did not take possession of the property; the management and financing of the Provincial building remained the responsibility of the Provincial Government, specifically its Department of Public Works. In 1965 additional rooms were renovated on the second floor for the use of members of the opposition and on the third floor for legislative and clerical staff. The following year the underground tunnel connecting the Legislative Building with the Confederation Centre Library was completed into the west wing. A complete new hot water heating system was then installed in Province House, hooked up through the tunnel to the prime heating source at the Confederation Centre. The crippling cost of this renovation, nearly $100,000 over two years, renewed agitation for federal participation in the preservation of the historic building.

On September 21, 1966, Island Premier Alex Campbell wrote a letter to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada asking if the Board would be willing to take over Province House as an historic monument, assume financial
responsibility for its administration and maintenance and, at the same time, permit the Province to have perpetual use of the Legislative Assembly "as well as certain adjoining offices for the use of the Leaders of the political parties, officials and servants of the Legislature." A month later, in response to the Premier's question the Board passed a conditional resolution which was the first declaration of the national historic importance of the building; it stated:

The Board is satisfied that the Province Building is of national historic significance but it cannot recommend that the Federal Government aid in its preservation and maintenance under the terms of the letter...which the Premier of Prince Edward Island has sent to the Chairman of the Board. The Federal Government, wary of setting a precedent for the maintenance of provincial legislative buildings, refused to be involved as long as the Island Government wished to retain use of the Assembly. As Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Arthur Laing explained to Premier Campbell, in a letter of 5 September 1967, "While I cannot but endorse the decision to continue the use of this historic building as the home of your Assembly, I do believe that because of this it should rightfully be maintained by the Province." Rebuffed in its second official attempt to secure federal support for its national historic Legislative Building, the Island Government considered putting the administration of the building under the Confederation Centre trust. In 1967 and 1968 the trust tried to enlist federal direction in the preservation and use of Province House. Canada consistently refused financial assistance
because of the use of the building by the provincial legislature and also ruled out professional assistance due to other commitments. Meanwhile the provincial department of Public Works continued to spend $11,000 a year on maintenance of the building besides the extra costs of such special projects as the placing of heat cables in the gutters and downspouts to prevent damage by ice.

Despite regular maintenance, by the 1970s, Province House was showing signs of deterioration; pedestrian traffic had worn grooves into the steps up to two inches deep, exterior stones needed to be replaced and the outside cleaned. A restoration project would require extraordinary funds and expertise. Understandably the Prince Edward Island Government was reluctant to shoulder this expense itself when much wear to the building was caused by its historic attraction to thousands of visitors each year. After informal meetings in 1970 Premier Campbell managed to convince federal officials of the inevitability of Canada having to take over the building to ensure its preservation. The logic of Canada becoming involved soon, both to arrest the rate of deterioration and avoid a later more expensive restoration, seemed unassailable. The Federal Government even made an about face on the issue of continued provincial use of the legislature, stating that rather than being an unwelcome intrusion into the future use of Province House as a National Historic Site, legislative sessions in the building would enhance interpretation by illustrating its continuous use for the purpose since the building was constructed in the 1840s. Between 1970 and 1973 discussions took place between the two governments on the type of agreement that would be mutually acceptable for the development of Province House as an historic site. As a result of these protracted negotiations, in 1973, the centennial year of Prince Edward Island's entry into
confederation, Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Campbell met in the Confederation Chamber to sign a Memorandum of Intention to enter a contract for the transfer of Province House to the Canadian Government to be preserved, restored and administered as a place of special significance for all Canadians. Prince Edward Island would continue to use the Legislative Assembly and other parts of the building. The agreements were unaccompanied by accolades for the achievement so long sought by Island Governments. Within days of the announcement, Prince Edward Islanders indicated they were enraged at the prospect of losing ownership of their own legislative building and becoming tenants of the federal government. One group draped the entrance of Province House with black crepe and a proclamation which declared:

By giving up the ownership of Province House, we are putting ourselves in the unenviable position of becoming tenants in our own legislature. There comes a time when a community, if it is to survive, must say "No" to a form of welfare which thus cuts so closely to the very heart of its history and its heritage.

The indignation of the Island community was even greater when it was informed of the generally unknown fact that, for the past nine years, Province House and the land around it had not been owned by the province but vested in the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Trust. The outside ownership of Province House was clearly unacceptable to the people of Prince Edward Island. Following the concerned public reaction the Island legislature passed an Act conveying the land around Province House back to the province. Since only an intention to agree had been signed negotiations were renewed with the federal government which resulted in the reversal of the existing arrangement - the province retained
ownership of Province House and gave the Canadian Government a 99 year lease for its development. By the federal-provincial agreement, signed on 29 October 1974, Province House had, at last, become a national historic site.

On the eve of the agreement the building was principally devoted to the use of the Legislature, its officers, members and support functions. On the ground floor were offices for the speaker, legal counsel, various stenographers and clerks and sessional offices for the leader of the opposition and the Premier. In the second storey the former library (unpartitioned since 1964) served as government caucus room, the adjacent east room for the clerk of the Assembly and the west room, traditionally the Clerk of the Executive Council's room, as kitchen or coffee room. Along the north corridor were the opposition lounge and caucus room. The east wing rooms behind the Assembly were used by the speaker and pages, the west wing rooms behind the Confederation chamber for the commissionaires and as a robing rooms. The third floor was used by the press and for storage. The Prince Edward Archives which was legally constituted in 1964, had moved out most of the historically valuable public documents to their quarters in the Confederation centre next door, but some recent government records continued to be stored in Province House. Province House facilities were divided and, in certain cases, shared by the 1974 federal-provincial agreement and its subsequent amendments (see floor plans, Figs. 89-91). The Province retained year round use of the first floor west corridor offices, the Legislature, its east wing rooms and the northeast rooms on the second floor and the Legislative chamber gallery and three rooms in the third storey. Canada was given year round use of the first floor east corridor offices, the Confederation Chamber and its
west wing offices and the former Clerk of the Executive Council's room on the second floor and the Confederation Chamber gallery, the northeast room leading to the attic, and three rooms on the south front in the third storey. Special provisions were made for the Island government to occupy certain rooms on the second floor during sessions of the legislature and on state and ceremonial occasions. The rooms so shared were the former Legislative Library, the Clerk of the Legislature's room and the northwest corridor offices.57

Two years after Province House had been occupied by Parks Canada and research for its interpretation and restoration had begun the neighbouring 100 year old Court House was completely gutted by fire.58 Although the first floor east corridor offices were designated for exclusive Canadian use in the 1974 agreement, an emergency temporary arrangement was concluded between the two governments enabling provincial court officials to occupy the east corridor offices and use the four vaults there for court records.59 By this move history was being relived for the original use of this part of Province House had been for the Supreme Court and its officers. Such flexible interpretations of the federal-provincial agreement promised to ensure the historical integrity of Province House and its dual significance as the focus of Prince Edward Island government and administration and the birthplace of Canada.
Conclusion

This report set out in the first instance, to describe the original construction and design of Province House. The kind and treatment of fabric throughout - stone, wood, plaster, metal, slate and paint - as well as the methods of construction have been conclusively established from the building contracts. Variations considered in the design and the building style finally adopted by the architect have been analysed from the extant partial exterior elevations and other documentation. Original interior features which are no longer present such as staircases in the wings and a double skylight in the attic have been substantiated. The functions and decoration of various sections of the building are also generally known. Despite these extensive and valuable discoveries the absence of interior drawings and final exterior elevations has produced serious information gaps. What documentary and photographic research has not revealed about the original construction and consequently what must become special problems for architectural investigation are: the location of the six original fire closets; whether a north entrance door existed; the specific location of each public office and which offices adjoined; the number of open fireplaces; the nature of composition flues; the width of the original Supreme Court room - whether it ever extended the full width of the building as the Assembly above it; the original height of the library; the exact location of the closed-in basement stairs under the main staircase; the number, specific location and nature
of the basement water closets; the position of the staircases in the wings; paint colors and the designs of the original plaster centrepieces. There are few historical clues to the solving of these problems. The masonry contract indicates the fireproof closets had basement foundations of two foot thick stone; remnants of these could establish locations of the originals. The Treasury office had iron-lined shutters and doors and several offices had counters (Treasurer, Registrar, Public Lands and Road Correspondent), tracings of which might help identify room locations.

Much has been learned about the appearance of Province House during the 1864 conference, a second goal of the historic research program. The exterior scene in September 1864 may be summarized from the report. The grounds of Province House were practically barren except for a few patches of grass. Two gas lanterns were situated a few feet from the south front portico. Period photos verify other documented elements: a new stone foundation and steps for the front portico (1856), an iron mesh fence enclosing the front balcony (1863), a flag staff in the centre and an iron railing surrounding the flat part of the roof (1864), finally eight-panel outside doors. If the practise of the 1850s was continued the doors and windows were oil painted, grained in oak and varnished. The same difficulties that cropped up in documentation of the original construction and design of Province House continued to exacerbate the historian's task of reconstructing the 1864 interior appearance, e.g., the precise location of various departments, paint colors for each room and specific designs of plaster ornamentation. However, a remarkable number of facts have been turned up which must be considered in any interior restoration to this period. In 1850 a partition was erected a few feet inside the main entrance door.
creating an inside porch. The main staircase has spruce steps and a mahogany balustrade. The hall walls were whitewashed and the floors painted a dark stone color. Today's configuration of the Confederation Chamber is essentially the same as it was in 1864. The research has filled in decorative detail. In 1864 the recessed west wall contained the President of the Legislative Council's throne, built by Wright, Smith & Wright, grained in satinwood and draped by Charlottetown upholsterer John Dodd. In front of each east wall black marble fireplace was a franklin stove connected to the chimney and a third stove was vented to one of these chimneys at the balcony level. The cove ceiling had an oval-shaped centrepiece, rectangular plaster panel moldings and corner ornaments; original ornamental design inside the oval and at the corners is not documented. Neither is there a record of other ornaments which appear in the ceiling today although they could be originals since the final building accounts charged for 18 centrepieces altogether. This ceiling like most of the others in Province House was probably white. Two gasiliers have been recorded for the Legislative Council Chamber at confederation; there is no proof the present fixtures, obviously once gas fixtures, are the originals. The walls were tinted but color is not specified. The gasiliers were gilded but there is no record of other gilding, e.g., the capitols of the columns. The windows were dressed with brown holland blinds and curtains of unspecified material. The room contained "carpets," an Alfred Purchase clock and a Charles Dogherty press with cornice. The other furnishings, which included desks, tables and chairs, have not been identified by maker. The Council Chamber was furnished under the supervision of a Legislative Committee which left no record of contractors. There are strong indications Dogherty made the original furniture for this room. He was
paid for some work about the right period; in 1849 he altered Council Chamber and Assembly tables and in 1859 he made mahogany desks and chairs for the Assembly.

[As a note for interpretation it should be remembered that the Legislative Council comprised only 13 members and that many chairs for the conference would have had to be brought from other offices.]

It can be generally concluded from this report that there were few alterations in the interior design of Province House and even fewer changes in the exterior since its construction. Apart from technological and regular repairs the main exterior changes noted were the cutting of additional cellar windows, the installation of a stone foundation and steps for the porticoes, the substitution of the south east door by a window and the cementing-in of the four ground floor windows of the east wing, removal of copper from the flat part of the main roof, replacement of the slate roof by asphalt shingles and removal of the six chimneys. Of these, two changes only have seriously interrupted the original design, the removal of the east wing door and the chimneys. Inside, various modes of plumbing, stoves, steam and hot-water heating systems, gas pipes and electric wiring, and a modern sprinkler system have all disrupted the original fabric, particularly the plastering which has been renewed several times. Most of the original flooring has also been replaced but it would appear from the descriptions in the contracts and subsequent accounts of work done that the joinery, i.e., architraves, window sashes, shutters, columns, pilasters, doors etc. are original. On site investigation may verify this conjecture.

The principal interior design changes have focused on the Supreme Court area and the Library. Two vaults (it is not known if two rooms were there before) were added to the north side of the Supreme Court room in the 1870s; the
remainder of the courtroom was partitioned and the judge's rooms in the wing made into vaults in 1899. Three (?) small rooms on the south side of the third floor were converted into one large upper library in 1905 and connected to the main library below by a staircase. In the 1930s the stairs were removed, the large third floor room repartitioned and the main library divided into three for offices. The main library was brought back to its original size in 1964; it is not known if the present height of this room is its original height and hence whether the third floor room above originally had steps up. It is surprising that the carpentry contract which was fairly detailed would not have explained this aspect of the construction. The answer to this question may be determined through oral history and architectural investigation. It is disquieting to observe changes made which were never documented such as the removal of the staircases in the wings, the double skylights and the entrance foyer partition, the cutting of doors from the Clerk of the Assembly's room and the former Clerk of the Council's room into the library (now the Government Caucus room) and the filling in of the fireplaces. It is hoped that further investigation will reveal that these instances are in the minority and the conclusion of the historical research will be born out, namely, that, apart from the changes noted, the integrity of the original plan has remained intact.

Finally, this study, in chronicling the uses of Province House through its history, has revealed that the building played its most varied and interesting role in the colonial period. Inaugurated to fulfill the need for a storage place for public records, the Colonial Building when completed accommodated two houses of the Legislature, the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island and all the public offices of the colony. Before confederation Province House
not only served as legislative, administrative and justice centre, it also provided the setting for every gala entertainment in Charlottetown. New public buildings and hotels removed several administrative offices and all large-scale social events from the building after 1870, while the division of powers consequent upon confederation initially reduced the responsibilities of the legislature and forced the eventual abolition of the Legislative Council. With the growth of government in this century, Province House bulged to its seams as more and more new departments were created. The Legislative Library and also the Public Library (which occupied the building for about 30 years) were resituated in 1930 and by the 1960s government administration and public record storage were also relocated. The Legislative Assembly continues and will continue to meet in Province House, the Islander's monument of their long tradition of self-government, even as the Government of Canada develops and preserves what has already become for many Canadians a national shrine.
Appendix A. Isaac Smith's Building Specifications submitted for the 1839 competition.

Particulars of the several works to be done in erecting and completing a building in Charlotte Town wherein to keep the Public Records etc. and also for the accomodation of the Houses of Legislature, Courts of Law and certain Public Officers etc. as set forth in an Advertisement in the newspapers of this Island bearing date the 10th day of August, 1839 according to the annexed plans, sections and details [missing].

Accomodations, etc.

The Building to contain in the basement story, on a sunk area two rooms for a Housekeeper, three water closets, and coal cellars etc. The remaining parts to be left unexcavated. On the first floor is a Hall or Vestibule, fifteen feet wide running from front to back in which is placed the principal staircase - From the Hall runs a passage to the right, leading to the Supreme Court and rooms therewith connected; and another to the left with public offices on each side. Vizt Two for Colonial Secretary, Registrar etc. with a fire proof closet - one for Treasurers with fire proof closet - one for Surveyor General where a fire proof closet can be put if required - one for Collector of Impost, with a fire proof closet - one for Surrogate with fire proof closet and one for Registrar in Chancery with fire proof closet - Four of the eight offices just
mentioned have good fireplaces, and the other four can be heated by Franklin Stoves with pipes running to the chimneys, or rather with composition flues, which are now extensively used in England in the place of brick or stone chimneys - The rooms to the right of the Hall are to be heated in the same manner Vizt. with fire places and composition flues to Franklin Stoves, as also the rooms in the Upper Story. This mode of heating, by a Franklin stove in every room, and two in the larger rooms, will be found the cheapest and best for this climate, and in everyway the most comfortable and convenient - On the right of the Hall are situated conveniently, The Court House, Robing room for Gentlemen of the Bar - Judge's Room behind the bench, with a separate entrance - Grand Jury room, Petit Jury room, and a Room for the Prothonotary with a fire proof closet.

The second or principal story is devoted exclusively to the accomodation of the Legislature, the Council Chamber and House of Assembly (one at each end of the building) are so situated that the most perfect uniformity can be obtained, both with respect to lighting, heating, means of access and mode of finishing - securing also to each a private entrance, and a private apartment for President and Speaker and also for his excellency the Lieut. Governor when his high official duties require his attendance.

In the immediate vicinity of each of the Halls of Legislature with conveniency of access are a waiting room for members, clerks room and committee rooms to each - and in the centre of the principal front, is a spacious and well lighted room for a Library and conference room with a Franklin Stove at each end which will admit of being fitted up in the most uniform, elegant and convenient manner.

Immediately above the offices or smaller rooms in this story, will be similar rooms, which may be required for Committee rooms etc. rendered easy of access by a
continuance of the principal staircase to the height of another story. The Halls of the Legislation and conference room will require the whole height of both. That for the House of Assembly is designed to have a gallery on one side, and both ends for the admission of strangers, with a direct communication from the upper landing of the staircase already referred to - two seats wide, it is presumed, will be sufficient for this gallery, which will give a much more airy and light appearance than if it were wider.

In the room assigned to the Supreme Court there is no provision for a Gallery. Should that be deemed necessary the following alteration will allow it. The floor of the room may be lowered to enter from the passage as at present by a descent of four steps - and instead of placing the House of Assembly which requires a gallery, immediately above the council chamber which requires no gallery, might be there, the floor of which would admit of being raised three steps higher which would make the court below 17 feet high, two feet higher than the rooms in the present Court House. This room, however, is better as it is and may perhaps be deemed sufficient without a gallery. It contains 1232 square feet, exceeding in area the room used by the Supreme Court at present (including the three galleries which together with the lower part measure about 900 feet) by more than one third.

The above arrangement brings the whole under one roof and that without injuring its appearance by the height, which would be the case if the building were wider, besides no other form containing the same room can be less expensive, less liable to injury from the effects of climate or the decays of time.

Should the Plan herewith be preferred and the expense nevertheless deemed too great, the dimensions may be curtailed in every part, and the design followed in all its
proportions; the parts most ornamented may be made plainer and less expensive, and built of less costly materials - An altered plan embracing these or any other alterations deemed advantageous, together with all working plans, sections and details necessary for the perfect execution of the work will be furnished immediately, without any additional charge.

Outside dimensions.
Length 120 feet, width 50 feet - height from the plinth to the top of the walls 30 feet. N.B. The building might be lowered a little without much injury.

Construction.
The walls to be of the stone of this Island, but entirely free from salt, faced with N.S. or N.B. Stone, and the partitions to be of brick and also the fireproof closets to be brick with iron doors, double. The Roof to be covered with the best Countess Slate, unless Zinc or Copper should be preferred.

Specifications of Excavation, Masons and Bricklayers Work.
To dig out the earth for so much of the Basement Story as may be required for the Housekeepers apartments, coal cellar, water closets, cesspool, drains and trenches for the whole building of the respective depths and widths required and to fill in and well ram the strongest of the clay round every part of the walls on both sides and level up the spaces required for the Hall and floor of the passages. The surplus earth if any together with the clippings(?) Lime riddlings to be spread around the base of the building and to cart away all rubbish that may be made in the progress of the work which may not be required for the above purposes.
The walls of the foundation and cellars, etc. up to the surface of the ground to be built of good stone and grouted with hot Lime and sand in proper proportions - The external walls to be not less than three feet thick at the bottom and tapering on both sides to 27 inches at the surface - The foundation of the principal partitions to be two feet at bottom tapering to 18 inches, and of the smaller partitions 18 inches tapering, a little - The external walls of the first or lower story to be 27 inches thick - those of the second or upper story to be 24 inches to the gallery floor and from thence to the wall plate 21 inches - these dimensions are exclusive of the projection - the partitions to diminish also, but not to less than 9 inches, in those that are smallest, discharging arches to be put over all the openings if required in the interior of the walls - The windows to have 5 inch reveals and built up with proper inbond rebats (?) in the alternate courses, the proper inbonds to be put in every part of the work to connect the facing with the inner part of the wall according to the best approved mode of walling - The face of the wall in the lower story from the plinth to be dressed in the form called french rustic; that above to be all plain or ashlar, and the whole neatly tooled except the columns, pilasters, and cornices which are all to be polished - The window sills to be properly bevilled and throated, and to have a piece left on the top for the throat of the window sill, so as to ensure the perfect exclusion of water from without and all neatly tooled; - The walls of the fire proof closets to be 18 inches thick, and arched over with brickwork of the same thickness - All the stone to be of the best quality; and that of the outside of uniform colour and kind - All the bricks to be well burnt and not over burnt. The mortar to be made of the best lime of Plymouth Limestone or from limestone equally good, and clean sharp fresh water, or well
washed pit sand, well tempered and to be sifted through a screen or sieve whose wires shall be of equal distances not less than 40 to every foot in breadth - All the hearths to be of polished Nova Scotia Stone supported by good trimmer arches - and Iron bars to be put in all the chimney openings - The floors of the Hall and passages of the first story to be of Nova Scotia Stone well polished - The Steps of the principal stairs to be of good Nova Scotia Stone also, and the fronts etc. to have tondino (?) and fillet mouldings; the whole to be finished with Stone Skirting, etc. and all to be well polished - The Ballusters and Handrail to be of Iron capped with good Mahogany - The water closets to be properly fitted up with a metal stink trap in each and a hollow tile, or brick barrel drain not less than one foot diameter, with great descent to the cesspool which is not to be less than 16 feet deep, 8 feet wide, and walled and arched with stone or brickwork - The Chimney shafts to be of dressed Nova Scotia stone and cramp'd with Iron on the top. Steps to outside doors to correspond with the walls adjoining and the drawings etc.

Plasterer's Work.

All the walls and ceilings of the rooms, passages, etc. of the first and second stories to be of lash, plaister, float and sett, or what is usually called three coat work (except on th partitions which will not require to be lathed). The Council Chamber, House of Assembly, and Library to have neatly enriched cornices and centre pieces according to the drawings. The principal entrance Hall and passages, staircase and room for Supreme Court, to have neat plain cornices and centre pieces where required to correspond with the drawings to be submitted to the Committee. Arches, etc. if required over the pilasters
marked on the plan - The Housekeepers rooms and offices in the third story to be plastered with two coat work. All beads, quirks and arises that may be required are to be neatly done. All timbers that may be in danger of shrinking so as to crack the work to be lathed diagonally, and everything requisite to make the work most substantial and complete to be done. All the plaister to be made of the best Plymouth Stone lime and fresh water sand in proper proportions and properly tempered, and to have a sufficient proportion of hair.

Slaters Work.
To cover the whole of the roof with the best Countess Slates nailed with stout wrought copper nails, the eaves to be laid double and the whole of the slates to have 1/6 part more over-lap than is usual in England for similar roofs, and to be carefully sorted in courses consisting of slates of equal thickness so as to exclude the weather effectually, all the boarding to be rendered with good lime and hair mortar under the slates.

Carpenters and Joiners Work.
The whole of the bearing timber to be of good pine or spruce to be sound and well seasoned square edged, and if pine to be free from sap. The whole of the carpentry to be framed in a workman like manner according to the Drawings and all the pieces to hold their several scantlings according to the bill of scantlings and particulars of timber etc. The several stories to have a tier of Juniper bonds 4 by 3 inches every four feet in height, running through the openings and not cut out till after the work shall have settled, and a wall plate under each floor of the
same dimensions dovetailed at the angles and halfed and spiked at the laps - To put double Juniper lintels 6 inches thick and of the width of the respective walls, except the reveals and to reach not less than one foot on the walls at each end - wooden bricks also of Juniper to be furnished to the masons to be inserted in the jambs etc. not exceeding two feet apart for fixing linings where required - The external walls to be all batten inside for the plaister with pieces of spruce full inch thick and 3 inches broad and 12 inches apart, all to be firmly nailed to the bond timbers. The roof to be all boarded with inch boards and to have 2 inch pine hips and ridge rolls, rounded off for the lead and the valleys to have 1-1/2 inch feather-edge flaunch boards 9 inches broad - The chimney shafts to have similar gutter boards and flaunch boards and the eaves to be raised by small feather-edged slips - To make and fix and re-fix when required such centering for arches and trimmers, for the masons and bricklayers as may be necessary.

All the boards and plank to be used for the joiners work to be of good prime well seasoned pine (except the floors which may be of good clean spruce entirely free from knots and shakes the whole to be neatly wrought and framed together and finished off with fire stone in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. To lay good two inch floors grooved and tongued in pieces of equal breadths and not more than 7 inches, all to be well jointed and firmly nailed with proper borders to the hearth stones etc. The doors of the two principal floors to be full two inches thick - when finished, all six pannel'd and of the best work on both sides, with double faced architraves and blocks in the offices, and pilasters in the principal rooms, Halls, etc. and all the Jambs to be framed of 2 inch plank. The windows to correspond in finish with the doors - those of the lower story to have framed folding inside shutters with
proper boxings and back linings etc. - with elbows, backs soffits etc. to correspond with the doors - all to be double hung - Sashes to be 2 inches thick with astrigal and hollow mouldings, and fastened with patent spring fastenings and the shutters with sliding bolts - good mortice locks with plain brass knob handles and 4 inch cast bulbs (?) to all the doors in the first and second floor, except the outside doors, which are to be eight pannel'd each and 2-1/2 inches thick and hung with four hinges to each and fastened with Iron rim knob handled locks, large in proportion - The doors in the Keeper's room to be plain 4 plannel'd, and all the finishings to be plain but firm and substantial.

All the Base in the principal rooms, Halls, etc. to be large and projecting, and as in the other rooms according to the drawings - The Halls passages etc. to correspond in finishing with the drawings; as also the Galleries, Pillasters, etc.

Specifications of Plumbers Work - Painters and Glazier's work.

Flashings of mill'd lead (?) 5 lb. to the foot to be chased into the stonework and fastened with proper wall hooks to the chimnies (that for the gutters behind the chimnies to be 7 lb. to the foot and 20 inches wide) all round, and where ever the roof abuts against the wall, with aprons (strips of lead to throw the wet from the joist) where they are required. The hips and valleys to be covered with lead 6 lb. to the foot and 16 inches broad. The whole to be properly lapp'd dressed and nailed with lead headed nails.

All the glass to be of that called the best crown Glass all to be properly glazed and well back puttied.

To knob and paint all the external wood and Iron work four times in oil with good white Lead except what may be
required for giving such colors when finished as may be desired by the commissioners.

The whole of the Joiners work inside except floors to be knotted, primed and painted three times in good white lead and oil, and the best rooms to be flatted (the gloss taken off by turpentine in the last coat) and finished in such colors as may be directed.

The whole of the foregoing works to be entirely finished and completed on or before the day of and the several portions, performed in such order and succession as to ensure the completion of the whole by that time.

The whole of the materials to be of sound and good description and suitable for their several purposes — The works to be all done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and everything done that is necessary for completing the whole according to the design whether specified in the foregoing particulars or not and if any alteration shall be made by the director of the commissioners it shall not vitiate or annul the contract, but the value of such alteration shall be ascertained at the customary prices by such person as may be appointed for inspecting and overseeing the work whose decision shall be final, and if any of the work shall be performed in any way inferior to the description and intention of the particulars and drawings or shall be below a fair standard of good quality and sound workmanship, the same shall also be valued by the inspector or overseer aforesaid and the sum or sums deducted from the amount which would otherwise have been due for such work. This decision also to be final.

Charlotte Town
31 December 1839.
Appendix B. Specifications annexed to the builder's contracts, 1842.

Specifications for Slater's work and materials.
To cover the whole of the roof, except the flat part on the top with the best welsh or Cornish slates, as the Committee may determine of the size called Duchess. To be nailed on with stout wrought copper nails, two in each slate, a little more than one inch and a half in length. The eaves to be laid double, and the whole to be laid so as to cover five inches - that is to overlap in the joints below at least five inches.

The slates to be carefully sorted in courses consisting of equal thicknesses so as to insure their being laid close. To be well fitted up to hips, ridges and valleys, and all made perfectly tight - To be laid in good lime and hair mortar - that is, the slate boards or sarking to be all rendered with good lime or hair mortar of a proper thickness under all the slates.

The whole to be neatly and substantially done and all materials required, with every thing necessary to secure the most effectual completion of the work whether specified or not to be supplied and done by the contractors.

The work to be commenced as soon as the roof can be prepared and completed before the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Specifications for Labourers' work, carting earth etc.
required in making the excavations, ramming, levelling and sloping away the earth round the walls of the Colonial Building.

To dig out and remove the whole of the earth in the space required for the Housekeeper's rooms, passages, etc. in the Basement of the Building as marked by dotted lines on the Plan, measuring seventy two feet by thirty five feet to the depth of five feet. Also to dig trenches and remove the earth as aforesaid for the whole of the remaining external walls and partitions, six feet in width and five feet in depth measuring four hundred and sixty four feet lineal of the depth and width above specified. To dig out and remove the earth in the extra spaces required for the blocks of the chimneys and the foundations of the fire proof closets, the whole of which will not exceed thirty cubic yards.

To fill in, and well ram from the bottom so much of the strongest of the clay from the excavation as may be required, all round the outside of the external walls to a sufficient height for carrying off the water quickly. The whole to be firmly done and neatly sloped and smoothed off and finished under the direction and to the satisfaction of the person appointed to direct and oversee the same.

Also to cart away all the surplus earth and all the rubbish that may accumulate during the progress of the building to its completion and deposit the same as may be directed in the low ground on the north of the Building and in that part of Great George Street immediately adjoining.²

Specifications for Plumber's and Brazier's work and materials

To cover all the hips and ridges with milled lead sixteen inches broad, six pounds to the foot. To be properly lapped
and dressed, and nailed with lead headed nails.

To put flashings of copper, twenty inches broad in the gutters behind the chimnies, and sixteen inches broad on the sides, and below the chimnies, sixteen ounces to the foot with aprons chased into the stone work and fastened with wall hooks of copper if required - or to be done on the sides of the chimnies (where the slant of the roof ajoin the chimnies) with a short piece of copper to each course of slates, overlapped like the slates, and laid on with them and chased into the stone work without the aprons.

To lay all the valleys with copper of the same weight as above twenty inches broad. All the pieces to be joined with double grooves.

To cover the whole of the flat part of the roof with copper of the same weight as that above specified; to be all properly fastened to the roof with copper nails and the heads of the nails to be covered so as not to be exposed to the weather nor admit the rain. To be joined in the lengthway of the sheets by double standing grooves running across the building, and crossway of the sheets by double flatted grooves. The copper to extend sufficiently over the edges to make the whole perfectly tight.

All materials to be supplied by the contractors, and everything requisite to complete the whole in a neat substantial and workmanlike manner, to be done, whether expressed in the foregoing specification or not. 3

Specifications for Nova Scotia stone required for the Colonial Building
To furnish on the spot properly squared and formed ready for being dressed, a sufficient quantity of good Nova Scotia free stone, for facing the whole of the external walls of the Building. The stones to be not less on an average than
10 inches in the beds, and from 14 inches to 12 as may be required in thickness or height, with a sufficient number of bondstones (not less than one to each yard) and in bond rybets to pass entirely through the wall. The lengths and description of the stones to be such in other respects as may be deemed most suitable to the work according to a Bill of scantling to be furnished to the contractors specifying exactly the dimensions of each stone. Also to furnish all window sills, door sills, pilasters, columns, entablatures, cornices, steps to the entrance doors, chimney shafts above the roof, floors to the Hall and passages, hearth stones etc. for every part required according to the Plans and Elevations - except all that part of the cornice which is unconnected with the four projections and their pediments. That is to say - the whole of the cornice above the bed molding, except the raking cornices, and the parts which run across the span of the Pediments to be of wood, and therefore not included in this specification. The flags of the floor to be not less than three inches in thickness. The whole to be sound and good, and of approved and uniform colour, all having been raised from one quarry, and furnished in good order not having been wet with salt water, or otherwise impregnated with salt.

The Committee or such person as they may appoint to inspect the stone to have the power of rejecting all such as may be deemed unfit for the work, and of requiring their immediate removal at the expense of the contractors, such portion of the Stone to be furnished during the present year as may be required to be prepared during the winter, and the remainder in the course of next summer.

Payment to be made at the Treasury in four instalments, one fourth of the whole when one third of the stone shall have been delivered and in the same proportion, when one half, and three fourths shall have been delivered
respectively and the remainder when the contract shall have been completed.

N.B. The stone for the chimney shafts may be seven inches in the beds and those of the Pediments eight inches. Also the ashlar in the second and third stories may average nine inches in the beds. The breadth of the flags to be not less than two feet, or to be two feet six inches if required, and three inches in thickness as specified above.

Specification for all Stone Cutters, Masons and Bricklayers' work, and all materials belonging thereto (except Nova Scotia Stone for facing all the external walls etc. as specified for that department) which may be required for the erection and completion of the Colonial Building.

To build stone footings to all the external walls consisting of two courses of stones not less than ten inches thick, and of sufficient breadth to form two offsetts or scarcements of three inches each on both sides of the wall; every stone in the first course, and every second stone, in the second course, to pass entirely through the wall.

To carry up the external walls according to the drawings and of the thicknesses required — Viz. Two feet six inches thick from the footings to the level of the first floor — Two feet three inches from the first to the second floor, and two feet from the second floor to the top. These thicknesses are exclusive of the projections shewn in the plans and Elevations. All the lower parts of the walls as high as the surface of the ground to be grouted with hot lime mixed with a proper proportion of sand, and all the upper part from the surface of the ground to the top to be built with good mortar made of the best lime (from Plymouth limestone or other stone equally good) and a proper
proportion of clean sharp fresh water, or washed sand, or blown sand from the sand hills, if obtained free from salt — to be sifted or screened through a screen made of wires, placed at equal distances, not less than forty in every foot in breadth. The outside of the joints to be filled up with oil putty to the extent of at least one inch into the wall. The whole of the walls from the surface of the ground to the top to be faced with Nova Scotia stone, with bond stones (one at least to every square yard of work) and inbond rybets to pass entirely through the wall. The whole external surface to be cut or hewn according to the drawings. The first story to be dressed with open joints in horizontal lines, as shewn in the Elevations, and to be polished. All the plain ashlar, above the first story to be dровed, or stripped as the Committee may determine, and the pilasters, sills, heads, Pediments, Architraves, ingoings etc. to be polished. (NB. The Cornice at the eaves, except bed molding, from the projecting parts, at the lower angles of each to the external angles of the building to be of wood). The window sills to be six inches thick on the outside, and bevilled and throated as shewn in the drawing. Reveals to be five inches. The facings or architraves of the windows to be seven inches broad and to project one inch from the face of the walls. The inner part of the external walls, and all the lower parts both external and internal, to be built of the best kind of stone that can be obtained on this Island, quarried at sufficient distance from the salt water, and kept from being wet therewith, so as to be entirely free from salt. The stones to be sufficiently large to work in with the Nova Scotia stone in the external walls, so as best to insure the strength and durability of the work.

The internal walls or partitions to be built of good well burnt brick, (but not overburnt). The four principal
walls or partitions across the Building, and the two partitions running lengthway of the building to be fourteen inches thick, to rest on stone foundations which are to be two feet at the footings. The fire proof closets and the arches over them, to be of the same thickness and to rest on similar foundations. (NB. The smaller partitions to be all of wood above the first floor, and to be of stone below, not less than eighteen inches in thickness. All the stone foundations of the partitions to be grouted, as specified for the external walls).

The three rooms for the Housekeeper, and spaces below the Hall and passages, also the coal cellar to be arched over with nine inch brick work.

The chimney shafts above the roof to be built of Nova Scotia stone, hewn in stripped or broached work, and done according to the drawings.

To prepare and lay the steps of Nova Scotia stone according to the drawings, for stairs to the two entrance doors. To dress and lay the floors of the entrance hall and passages with Nova Scotia flags, and hearth stones of the same material, supported by trimmer arches of four inch brick work. All the above to be neatly polished and laid in the best manner.

All the flues to the fire places, to be properly built and pargetted [?]. Rebatted jambs of Nova Scotia stone dressed and polished, to be built in, and hooks inserted with lead for doors of the fireproof closets. All lintels, wallplates, templets and bond timbers etc. to be properly laid and bedded with mortar, and discharging arches to be turned over all the openings where required. All window and door frames, to be properly bedded in good lime and hair mortar, and the sills underpinned and all wind pinning, beam filling etc. to be done where required. All the stone work and brick work in every part, to be properly and faithfully
built and all flushed solid in mortar. All mortar to be used, to be of good lime and sand well tempered together and prepared as specified before, with sand free from salt etc.

All materials that may be required in this department of the building, except Nova Scotia stone, and everything that may be included in stone Cutters, Masons and Bricklayers' work (except setting stoves, grates etc.) that may be necessary for the entire completion of the building according to the Design whether actually expressed in the foregoing specification or not, with iron clamps, chimney bars, lead, and everything usually employed for strengthening the work where required, to be furnished, and supplied by the Contractors, and all to be at their risk till the work be done. All scaffolding also with every kind of instrument or machine required for carrying on the work to be provided by themselves.

Cuttings in the chimneys for inserting copper or lead and every like thing required in the building to be done by the Contractors.

The whole to be done in a neat substantial and workmanlike manner.

Should any materials provided for the Building be defective, or any work be imperfectly done, the Contractors to be notified thereof, and the same to be removed and replaced with good materials and proper workmanship without any additional charge. And should any alteration be required by the Committee, the Contractors, on receiving timely notice thereof in writing, shall make such alteration without any additional charge unless additional expence be unavoidably incurred in which case the additional work or materials to be valued by two competent persons indifferently chosen by the parties, and such alteration shall in nowise invalidate the contract.
Specifications for Carpenters and Joiners' work and materials, also Ironmongery, Brasswork etc.
To prepare and fix all bond timbers, wall plates, wooden bricks, lintels, discharging pieces, frames, naked flooring, roofing, battening to walls, sleepers, rough boarding, centring for arches and every other kind of carpenters' work required for the whole Building in the best manner and according to the following particulars.

To lay sleepers six inches by four and six feet apart, and joists upon them four inches by three and eighteen inches apart for the floors of two apartments in the cellar, (for the Housekeeper) and the passage leading thereto.

To lay one tier or course of bond timbers, six inches by three, in every three feet in height on the inner part of the whole of the external walls of the building, to run through the openings and not be cut out till the work shall have settled - And a wall plate, under each of the floors, nine inches by six. The whole to be dove tailed at the angles, and halved and spiked at the laps. To put double lintels over all the openings, six inches thick, and of the width of the respective walls, except the reveals, to have one foot of bearing at each end. To furnish a sufficient number of wooden bricks to be inserted in the jambs of the partitions, where linings or finishings require to be fixed, to be no more than two feet apart; and to plug the stone walls where similar fixtures may require it. To supply all templets, discharging pieces etc. wherever they may be required.

The floors of the Court House to be made with girders, sixteen inches by eight, and six feet apart, and bridging joists six inches by three and a half and sixteen inches apart. The remainder of the floors in the first story to consist of girders, fifteen inches by eight placed six feet
apart and bridging joists, six inches by three and a half and sixteen inches apart, except over the Housekeeper's apartments which will be arched over and may be done with lighter scantling, and in the Hall and passages which will be floored with stone, and will require no timber as the flags will be supported by brick arches also. The floors of the second story, to be formed by two girders, to extend across the building, sixteen inches by twelve, scarfed (?) and bolted as shewn in Diagram No. and shorter girders in other directions as shewn in the working plan, sixteen inches by eight, and six feet apart, and bridging joists six inches by three and sixteen inches apart, and ceiling joists three inches by two, notched and nailed to the girders one foot apart. NB. The girders over the smaller rooms may be one inch less in breadth.

The Roof to be framed according to Diagram No. The trusses to be placed ten feet apart, from middle to middle which is to be understood whereever the term apart is used in this specification. Scantling to be according to the following bill -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tie beams</td>
<td>15 inches by 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen posts</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller do.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Rafters</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straining beams</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braces</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purlins</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Rafters</td>
<td>4-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straining sills</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Straps to be as shewn in the Diagram 1-1/2 inches broad and 3/8 of an inch thick.

The entire roof to be covered with inch pine or very sound and good hemlock, free from shakes, to be feather edged and closely joined and well nailed to the rafters.
All bond timbers, wall plates, lintels, templets and wooden bricks etc. to be of good seasoned juniper free from sap and all bearing timber in the floors and roof to be of good seasoned spruce, as also all joists etc. and all square edged.

To prepare and lay all the floors, the boards to be dressed and jointed not less than one year before being laid. To make and finish all the doors, windows, shutters, Base pilasters and architraves, staircases, mantle pieces and every other kind of work, and article in joiner's work whether specified or not, to complete the building in a neat substantial and workmanlike manner.

The floors in the Housekeeper's apartments and passages in the basement, to be of inch and half spruce boards, six inches broad, grooved and tongued and well nailed. The first and second floors (except in the Hall and lower passages which are to be of stone) to be laid with two inch spruce plank, six inches broad, grooved and tongued, - all clear and entirely free from rots and shakes, and to be nailed on the edges of the planks so as the nails may not be seen. The floor of the third story, which will extend over part of the building only, to be laid with inch and half spruce, six inches broad and grooved and tongued, and nailed on the edges as the others.

To lay a rough floor of inch boards, grooved and tongued, above the uppermost ceiling, upon bridging joists which are to be nailed upon the tie beams. (or slightly notched). NB. The ceiling joists below this floor to be one inch deeper than the ceiling joists of the second floor and placed sixteen inches apart, and notched and nailed to the tie beams.

To batten the whole of the inside of the external walls with strips of spruce, two inches and a half broad, and one inch and a quarter thick placed one foot apart, and well
nailed to every tier of bond timbers.

To prepare and fix ridge rolls of pine two inches in diameter with proper irons three feet apart, on all the ridges and hips. To lay all the valleys, and gutters behind the chimneys with feather edged flank boards, nine inches broad, and one inch and a half thick, and put feather edged slips on all the eaves.

To make and fix, and refix when required, such centering for arches and trimmers for the Masons and Bricklayers as may be necessary, also bracketing for cornices.

The outside or entrance doors to be made in eight panels, two inches and a half thick, each door to be hung with four, five inch cast iron butt hinges, and fastened with large knob handled iron rim locks, or proper rebated locks for folding doors and proper folding door bolts.

The doors in the two principal stories, to be seven feet eight inches by three feet two inches, and two inches thick, six or eight panels as may be directed, with framed and molded jambs and heads fixed on rough grounds - also molded pilasters with blocks and plinths, on the outside (in the hall and passages) and in the four principal rooms, and double faced architraves and plinths in the offices and other small rooms. The doors of the small rooms in the third story to be seven feet high by three feet wide with plain rebated jambs (two inch) and double faced architraves on the outside only - the other wood work, except floors, in these rooms to be left at present undone.

The doors for the entrances to the Court house, Council Chamber and House of Assembly to be folding, six feet and a half wide, and high in proportion, with pilasters etc. as specified for the others, according to a drawing to be given of each. These, with the larger doors above specified, to have the best work on both sides, except in the offices and
smaller apartments which may be plainer. All the larger doors to be hung with three four inch butt hinges to each, and fastened with good eight inch knob handled mortice locks with scotch springs. All the smaller doors, with two four inch butt hinges to each, and fastened with good seven inch iron rim locks with scotch springs. The folding doors to have proper folding door locks and bolts, as specified for the outside doors. The doors for the Housekeeper's apartments to be of ordinary size, made strong but plain, four pannels each and single faced architraves and hung to plain rebated jambs. Hangings and fastenings as specified for the smaller doors above. The windows to correspond in finishing with the doors in the several apartments. The sashes to be not less than two inches and a quarter in thickness, with astragal and hollow moldings in the best rooms and ovals in the smaller rooms, - All to be flanked and double hung, with feather between the weights, except in the third story, which are to be single hung. To have iron weights, and brass faced and brass wheel, two inch and quarter frame pullies, and patent sashline, and patent spring fasteners. Those of the lower story to have framed and molded folding inside shutters in two heights with framed back laps and proper boxings, backlinings etc. Elbows, backs, soffits etc. to correspond with the doors. In the upper stories no shutters are required, except what are termed dead shutters - Viz. pannelled work, framed and molded exactly like the shutters but to be all fixed instead of being hung.

To prepare and fix all the mantle pieces, Viz. two in each of the principal rooms - Council Chamber, Court House, House of Assembly - and one in each of the other rooms. Six to be of black marble, not less in the first cost than eight pounds stirling, and of such paterns as the Committee may direct. The rest of the mantle pieces to be of wood; of
neat, plain marble patterns according to drawings to be furnished to the contractors.

To prepare and fix Base in all the rooms, halls, passages etc. To be about thirteen inches broad, with bold projecting moldings according to the drawings, for the larger rooms, hall & passages - and ten inches broad in the smaller rooms - And all to be well fitted to the floors and well fastened. All the base and other woodwork to be fixed on grounds, where required, bevilled at the back and well fastened before the first coat of plaster be put on.

The principal staircase to be made of inch and three quarter clear spruce steps, and inch and quarter risers - molded and returned nosings, open molded and wreathed string with neatly cut brackets mitred to the risers. Rail to be of mahogany molded and continued from the bottom, with a neat open scroll. Baluster to be of mahogany also, and all neatly turned. The whole to be done neatly and made firm and substantial, according to drawings to be furnished of the several parts as the work proceeds. To make also a plain and substantial staircase to descend to the Housekeeper's apartments, suited to the rooms to which it will lead.

To lay inch boards for deafening under all the second floor.

Also to prepare and fix five iron doors, six feet high by two feet three inches wide, fitted to rebated stone jambs with strong iron hinges inserted or Wittled [?] in by the Bricklayers, for the safety closets for records etc. The doors to be made of two thicknesses of wrought iron (1/16 of an inch in thickness) fixed three inches apart by margins of stouter iron, and strong shouldered rivets placed five inches apart each way, in diagonal rows; firmly riveted and made very substantial, and secured by a large stout lock of the best description that can be procured for thirty
shillings currency, fixed between the plates, in each door, with a strong plate or staple properly fastened in the stone jamb for receiving the bolt when the door is locked. The whole to be done in a manner that will give perfect security against fire to the papers within, and prevent the doors being forced open by violence from without.

All the wood for interior work etc. except what has already been specified to be of good clear pine, free from shakes and sap.

The whole of the above with all other work, including materials, requisite to complete the Carpenters and Joiners' work of the building (except finishing the six rooms in the third story as already stated) according to the Design and the true intent and meaning of the foregoing specification whether actually expressed or not, with all nails, beads, spikes, bolts and every kind of iron work and Brasswork etc. to be supplied and done by the contractors, with all cartage and all work of every kind required to complete the above in a neat substantial and workmanlike manner, under the direction of such person as the Committee may appoint to direct and oversee the same.

The Committee with such person as they may appoint to oversee the work to have the power to reject all such materials as they may deem imperfect and to order to be taken down any work improperly done, or with defective or insufficient materials, the same to be removed and replaced with good and suitable materials and proper workmanship at the expense of the contractors.

And should any alteration be deemed requisite or any deviation from the Plan or foregoing specification be preferred to by the Committee, the same to be made known to the contractors in writing and the work required to be done by such alteration, to be executed by them without any additional charge, unless additional expense be unavoidably
incurred, in such case the same to be valued by two competent persons chosen by the parties, and such alteration shall in nowise invalidate the contract.

All woodwork required by the Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers etc. to be done at the times required, so as not to occasion any delay.

Payment to be made at the Treasury in four several instalments.  

Specifications for Plasterers work and materials for the Colonial Building

To plaster all the walls, ceilings, and partitions in every part of the house, except the six rooms in the third story, with good mortar made of a sufficient prop of clean well burnt white lime, and clean sharp fresh water sand, (or well washed, or the blown sand from the sand hills, if it can be obtained clean and good and free from salt.) The lime and sand to be properly sifted or screened and the whole well tempered and mixed together with a proper quantity of good hair.

To run plain cornices according to drawings which will be furnished, as approved by the Committee, - in the Council Chamber, House of Assembly, Library, Court house, Hall, passages throughout in the first and second stories, in good plaster, properly prepared and gauzed so as to prevent cracks or flaws in the work.

The Housekeeper's apartments to be done in two coat work (Lath plaster and set on the external walls, and render and set on the partitions etc.)

The Halls, passages, offices and rooms of every kind in the first and second floors to be done with three coat work (Lath plaster, float and hard finish on the external walls, ceilings and studs, and render float and hard finish on the
Brick-work, and stone work which do not require to be battened.) The whole to be properly straightened and well polished. All beams or timber that may be in danger of shrinking, so as to crack the plaster to be lathed diagonally, and everything to be done that may be required for the good appearance and stability of the work.

The whole to be neatly and substantially done according to the best and most approved methods whether herein expressed or not, and according to the true intent and meaning of this specification. All materials to be of the best quality, and the Committee, or such person as they may appoint to oversee the work, to have the power of rejecting any materials, and of ordering the removal of any part of the work, which they may deem defective or insufficient, the same to be replaced or renewed at the expense of the contractors.

Should any additional cornices or ornamental plaster be required, the same to be done at the rates or prices stated by the contractors in their former tender.

The contractors to find all their own scaffolding as well as all the materials required for the whole of the work above specified.

Specification for Glaziers and Painters work and materials
To prime and glaze all the windows in the Building with best flatted glass to be properly back puttied and well cleaned off.

To knot and paint all the woodwork of the outside of the Building, four times, with good oil paint (white lead and linseed oil) in such mixture of colours as may be required to give the work that appearance when finished which may be desired by the Committee.

To knot and paint three times with good oil paint, as
before specified, all the wood work inside the Building, except the floor, with such mixtures of ordinary colours in plain work as may be requisite, according to the direction of the Committee, or such person as they may appoint to direct and oversee the same and to do such parts of the work as may be desired in the manner usually denominated flatting with good spirits of turpentine. All cracks, bead [?] holes, nail holes etc. to be properly and neatly stopped and well rubbed down.

All the materials to be of the best quality of their respective kinds, and all the work to be done which may be requisite to complete the whole of the Glaziers and Painter's work of the Building according to the true intent and meaning of the foregoing specification, whether actually expressed or not in a neat and workmanlike manner.

NB. The Cornice outside the Building, except that part belonging to the four projections and the pediments is to be of wood and is to be painted four times and sanded so as to give it the colour and appearance of stone.
Appendix C. Final Accounts presented by the building contractors December, 1847 (Excavation and Nova Scotia stone accounts missing).

Watts, Bain & McDuff's Acct. for Stone Cutters, Masons & Bricklayers Work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847.¹

Government of Prince Edward Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Watts McDuff &amp; Bain</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Amount of Contract for Building the Colonial Building</td>
<td>4291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; this amt. for covering building to secure it from the frost</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; pointing with putty window frames as agreed upon</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 13 days assisting Boyle digging cellar 3/6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 24 &quot; of Ebenezer Anderson cutting out 14 doors @ 7/6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 19-1/2 days of Alex Ware assisting Anderson at the above job @ 7/6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 24 days of Wm. Kirkpatrick Labourer to the above persons at the same job 3/6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 18 days of James Collings digging cellar in West Wing and clearing main cellar 3/6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 16 days of James Donoly at do. 3/6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 16 days of Wm. Kirkpatrick at do. 3/6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 3 2/3 do. of Geo. Allan cutting for Joists for Gallery in Council Chamber &amp; Assembly Room 8/6 per day</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1 day Paul Carroll cutting for Judges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The total amount for the Colonial Building is 4291 6 8.
Bench & foot stool

" 1/2 day of do. building up door in Gallery

" 22 " of do. cutting stove stones & holes
   and fitting them in and building the
   chimneys 7/6

" 1500 bricks for the above 55/

" Mortar for the above job

" 14-1/4 days each of James Mc Ginnis &
   Edw. Dray labourers equal 28-1/2
   days 3/6

" 9-1/2 days of Paul Carroll building cross
   wall in the cellar under arch to support
   stairs, and pulling down wall & putting
   in window in cellar passage 7/6

" 2 labourers attending the above 9-1/2 days
   each 3/6

" 10 loads of stone for the above work 3/6

" Mortar for the above

" 9-1/2 days of Paul Carroll cutting Base &
   putting Roman cement round belt course &
   cutting in joist holes for stairs

" 10 days of do. do. cutting joist holes,
   laying the door step at the Arch and
   cutting same entrance into the wing.
   Cutting jambs & flagging the bottom of
   large safe (now Mr. Havilands office).

" 1 day of do. cutting jambs and fitting
   iron doors

" 4 days of Geo. Allan jobbing about the
   closet doors @ 8/6

" Paul Carroll as pr. Mr. I. Smith's order
   for altering stovepipe stones and
   Brickwork in the Library

" Wm. Henderson 3 days building Brick
Wall under stairs 7/6 1 2 6
" 3 days of Wm. Kirkpatrick as labourer to the above Job 3/6 " 10 6
" 1500 bricks to the above job 55/ 4 2 6
" mortar for the above " 16 0
" 2 stone walls built across the passage to support the arches (say abt. 18 yards @ 8/) 7 4 0
" this amount for building Wings & Porticoes including Iron, Lead and all materials (Pictou Stone excepted) 2650 0 0
Char. Town 7052 3 3
Oct. 30th, 1847.

Amount paid 6320 0 0
Balance 732 3 3

Wright, Smith & Wright's Acct. for Carpenter's and Joiners' work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847. 2
Government of P.E.I.

To Wright, Smith & Wright Dr.
Extra Work in the Colonial Building LS D
Court House 832 feet of flooring with joists, Labour Nails 19 13 "
Judges' Bench including Steps 5 6 "
482 feet of panel work round the walls 24 2 "
557 feet of panel backs @ 1/3 for seats 34 16 3
2 Seats for the Attorneys 1 10 "
149 feet of Seats a 6d 3 14 "
126 feet of Seats with Backs a 1/2 7 7 "
Hanging 10 Doors Hinges Screws etc. 1 10 "
156 feet of capping a 2d 1 6 "
2 Doors each side of the Judges' Bench 15 " "
2 Doors for the Jury Rooms a 140/4 14 " "
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panel Arch South West Entrance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Complete for Committee Room House of Assembly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Circular Doors with Jambs &amp; Lock, hinges</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framing 5 arches first story 40/</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Fluted pilasters do. @ 30/</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Iron doors in Colonial Office</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 lbs. of Iron @ 3d</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lock 30/ Extra labour for 5 Iron Doors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3 thicker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelves in the safety closets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 pilasters in the Second Story @ 20/</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Arches for the same @ 30/</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Extra Doors in the third Story @ 55/</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Arch Head of Stairs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Double Stairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Cellar work 200 feet of Juniper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9x6 @ 15/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparing the same for cellar 20/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 feet of Juniper sleepers @ 12/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375 feet of flooring joists &amp; labour</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375 feet of floors @ 28/</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Extra panel Doors for Celler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete 30/</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Small Window cellar passage 15/</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance into the Celler Boarding 15/</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Extra celler Windows circular @ 20/</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; for Double Windows @ 10/</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 feet of Base celler passage @ 3d</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 feet of Shelves Kitchen @ 3d</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatch Step Ladder Hinges Locks etc. for Roof</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Double Sky Lights</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railing turned Banisters for Sky Lights</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stairs into the Roof 4 10 "
600 feet of flooring over Library @ 35/ 14 " "
Beams & Joists for the same 12 " "
120 feet of Base for the same @ 1/ 3 10 "
500 feet of Studing front of Library 2 10 "
Extra panel Jambs 9 10 "
710 feet ceiling and Battening walls Grand Jury 2 10 "
71 feet of Base for Grand Jury room @4d 1 3 8 finishing two windows panel jambs for do. 2 " "
66 feet of Architraves @ 6d 1 13 "
Battening petit Jury room 350 feet 1 5 "
1 Window finishing panel Jambs 20/ 1 " "
59 feet of Base @4d for do. 31 feet of architraves @ 6d 1 " "
4 Angle beads for the same @ 1/6 " 6 "
Extra work in the Council Chamber Cornice, Rail and Soffit 71 feet @ 12/ 42 12 "
115 feet of base @ 8d 3 16 8 537 feet of flooring @35/ 9 7 6 Beams upper & lower Joists etc. 12 " "
4 Fluted Columns @ 70/ 14 " "
1 pair of folding Doors for Gallery 4 10 "
300 feet of Studing for large arch 1 10 " preparing large for running cornice etc. 4 10 "
4 fluted pilasters Base etc. 53 feet 7 10 "
Preparing Cove Ceiling for Plastering 14 " " Bracketing Shelf Cornice 2 13 4 Band for Oval centre piece 7 [?] inches 1 10 "
65 feet of hand rail & turned Banisters a 4/ 17 " "
4 Doors with Broad panel Jambs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortice locks etc.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throne for the Council Chamber complete</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pair Iron Wrought Hinges a 10/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Battening Council Chamber</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornice Rail &amp; Soffit House of Assembly</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base in the Gallery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>537 feet of gallery flooring</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beams Upper and Lower Joists</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Collums for the Gallery @ 50/</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair of folding doors panel jambs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throne for the House of Assembly</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 feet of Banisters &amp; rail a 4/1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Doors complete with Broad panel Jambs</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studing Off wall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 of Bracket Cornices a 3d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pairs of large Iron Wrought Hinges a 10/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                               | 746      | 19 3                                    |
| Amount of the 2 wings and 2 fronts                                  | 309      | 10 2                                    |
| Cr. 200 feet of outside cornice @ 2/                                 | 20       | 0 0                                    |
| Deafening Boards for                                                 |          |                                          |
| Second floor                                                        | 20       | 0 0                                    |
|                                                                  | 40       | 0 0                                    |
| Amount of extra work carried forward                                 | 1016     | 9 5                                    |

**Extra work North Wing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1288 feet of Battening Walls</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672 feet of Bond timber @ 12/6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 feet of Juniper for discharging pieces</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 feet of partitions @ 15/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525 feet of flooring @ 35/ complete</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525 feet of Joists and Labour @16/</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Rough floors with timber to carry flues</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525 feet of rough floors @10/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron straps for chimneys</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof complete Nails timber etc.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sashes for upper Story @20/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sashes for Second Story 110/ each</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sash for the first Story 100/</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair of folding Doors outside</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staircase complete</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 feet of Base for the Rooms @8d</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Doors complete @50/</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southwest Wing Measuring the same</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof for the South Front pediment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Large timber for carrying the stone work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>450 feet of ceiling Joists &amp; Studding @15/</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4 Angle Beams with large Bolts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centrepieces for large arch &amp; moulds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>431 feet of Balcony floor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>450 feet Joists Beams &amp; ceiling joists</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Making 5 arches &amp; Moulds etc. @30/</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>450 feet of floor balcony @20/</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Front Pediment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rough boards &amp; Boarding spices Nails etc.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amt. of Work for Porticoes &amp; Wings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To amount of contract 2614 10 6
Chudleigh & McKay's Acct. for Slater's 'Plasterers' work for
the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847.¹

Colonial Government to Chudleigh & McKay

Dr.

To Slating the roof of the Colonial Building as per contract 285 " "
Plastering Do. Including Cornices in Council Chamber, House Assembly, lower & upper halls, Conference Room, & Court House as per Contract 592 6 3
Extra work Plastering the Two Wings-
Porticoes, Cellar passage, Offsets in Large rooms- Ceiling Conference Room & Ceilings of the Galleries, two Jury Rooms, openings of two Sky Lights etc. measuring 1050 of yards Lath & Plaster as per contract 2/1 yd 109 7 9
375 yards of Render as per contract 1/8 31 5
770 feet of additional Cornices in Council Chamber the two sides of every arch upper staircase, round the two porticoes as per contract 2/ per foot 77 " "
151 feet 9 inches Arches in the Hall & Council Chamber 2/ per foot as
148

per contract 15 3 6
139 feet 9 inches of panned soffit 3/ 20 19 3
18 Centre Pieces & Ornaments measuring 1242 inches 2/ per inch as per contract 124 4 "
4 Ornaments in Council Chamber 80/ 16 " "
14 Ionic capitals 60/ each 42 " "
Slating the wings & Pediments 82/ 6d as per contract 71 3 0-1/2
22-1/2 yds Lathing 11 3 "

1385 0 0-1/2

By Cash at Sundry times 1185 0 0
Balance due 200 0 0
Ch town
Jan 28, 1848.

James Milner & Sons A/C for Braziers' and Plumbers' work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847.

Government per Commissioners of Colonial Building

To James Milner & Son Dr.
To Copper for the Roof as per Contract 344 13 10
" Extra piece of lead around the edge of the copper say 300 feet a 3/ 15 " "
Lead, Nails and Labour, extra for 2 Sky Lights 3 " "
Piece of Lead for the Step from Hatchway " 10 "
Copper for chimney of wings @ 2/3 1 3 9
35 lbs. Lead for Wings @ 3/6 6 2 6
19 lbs Copper for chimneys of wings @ 2/3 2 3 9
Spouting round the building 45 0 0
76 Copper Hooks @ 1/3 4 15 0
250 Copper Hooks & fixing to keep down lead 2 1 8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-1/2 ft. lead for portico @ 3/6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running lead for doors</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-1/2 ft lead for Portico @ 3/6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>431 9 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid from Treasury</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>13 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15 10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Henry Smith's A/C for Glaziers and Painters' Work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government to Henry Smith Dr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra 10 Windows Glass &amp; Glazing</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Extra circular cellar windows glass &amp; glazing 17/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazing and painting 8 double windows windows for the cellar circular</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 4 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@16/10 each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazing four cellar Windows Broken by the frost</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazing &amp; Painting Double Sky Lights</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 16 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 inside lights for the same @ 1/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Squares of Broken by Enlarging the Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384 yards of painting in the Court House</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 4 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting to outside 4 coats Oak in oil and 3 coats inside @20/</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Wing Staircase folding Doors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banisters</td>
<td>36 40 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base &amp; Door complete</td>
<td>7 7 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting the Chief's room</td>
<td>1 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker's room</td>
<td>1 12 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Wing the same Dimensions</td>
<td>10 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Arch South West Entrance</td>
<td>1 10 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Extra Doors with Broad panel jamb @ 17/6</td>
<td>3 6 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Circular Doors under the main Staircase</td>
<td>1 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Extra Doors in the Council Chamber @ 15/6</td>
<td>3 2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Extra Doors in the House of Assembly @ 15/6</td>
<td>3 2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra painting in principle stairs</td>
<td>1 10 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Extra Doors Broad Jambs etc. Third Story @ 8/6</td>
<td>1 5 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra in the Colonial Office</td>
<td>15 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra painting Broad Jambs Library</td>
<td>1 5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Door for the Assembly's Waiting room</td>
<td>15 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair of folding Doors Council Chamber Gallery</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair of folding doors House of Assembly</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 6 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra painting for Council Chamber Cornice Soffit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banisters &amp; Rail round the Gallery</td>
<td>46 49 54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113 yds @ 1/3 coats</td>
<td>7 1 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 feet of hand Rail and 124 Banister in Oak oil and Varnish</td>
<td>2 10 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 feet of Rail &amp; turned Banister below in Oak &amp; Varnished</td>
<td>2 5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 fluted columns @ 10/ Cap. &amp; Base</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Rate (£)</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting &amp; Graining throne</td>
<td>1 10 &quot;</td>
<td>15 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting large arch with returned flute</td>
<td>1 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting 5 arches &amp; fluted pilasters @20/</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 arches on the Second floor @17/6</td>
<td>2 12 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large arch head of the main Stairs 20/</td>
<td>21 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting 8 Iron Doors &amp; Stone jambs @5/6</td>
<td>2 4 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra graining &amp; Varnishing Oak</td>
<td>9 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Graining Satinwood Council Chamber</td>
<td>11 17 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Graining Library Satinwood</td>
<td>7 16 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Graining 4 Doors Court House a 5/6</td>
<td>1 4 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Large folding Doors Court House Oak 15/</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graining Oak in Oil round the Judges Bench</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Graining caping tops of Seats Court House</td>
<td>1 5 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Skylights Hand Rail turned Banisters etc.</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra painting Shelves in Safety Closets 25/</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint squeaky 200 feet of outside cornice 60/</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James Peakes account tar pitch etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D. Wilson for Sheathing paper</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>198 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Smith for pitching North Balcony</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Bevan's A/C Labour</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitching &amp; Laying felt</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 yards of felt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct error in broad jambs in Library</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also 1 door in Secretary's office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amount of first contract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of extra work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D. Extract of Isaac Smith's Report and Adjustment of the final accounts for the Colonial Building, 1 Feb. 1848.

The Contract for Labourers' work was but £ 44 0 0 at first, but the work was extended and the amount increased to £ 66 2 9 besides other work which had to be done by the Masons' Labourers in consequence of the death of the Contractor— the late John Boyle. This additional labour was occasioned, chiefly by excavating the whole area of the cellars under the whole building instead of a part, as at first intended— which will tend very much to prevent the timber of the first floor from decay. The levelling of the ground near the Building, which was as necessary for carrying off the water, as for improvement in appearance, has also added £ 38 5 0 to the account for Labourers' work— making the total amount exclusive of some digging for temporary water closets, for heating apparatus, and for work charged in the Masons' account £ 104 7 9 the whole of which has been faithfully done, and with the utmost regard to economy.

The Original Contract for Nova Scotia Stone, by Messrs. McKenzie of Pictou was £ 1445 in addition to which they have supplied 208 feet lineal of large Cornice (intended at first to be of wood as above stated) measuring 910 feet cubic— the cost of which at 3/- pr. foot is £ 136 10 0 making the whole amount for Nova Scotia Stone for the Building as it was, without any alteration of the Plan £ 157 10 0. They have furnished also the stone for the two Wings and two
Porticoes, the amount of their acct. (that is for the Wings & Porticoes only as included with the cornice) as furnished was £1539 9 0. This embraced as they stated, with the cornice above mentioned, every piece of stone delivered, over the contract, as they had carefully measured it for shipment. But on my pointing out to them that some pieces of stone were included which belonged to their contract, and others were charged @7d [?] foot higher than the price stated in their own tender, they consented to a reduction of nearly £140 as will be seen by reference to their acct. marked A. (missing) So that an Abstract of the acct. as now presented will stand thus.

For Stone according to contract, and for
- cornice as above mentioned £1581 10 0
- do. for the Wings, Porticoes, extra chimney tops, fire proof closet 1404 0 0
- Making a grand total of £2985 10 0
- Of this they have been paid 2545 2 2-1/2
- Leaving a balance due of £ 440 8 5-1/2

The Contractors for Stone Cutters', Masons and Bricklayers work- Messrs. Watts Bain and McDuff have furnished their Acct. of which the following is an Abstract-

For the Walls, Partitions etc. of the Building as pr Contract £ 4291 6 8

For Roofing over the Building temporarily to preserve the Walls and Foundation from being injured by the Rains and Frosts etc.- And for pointing round all the Window frames with putty 25 0 0

For Labourers' work excavating part of the Foundations for the Additions & Making a part of the Foundation deeper 11 0 6

For Sundry alterations of Doorways, building up some additional walls for supporting
the arches in the cellar, making an
additional Fire proof closet, cutting
stone for iron doors etc. 74 16 1
For Cutting and laying 208 feet of Cornice
which was at first intended to be of
wood @ 7/6 78 4 0
Making the whole exclusive of the
Wings & Porticoes £4480 7 3
And for building the walls etc. of the
two Wings and the two Porticoes
including all materials except
the Nova Scotia Stone 2571 16 0
£7052 3 3
The amount which they have received is 6320 0 0
Which would leave a balance of £ 732 3 3
still due to them as will be seen by
reference to their A/C marked B.

In the smaller items of the above acct. there is not
much to be objected to. The temporary Roofing and pointing
round the window frames were agreed to, and the Labourers'
work includes also some considerable portion of Foundation
all of great thickness, where the excavation had to be made
deeper than was specified, because the ground did not appear
to be so firm as in the other parts. The alteration of
doorways cutting through heavy parts of the work, and
building up some additional pieces of wall which were
necessary, required a good deal of labour,- and the charges
for materials are very reasonable.

The extra cornice, put down at 7/6 per foot, the
contractors declare to be lower than the actual cost to
themselves. It is however higher than was Estimated at the
time the Plans were reduced. But the last item, in which
the cornice is included, will be regarded as most
objectionable, as well for the excessive amount, as for the
Two Wings and two Porticoes being put down in one sum, without reference to the prices of the first contract, or the means of shewing the relative value in proportion thereto. I have therefore measured and valued the whole as nearly as I could, in Accordance with the understanding, which was come to at the Commencement— the result of which is as under— Viz.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>464 Yards of Foundation Walls for the Wings &amp; Porticoes, including Steps etc. measured to the average thickness of two feet as estimated in reducing the first tender @7/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>£174 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10718 feet of additional cutting, in the Porticoes, Steps pavement etc. allowing double measure for all the Pedestals, Entablatures, Shafts of Columns etc. and single measure for the beds in the arches @1/5</td>
<td></td>
<td>759 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting 8 Attic Bases for Columns as Estimated @ 100/</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting 8 Ionic Capitals for do. as Estimated @ 200/</td>
<td></td>
<td>80 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting 98 feet extra of Cornice @ 6/</td>
<td></td>
<td>29 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4434 feet of extra Cutting for the two wings @1/5</td>
<td></td>
<td>314 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710 Yards of Wall in the Wings, as reduced to 2 feet in thickness, and all materials except N. Scotia Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>266 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building the two Porticoes throughout except the foundations, say 3 Masons (21 Weeks) 126 days each @ 7/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>141 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Labourers on an average (21 Weeks) 126 days each @ 3/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>154 7 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Watts directing the workmen—
126 days @ 10/
6250 feet of polishing @ 2d
Iron Work etc. for all the additions
Scaffolding including Mast pieces, Blocks, Ropes and incidental expenses say
Materials used for the Porticoes—Viz.

Making the total amount for the Additions £2217 12 0

The following recapitulation in abstract will shew the accounts at once according to the foregoing valuation
To amount of Contract as before stated 4291 6 8
To Labourers' Work and some additional foundation wall 11 0 6
To extra work and materials in alterations of doors—extra walls etc. 74 16 1
Cutting and laying 208 feet 7-1/2 in. of cornice (at first to have been wood) @ 7/6 78 4 0
To Temporary roofing & pointing round window frames as allowed 25 0 0
To Building the two Wings & Porticoes, including stone-cutting, and all materials except Nova Scotia Stone 2217 12 0
Making the total amount £6697 19 3
Of this they have been paid 6320 0 0
Which leaves a balance still due to the Contractors of £ 377 19 3

As they have not consented to the above, but claim a balance of £354 4 0 more than I have here allowed they will most likely appoint an Arbitrator, and submit the whole to reference according to the terms of their contract, unless they can shew some error or omission in the foregoing valuation, or obtain some overtures in consideration of the
whole of their work not allowing them a sufficient remuneration.

The account marked C for Carpenters and Joiners' work is much larger in amount than I had anticipated. This has been occasioned however by the Alterations and improvements being so very numerous in that department, rather than the charges being higher than the prices allowed by their contract. When furnished at first I marked a number of items, which to me appeared higher than the actual value of the several articles, and returned it to the Contractors, Wright, Smith and Wright, who consented to a reduction amounting in all to about Thirty Pounds. And on comparing the altered copy with the prices of their first tender as ascertained when the Building was reduced, the charges now appear to be, as near as I can judge, about the same, as allowed by the terms of their contract.

The following Abstract will exhibit the whole account as it now stands, in accordance with the foregoing statement:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Amount of Contract for Carpenters &amp; Joiners' work etc. for the entire Building as at first commenced</td>
<td>£2614 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Amount of Account for all the Wood Work, Locks, Hinges, Pullies and Weights for sashes etc. for the Wings &amp; Porticoes</td>
<td>309 10 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Wood Work in the Court House, including raised floors, 2 Doors with large panelled jambs leading to the Wings &amp; 2 to the Rooms</td>
<td>129 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 11 New doors and frames with locks and hinges etc. complete viz. 1 in a Committee room (Assembly), 3 with Circular Heads under the Principal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stairs- 3 in the Room over the Library, and 4 in the Cellar 31 15 0

To Framing of 5 arches @ 40/ and 10 fluted pilasters for them in the Lower Halls @ 30/, 3 arches in Second Story do @ 30/ and 6 pilasters for them @ 20/ and one at the head of the stairs 28/ with 2 pilasters 39 0 0

To Making the principal staircase double by which the Rails and ballustrade of mahogany are double besides an additional rail etc. of 14 feet along the landing 75 0 0

To Additional iron doors in the Colonial Secretary's office and additional weight of iron in all the others, with all the wooden shelves also in the whole 49 10 0

To Extra work in the Cellars on account of making the excavations extend under the whole of the Building- and laying a floor in the passage- including also 5 extra cellar windows & frames, and 8 double windows, made to protect the walls of the foundations from the frost. 22 7 0

To Wood Work of the large arch opened through the west end wall, including panelled jambs and pilasters 9 13 0

To Additional floor over the Library, & fitting up the room above including studding and New Jambs for the windows 41 10 0

To Hatch with lock and hinges, Stairs,
double Sky Lights, with rails & ballusters connected therewith—
for the Roof 14 0 0

To Extra Work in the Council Chamber,
comprising arched ceiling, Galleries, fluted columns, 4 Extra doors with panelled jambs, folding doors, fluted pilasters trammel for striking arch etc.—also rails and balustrades, Throne etc. 176 5 6

To Extra work in the House of Assembly
comprising Gallery etc. as in the Council Chamber, except the arched ceiling & pilasters 147 2 8

To fitting up two rooms for the Juries
in the third Story 11 12 10

£3670 19 11

Deduct 208-1/2 feet of cornice
now of stone at 2/ per foot— the price estimated at first 20 17 0

Also deafening boards not required 20 0 0

40 17 0

Total Amount for Carpenters & Joiners' work  £3630 2 11

Of this they have been paid 3000 0 0

Which will leave a balance due the Contractors of £ 630 2 11

In reviewing the above Acct. one or two items appear high,
especially the additional charge for the Stairs.

The Account for Plasterers' Work and Slaters' Work as furnished by the Contractors, Chudleigh and McKay (Marked D) has been handed in twice, and is still higher in some items
than their contract, as I think, will allow. The whole of the account for Plastering is perhaps higher in point of actual value according to labour performed than any of the other accounts, but their prices are more clearly defined by their contract, except in two or three particulars, than any others, so that there was left no room for dispute, except in the oval centre piece, ceiling moldings usually called panel moldings, and Ornaments at the Corners in the ceiling of the Council Chamber. And single molded cornices under the gallery and in the Portico ceilings. By their Contract they were to be allowed, for extra work, as stated in their tender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lath &amp; 3 Coat plaster</td>
<td>0 2 1 pr yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendered, (3 coats on Brickwork)</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain Cornices (small)</td>
<td>0 1 9 pr. foot lineal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. do. (Larger)</td>
<td>0 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornaments (one enrichment)</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrepieces</td>
<td>0 2 0 per inch diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arches (single)</td>
<td>0 2 0 per foot lineal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panels (for Soffits etc.)</td>
<td>0 3 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And their charges are according to these prices, and the measurement as made by myself, so that the account I believe to be strictly correct, except in the particulars before referred to.

The following is an Abstract of their Account with the difference of my valuation—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Amount of contract for Slating</td>
<td>£ 285 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Amount of do. for Plastering</td>
<td>592 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1050 yards of Plastering (Lath &amp; 3 coat work) extra @2/1</td>
<td>109 7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 375 yards Rendered etc. @ 1/8</td>
<td>31 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Extra Cornices in the several rooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mentioned @ 2/ pr. foot  
151 feet of Arches @ 2/
To 139 feet of panelled Soffit @ 3/ 
To 18 Centre Pieces and Ornaments measuring 1242 inches @ 2/
To 4 Ornaments in Council Chamber @ 80/
To 14 Ionic Capitals @ 60/ 
To Slating the Additions 171-1/4 Squares @ 82/6 
To 22-1/2 yds of Lathing on the outside of partitions of Conference Room  
£1385 0 0-1/2

As valued by myself on the principles of the contracts
Amount of contracts for Slating and Plastering £ 877 6 3
Slating the Four additions 17-1/4 squares @ 82/6 71 3 0-1/2
1050 yds extra of Lath & 3 Coat plaster @ 2/1 & 375 yds of render @ 1/8 140 12 9
726 feet 4 inches of Cornices allowing 100 feet for Shelf Cornice and half measure for all the cornices of single mouldings @ 2/ 72 12 4
151 ft. 9 inches Arches @ 2/ 15 3 6
139 feet of panelled Soffit @ 3/ 20 19 3
1130 Inches of Centre pieces (including 2 Squares 80 inches each) @ 2/ 113 0 0
Additional allowance of half more for the Oval Centre piece 5 8 0
14 Ionic Capitals @ 60/ 42 0 0
4 Ornaments in corners of panel in Council Chamber 14 0 0
Additional Ornament in band of
Centre piece House of Assembly

£1372 5 1

Of this they have been paid

1185 0 0

Leaving the balance due to the Contractors according to this

£ 187 5 1-1/2

The Braziers and Plumbers' work, done by James Milner & Son, amounts in all to £431 9 8 as pr. account furnished by them Marked E and may be thus stated

To Copper and Lead Work for Roof of the Building as pr Contract

£ 344 13 10

To Extra lead along the edge of the copper to keep it from being turned up from the slates by the wind, 300 feet at 3/ and 250 small copper hooks for do. @ 2d

17 1 3(?)

To additional lead about the Sky Lights and hatchway

3 12 6

To Tin Spouts and Conductors £45 0 0

Copper hooks for do. 95/ 49 15 0

To Copper and Lead Work for the Wings 16 6 0

£ 431 9 6

Of this has been paid

394 13 10

Leaving a balance due Messrs. Milner of £ 36 15 8

The Copper Spouts originally tendered for, had been done away when the contract was entered into, but in the first autumn after the Roof was put on, there was some danger of the foundations being injured by the wet, and Messrs. Milner engaged to put up Tin Spouts of sufficient size to carry off the water, the cost of which was not to exceed Fifty pounds. The dimensions of the Conductors which I gave them was about an inch larger than tin of ordinary size would allow, I requested them therefore to procure galvanized tin; but not being able, as they stated, to obtain a sufficient quantity of the proper kind, they used common tin, which they said
they would engage so to make up as to be sufficiently large to carry off the water. This they did and the conductors are large enough for the summer season, but from their great length, and the turns which had to be made to avoid the necessity of cutting the stone, they are liable to be choked up with ice, and to be burst by the frost in severe weather; the best way to obviate which will be to remove the present conductors, and make larger ones in the spring, Which Messrs. Milner are willing to do, and use the old ones for smaller Buildings. This I have stated at length, because I deem it of importance to the further preservation of the Building- for the water falling constantly in large quantities on any part of the walls will soak into them and do injury to a greater or lesser extent in course of time. The Spouts filling up with snow and ice and overflowing in the winter season, cannot avoided, nor will any injury follow, because when the ground and walls is sufficiently thawed to admit of wet, the snow and ice will have been thawed from the spouts also, and the water will be kept from overflowing in quantities so great as to do injury.

The Account for additional Glazing and Painting, Marked F, as furnished by the Contractor, Henry Smith, including also the covering of the two Balconies- one with sheathing paper and the other with "Asphalted Felt" and composition of pitch and tar and sand on the top amounts to £214 8 6. But the whole of his Account will be better understood as exhibited in the following statement. -

To Amount of Contract for Glazing and Painting £ 328 10 0

To Additional Painting and Varnishing in the Council Chamber- As well the additional work- Viz. Gallery, Balustrade, 4 Extra doors and Throne, as the whole having 3
additional coats and grained in satinwood and all varnished 32 3 3

To Additional Painting in the House of Assembly as in the Council Chamber except that the graining is done in oak 28 5 9

To Additional Painting in the Conference Room Viz. in 3 additional coats and graining & Varnishing 7 18 6

To Additional Painting in the Court House, Viz.- painting all the seats, divisions, panelled work around the walls, and four doors also graining and varnishing 22 15 6

To Extra Work done also in Painting 13 additional doors, safety closets, Folding doors to the Galleries, Arches, and pilasters, Skylights and Balustrades connected therewith,-repairing windows, glazing double Skylights, double cellar windows etc. including likewise putty, glass & some graining etc. 52 14 6

To Glazing and Painting in the Two Wings, including Private Staircases, Base, Windows, doors etc. 55 5 0

To Covering the two Balconies, including Paper, Pitch, Tar, Felt and Labour 16 5 8

£ 543 18 2

Deduct for Cornice now of stone 3 0 0

Total Amount according to the foregoing £ 540 18 2

Of this has been paid 390 0 0

Leaving a balance due to the
Contractor of £150 18 2

In making out the foregoing statement of accounts I have placed them all in as correct a light as time would allow, for several of them have been furnished within the last four or five days, though often applied for before. The amount of Balances due to the Contractors as therein exhibited will be as under—

To Messrs. McKenzie for Nova Scotia Stone £440 8 5 ½
To Messrs. Watts Bain & McDuff for Masons' work etc. 377 19 3
To Messrs. Wright Smith & Wright for Carpenters' work 630 2 11
To Messrs. Chudleigh and McKay for Slating & Plastering 187 5 1 ¼
To Messrs. Milner & Son for Braziers & Plumbers' work 36 5 18
To Mr. Henry Smith for Glazing & Painting etc. 150 8 2

Total Amount £1822 19 7

After the statement of the foregoing account for Masons' work had been made, the contractors, Watts Bain and McDuff, to whom I had communicated the result of my own valuation, handed me an account of workmen's time, and their wages, as expended in cutting stone for the additions, in order to shew that the made of measurement which I had adopted, would not, at the prices stated, allow the same remuneration in proportion to the work performed, as that done on the contract—alleging that the stone in the Pedestals, Columns, Entablatures etc. were so heavy that a number of Labourers were always required to be in attendance to assist in turning over each piece, whenever a side was finished, till it was completed;—the cutting of these parts should therefore be measured and valued by the cubic foot, instead of being measured superficially, consequently they should
claim the full amount of their account as furnished. To which I replied that as soon as my report, in its present form, should be completed, I should be ready to re-examine the whole with themselves, and if they could shew me that my valuation was incorrect, I would communicate the result to the Commissioners.

Whatever may be the ultimate determination respecting the foregoing accounts, as to the exact amount of balance which may be due on each, the Contractors have all strongly requested that such portion thereof as shall be deemed advisable, may be paid to them now—which I beg respectfully to recommend to favourable consideration.
Appendix E. Estimate of Furniture Required for the Public Offices in the Colonial Building, 1848.

Judge of Probates' Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitting up of the safety Closet in 27 compartments or &quot;Pigeon-holes,&quot; and Iron bar for additional security</td>
<td>£ 1   18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 arm chairs, 30s. &amp; 20s.; 4 common do. 20s. &amp; 10s.; (Hair seats)</td>
<td>7     0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Office Desk, 40s.; 1 Table with 2 drawers, 18s.</td>
<td>2     18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Book Case, with folding doors,</td>
<td>4     0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 set of Fire Irons, 15s.; Coal Scuttle, 6s.; Hearth brush, 3s.</td>
<td>1     4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large Office Inkstand</td>
<td>0     10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Scotch or Kidderminster Carpet, 26 yards. at 6s.; making, 10s.</td>
<td>8     6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Window Blind, 7s.6d.; 1 Cloth Table Cover, 12s. 6d.</td>
<td>1     0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£26 16 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governor's Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Scarlet Moreen Window Curtain, 18 yards, at 3s.</td>
<td>£ 2   14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making do., 15s.; Blind, 7s.6d.</td>
<td>1     2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Brussels Carpet, 36 yds. at 8s.; making do. 10s.</td>
<td>14    18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 set fire irons, 18s.; hearth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The estimate includes items for the Judge of Probates' Office and Governor's Office.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brush, 3s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Office ink stand, 10s.; coal scuttle 6s.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary and Registrar's Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Window Blinds, at 7s. 6d.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Scotch Carpet, 26 yds., at 6s.; makins do., 10s.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 railed Desk (double), 60s.; 2 stools at 9s. each</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tables for laying Records on, at 15s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large Table, 18s.; Cloth cover for do., 12s.6d.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Oil Cloth Covers, at 7s. 6d.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Arm Chairs, at 30s.; 3 common do. at 20s., (Hair seats)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large Office Ink stands, at 10s.;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sets fire irons, at 15s.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coal scuttle, 6s.; 2 hearth brushes at 3s.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altering a large Press, now in use, for Papers,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer's Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Window Blinds, at 7s. 6d.; 1 Clerk's desk and Stool, 50s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Scotch Carpet, 26 yds., at 6s., making do. 18s.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Table 18s.; Cloth Cover for do. 12s. 6d.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Press for Papers, with folding doors</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coal scuttle, 6s.; 2 setts fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Costs:**

- Colonial Secretary and Registrar's Office: £20 11 6
- Treasurer's Office: £27 4 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irons at 15s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Office ink stands, at 10s.; 2 hearth brushes, at 3s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Arm Chairs, 30s. &amp; 20s.; 2 common do. at 20s.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lining 2 doors and 2 shutters with sheet iron, and bars, for additional security</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>£30 1 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surveyor General's Office**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Scotch Carpet, 26 yards at 6s.; making do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 8 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 window blind, 7s. 6d.; 1 office ink stand, 10s.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tables, at 15s.; Cloth Cover, 12s 6d Holland do., 7s. 6d.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Large press for Plans, Maps, Papers etc.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Arm Chairs, 20s. &amp; 30s.; 2 common do. 10s. &amp; 20s.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Office Ink stand, 10s.; 1 sett Fire Irons, 15s.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coal Scuttle, 6s.; 1 hearth brush, 3s.; 1 stool, 9s.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>£22 16 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Collector of Imposts' Office**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Scotch Carpet, 26 yds. at 6s.; making do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 8 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Table, 18s.; cloth cover for do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Window blind, 7s. 6d.; 1 Office Ink stand, 10s.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Clerk's Desk, 30s.; 1 stool for do., 9s.,
1 Press for Papers, with folding doors,
1 sett fire irons, 15s.; Coal scuttle, 6s.,
1 Hearth brush, 3s.; 1 arm chair, 20s.
& 30s.; 2 common do., 10s & 20s.,
---
£20 17 0

Registrar in Chancery's Office
1 Carpet 166s.; 1 window blind, 7s. 6d.;
inkstand, 10s.,
---
£9 3 6
1 Arm chair, 20s. & 30s.; 2 common
do. 20s. & 10s.,
1 Table, 18s.; cloth cover, 12s. 6d.;
Case for Books and Papers, 70s.,
Fire irons, 15s.; hearth brush, 3s.;
Coal scuttle, 6s.,
---
£18 18 0

Prothonatory's (sic) Office
1 window blind, 7s. 6d.,
1 Table with 2 drawers & cloth cover
1 sett fire irons, 15s.; coal scuttle, 6s.,
2 Office ink stands, at 10s.,
2 hearth brushes, at 3s.,
2 Arm Chairs, at 30s.; 4 common do. at 20s.,
---
£11 5 0

Total Amount £178 9 0
Deduct carpet for Office of Collector of Impost £8 6 0
£170 3 0

Charlottetown, 3d March, 1848.
Appendix F. Table of Furniture supplied the Colonial Building by maker, 1848-70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Office or Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alley, Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Chest of drawers</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard, Silas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>large table</td>
<td>Surveyor General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>large table</td>
<td>Colonial Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>counter and rail</td>
<td>Registrar of Deeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>counter</td>
<td>Public Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>press</td>
<td>Land office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>large desk</td>
<td>Land office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>large chest</td>
<td>Surveyor General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher, Mark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>12-1/2 mahogany chairs (11 small, 1 arm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1 table, cloth covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>large table, additional leaves, cloth covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>2 doors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>birch frame, back of desk</td>
<td>Prothonotary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>mahogany window screen</td>
<td>Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>table with two drawers</td>
<td>Court House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1862 2 mahogany book stands

Conroy, Nicholas
1869 furniture House of Assembly

Dogherty, Charles
1854 large counting house Surveyor General
desk with seven drawers
1854 1 rolling blind, brass Keeper
sheaves
1854 2 rolling blinds, Treasurer
brass sheaves
1854 mahogany desk, cloth Library
covered
1854 large table Road Correspondent
1854 press, grained & Road Correspondent
varnished
1854 case with pigeon holes Treasurer
1854 table Attorney General
1854 large press with Crown Land
drawers
1854 large desk Attorney General
1854 mahogany despatch box Colonial Secretary
dumb-waiter Treasurer
1854 writing desk Crown Land
1854 Office stool Attorney General
1854 Bird's-eye maple box Road Correspondent
1855 8 blinds (brown holland) Council Chamber
1855 mahogany desk President of the
Legislative Council
1855 foot-stool Registrar of Deeds
1855 Large press Crown Land
1855 large writing desk Road Correspondent
desk stool Road Correspondent
1855 case, grained & varnished Road Correspondent
1856 water closet under stairs
1857 counting house desk Clerk of Council
1857 rail Excise
1857 4 mahogany doors with glass Library
1857 Large press with cornice Legislative Council
1857 desk with rising flap
1858 office desk Road Correspondent
1858 2 mahogany book cases Library
1858 1 large desk with drawers Clerk
1858 1 pine desk Clerk of Executive Council
1859 mahogany desks and chairs House of Assembly

Dogherty, George L.
1864 desks offices
1864 desk Savings Bank
1865 3 mahogany tables Library

Douglas, George
1860 1 office chair Registrar of Deeds
1863 furniture

Fennel, Robert
1865 large press Council office

Lowe, William
1859 shelving Secretary
1859 window blind rollers Excise Treasurer
1859 shelving Clerk of Council
1859 wood sink water closet
1859 writing desk with Council Chamber
drawers office
1859 case for papers Excise

Newson, John
1870 furniture

Vaniderstine, Peter
1856 small table Legislative Library
1856 mahogany top & flap Treasurer
on counter
1856 rail and bannister Council Office
1856 large deal book-case Road Correspondent
1856 shelving Upper Library
1858 shelves Custom House
1858 shelves Library

Whear, John
1869 furniture House of Assembly

Wright, Nathan, Henry Smith and Richard Wright
1848 book-cases or cases Prothonotary
for papers Colonial Secretary
Appendix G. Table of craftsmen, mechanics and suppliers for the Colonial Building, 1848-70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years Employed from 1848 to 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cabinetmakers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alley, Thomas</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard, Silas</td>
<td>1855, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher, Mark</td>
<td>1848, 1854, 1860, 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conroy, Nicholas</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogherty, Charles</td>
<td>1848-9, 1854-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogherty, George L.</td>
<td>1864-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas, George</td>
<td>1860, 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel, Robert</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe, William</td>
<td>1859-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsome, John</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaniderstine, Peter</td>
<td>1856, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whear, John</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright &amp; Smith</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpenters and Joiners</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alley, Thomas</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard, Silas</td>
<td>1853, 1855, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher, Mark</td>
<td>1858-9, 1860-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher, William</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogherty, Charles</td>
<td>1853-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogherty, George L.</td>
<td>1864-5, 1867, 1869-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gidley, Richard M.</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladner, William</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years Employed from 1848 to 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowe, William</td>
<td>1849-50, 1859-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsone, John</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallwood, John</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaniderstine, Peter</td>
<td>1856, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whear, John</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Benjamin</td>
<td>1854, 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clockmakers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase, Alfred</td>
<td>1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenaman, John</td>
<td>1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet suppliers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies, D.G. &amp; S.</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard, Henry</td>
<td>1853-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, W.W.</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas &amp; Dawson</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas-fitters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allin, W.B.</td>
<td>1858-9, 1867, 1869-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns, John</td>
<td>1860, 1862, 1864-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottetown Gas Light Co.</td>
<td>1856-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockerby, W.A.</td>
<td>1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millner, James</td>
<td>1857-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locksmiths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davy, Thomas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockerby &amp; Hermans</td>
<td>1861-2, 1865, 1867, 1869</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years Employed from 1848 to 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parsons, Thomas</td>
<td>1854, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Robert</td>
<td>1856-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorn, Joshua</td>
<td>1860-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockett, James</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosby, William</td>
<td>1856, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gormley, Patrick</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncher, James</td>
<td>1862, 1865, 1867, 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters &amp; Glaziers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethune, Daniel</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagan, John</td>
<td>1856-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacKay, William</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Samuel</td>
<td>1852, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millner, George W.</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren, Lawrence</td>
<td>1853-4, 1856-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy, John</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitford, George</td>
<td>1858-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasterers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connell, James</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagan, John</td>
<td>1856-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKay, William</td>
<td>1859-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allin, W.B.</td>
<td>1858-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years Employed from 1848 to 1870</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cairns, John</td>
<td>1860-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millner, James &amp; Co.</td>
<td>1853, 1855, 1857-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagan, John</td>
<td>1859, 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKay, William</td>
<td>1854, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove suppliers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allin, William B.</td>
<td>1857, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birnie, George</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns, John</td>
<td>1860-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davey, Thomas</td>
<td>1856-8, 1860-1, 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis, T.</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodd &amp; Rogers</td>
<td>1859, 1861, 1865, 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson, John</td>
<td>1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, James N.</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millner, James &amp; Son</td>
<td>1848-9, 1857-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pethick, Thomas</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, John T.</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Endnotes

The Genesis of the Province House Idea

1 Canada. Public Archives (hereafter cited as PAC), C0217/45, pp. 204-6, 220, Michael Franklin to Earl of Hillsborough, 31 July 1868. The dimensions of the town area do not appear on Morris's map but are taken from the later plan of Walter Patterson who apparently had the lot sizes changed without altering the relative areas allotted to town proper, common and royalty.

2 Ibid., C0226/4, pp. 34-5, 78, Walter Patterson to Earl of Hillsborough, 21 July 1771.


4 Ibid., p. 50.

5 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 1, 29 June 1795. The plan of this church was approved by and may also have been furnished by Bishop Charles Inglis of Nova Scotia, ibid., 8 June 1789.

6 PAC, CO226/26, pp. 5-7, J.F.W. DesBarres to Earl of Liverpool, 16 April 1812; The Court House was designed by architect John Plaw, ibid., MG9, C9, Vol. 2, 7 April 1810, 18 Feb. 1811.

7 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 3, 6, 16, 23 August 1813; ibid, Vol. 5, 11, 25 March 1823. The rectangular market was
designed by Samuel May Williams, the round marked by John Plaw. See ibid., Vol. 3, 23 Aug. 1813, Vol. 4, 7 April 1819, and Vol. 5, 11 March 1823.


9 PAC, CO231/16, 1833, p. 61.

10 Andrew Hill Clark, Three Centuries and the Island; A Historical Geography of Settlement and Agriculture in Prince Edward Island, Canada (hereafter cited as Three Centuries and the Island) (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1959), p. 70.

11 PAC, CO231/14, 1831, pp. 6-7; Ibid., CO231/17, 1834, pp. 6-7; Francis W.P. Bolger, "The Demise of Quit Rents and Escheat, 1824-1842," in Canada's Smallest Province, pp. 95-9.

12 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 24 Jan. 1837.


14 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 20 June 1837.


16 Ibid., pp. 105-12 and App. A.

18 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1838, p. 76; PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 8, 12 April 1838.


20 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 3 Sept. 1839; although the competition appeared in the name of the building Commissioners, there is no record of such Commissioners being appointed until 1842.

21 Ibid.

22 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 8, 6 Feb. 1840.

23 PAPEI, "True copy of a partial list of passengers on the ship Valiant in possession of Howard Carr, a descendant of Thomas Carr, one of the passengers aboard that ship."

24 The P.E.I. Executive Council Minutes which list Treasury Warrants issued for services contain no record of payments to Smith between 1824 and 1828.


27 The Provincial Wesleyan (Halifax), 17 Jan. 1872; National Historic Parks and Sites (hereafter cited as NHP&S) Correspondence Files, Province House, P.E.I., C8400/815, Vol. 3, Marianne G. Morrow to M. Cullen, 28 Jan. 1975, John Summerson (Curator, Soane Museum) to M. Cullen, 6 March 1975 and M.Y. Ashcroft (County Archivist of North Yorkshire) to M. Cullen, 4 March 1975.

28 PAPEI, Judge Alley-Henry Smith Collection (hereafter cited as Alley-Smith Collection), Isaac Smith Papers, "Specifications of sundry works required for the intended public building in Charlottetown December 31,
1839" (hereafter cited as 1839 Specifications).

29 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1840, p. 78.


31 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1842, p. 5.

32 Colonial Herald (Charlottetown), 12 March 1842; P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1842, pp. 72-73.

33 P.E.I., Laws, 1842, Cap. 25, 5 Vic., "An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown, and to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned."

34 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 8, 16 April 1842.


Construction and Furnishing

1 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 21 June 1842.

2 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 8, 13 July 1842.

3 Ibid., 25 August 1842.

5 PAPEI, List of all stones and monuments in the 
Protestant Cemetry on Elm Ave, September 1847; PAC, 
begs leave to change his land grant of Town Lot, No. 53 
in the fourth hundred held under license of occupation 
dated 18 March 1811.
6 PAPEI, "True copy of a partial list of passengers on 
the ship Valiant in possession of Howard Carr, a 
descendant of Thomas Carr, one of the passengers aboard 
that ship;" PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 5, 25 March 1823; ibid., 
7 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 5, 2 Jan. 1822, ibid., Vol. 7, 31 
Dec. 1832.
8 PAPEI, 1848 Census of P.E.I.; Prince Edward Island 
Heritage Foundation, Government House (n.p.: 
Charlottetown: 1971).
9 Outlines of the History of Methodism in Charlottetown, 
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown: G. Herbert 
Haszard, 1888); first notice of Millner's tin shop.
10 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 8, 5 May 1842, 10 Oct. 1842; 
Colonial Herald (Charlottetown), 26 Nov. 1842; Royal 
Gazette (Charlottetown), 29 Nov. 1842.
11 Colonial Herald (Charlottetown), 12 Nov. 1842; Royal 
Gazette (Charlottetown) 26 Nov. 1842.
12 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1844, App. P. According to 
the Excavation contract signed on 13 Oct. 1842 Boyle 
was to receive £10 when the digging of the main cellar 
was completed, and three other installments at 
successive stages of the works for the sum of £44. 
Treasury Warrants record Boyle was paid his first £10 
on 4 May which would suggest excavation began in April. 
Another £30, nearly the balance of the contract, had
been paid by 1 June.

13 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 23 May 1843.

14 PAPEI, Alley-Smith Collection, Isaac Smith Papers, 1839 Specifications.

15 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 23 May 1843; The Islander (Charlottetown), 1 Dec. 1843.

16 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "I. Smith's Acct. for Overseeing Public Works from May 1842 to 31 Dec. 1847."

17 Ibid., "Isaac Smith to the Honble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.


21 Henry Smith, "The Provincial Building; An Historical Link in Confederation History," Charlottetown Guardian, 12 Nov. 1932. Smith was a grandson of Isaac's. There is no other record that John Fitzpatrick was the supplier of Island sandstone.


28 The Islander (Charlottetown), 1 Dec. 1843.

29 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1847, App. R. "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honorable the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Colonial Building," 5 April 1847.


31 Ibid., pp. 122-3.

32 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 9, 2 May 1844.

33 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honourable the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.

34 Colonial Herald (Charlottetown), 4 May 1844.

35 P.E.I., Legislative Council Journal, 1845, pp. 45-6;
ibid., 1846, pp. 34-5, 95-6.


37 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1845, App. J, Chudleigh and MacKay agreed to slate the Colonial Building for £285 and the balance of this contract was paid on 5 Nov. 1844.

38 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.

39 Ibid.

40 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 9, 3 Oct. 1846.

41 Copies of this watercolor have erroneously attributed the original work to Fanny Bayfield, artist wife of Admiral Bayfield. An incorrect date of 1843 has also been inscribed on these copies but the building's walls were barely half way up by the end of that year.

42 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1847, pp. 103, 109-10 and App. R, Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honorable the Commissioner appointed to superintend the Erection of the Colonial Building, 5 April 1847.

43 Ibid., 1845, pp. 75, 77-8.

44 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 15 July 1845; P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1846, p. 73.

45 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 15 Sept. 1846.

46 Ibid., 15 Dec. 1846.


Colonial Building, Dec. 1847;" ibid., "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Hon'ble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.

51 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1850, App. J.
52 Ibid., App. I.
54 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 15 August 1848.
56 PAPEI, Alley-Smith Collection, Isaac Smith Papers, 1839 Specifications.
57 Ibid., Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Hon'ble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.
59 The suggestion was made in the Legislative Council in 1851 that the keeper be given a room near the door where keys could also be kept. Reference to the Keeper's room first appears in Detailed Public Accounts of 1854. See Haszard's Gazette (Charlottetown), 20
April 1851; P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1856, App. Y.

60 That the Collector of Impost's office was moved to the second storey is evident from an account of 12 Feb. 1856 for whitewashing and coloring the Excise Office "in the second flat." See P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1857, App. O.


62 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 23 May 1848; P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1850, App. J.


64 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Hon ble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848; ibid., "Wright, Smith & Wrights' Acct for Carpenter's and Joiners' work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847."


PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "I. Smiths' Acct for Overseeing Public Works from May 1842 to 31 Dec. 1847."

PAPEI, Alley-Smith Collection, Isaac Smith Papers, 1839 Specifications.


PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.

Ibid., "I. Smith's Acct. for Overseeing Public Works from May 1842 to 31 Dec. 1847."

Ibid., "Acct. of Balances due Contractors of Colonial Building," 5 April 1848.

P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1848, p. 149.

PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 10, 5 March 1848.

PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honble The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848; ibid., "I. Smith's Acct for Overseeing Public Works from May 1842 to 31 Dec. 1847." See also Colonial Herald (Charlottetown) 7 Dec. 1843, 9 March 1844, 27 April 1847; PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 9, 2 May 1844,
1 Aug. 1844, Oct. 1844.

77 Colonial Herald (Charlottetown), 26 Feb. 1844; Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 12 Nov. 1844, 24 June 1845.


80 The Provincial Wesleyan (Halifax), 17 January 1872; PANS, Loose Petitions and Wills, Hants County, File 21, 1871-72.

81 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Hon:ble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.

82 Ibid.

83 Hazard's Gazette (Charlottetown), 23 March 1852.

84 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 6 Nov. 1849; The Islander (Charlottetown), 7 April 1854; 26 Nov. 1858, Haszard's Gazette (Charlottetown), 12 July 1856.

85 The Islander (Charlottetown), 26 Nov. 1858.

86 PAPEI, List of all stones and monuments in the Protestant Cemetery on Elm Ave., Sept. 1947.

87 See Chapter 3.

88 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 9, 4 Feb. 1847, Vol. 10, 6 July 1848; PAPEI, 1848 Census of Charlottetown and Royalty.


90 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 10, 6 July 1848.
The Colonial Building in the Self-Governing Colony, 1851-73


2 P.E.I., Laws, 1851, Cap. 3, 14 Vic., "An Act to commute the Crown revenues of Prince Edward Island and to provide for the civil list thereof, as well as for certain compensation therein mentioned."

3 PAC, CO231/34-37, Blue Books of Statistics for Prince Edward Island, 1851-54.

4 P.E.I., Laws, 1852, Cap. 20, 15 Vic., "An Act to regulate the Office of Colonial Secretary and Road Correspondent of this Island, and the amount of fees to be taken therein;" ibid., 1855, Cap. 19, 18 Vic., "An Act relating to the office of Road Correspondent, and the appointment of assistants in the several offices in this Island therein mentioned."

5 Ibid., 1853, Cap. 18, 16 Vic., "An Act for the purchase of lands on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and to regulate the sale and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned."


8 Ibid., 1860, Cap. 39, 23 Vic., "An Act for separating the Offices of Clerk of the Executive Council and
Legislative Council of this Island and for other purposes therein mentioned."

9 See Chapter 2.


12 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1857, Appendix 0, p. 245; ibid., Assembly Debates, 1866, p. 17.

13 The Road Correspondent was also Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils according to the 1855 Act, Cap. 19, 18 Vic., but in reality Desbrisay had been Clerk for both Councils. With the increase in the volume of Executive Council business Desbrisay was absolved from his Legislative Council functions. No clerk for the Legislative Council is evident on post-1860 Civil List.


15 MacKinnon states that the Premier as well as the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General received a salary and hence also re-ran in a bye-election but the Civil Lists for the 1860s indicate no salary for this office.

For full accounts of these social events see Haszard's Gazette (Charlottetown) 27 July 1852; Royal Gazette (Charlottetown) 29 August 1853; Examiner (Charlottetown) 11 July 1859, 12 Sept. 1864, 16, 30 August 1869; Islander (Charlottetown), 17 August 1860; Patriot (Charlottetown), 3, 5, 12 Sept. 1868.


PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 10, 6 July, 3 August 1848.

PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honble The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 February 1848.

The appointment of Superintendent of Public Works Silas Barnard first appears in the Civil List of 1854, PAC, CO231/37, p. 42. William Lowe was appointed 23 July, 1859, Ibid., CO231/42, p. 50; Alley's appointment and Barnard's reappointment are announced respectively in the Royal Gazette (Charlottetown) 8 January 1861 and 27 March 1867.

P.E.I., Assembly Debates, 1857, pp. 78-9; Examiner (Charlottetown), 27 April 1857.

Examiner (Charlottetown), 15 March 1858.


Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 29 May 1856; PAC, MG9,


34 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 16, 24 May 1864.

35 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1864, App. G.

36 Ibid., 1851, App. C.

37 The number two is taken from the original Carpenter's and Joiner's contract which called for "two appartments in the cellar, (for the Housekeeper)." Wright, Smith and Wright's December 1847 account for extra work charged for 44 ft. of shelves in a basement kitchen; was this a third finished room or one of the two apartments? See PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Carpenters' and Joiners' Contract for Colonial Building," 13 Oct. 1842, "Wright, Smith and Wright's Acct. for Carpenters' and Joiners' work for the Colonial Building," Dec. 1847; P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1857, App. O, p. 247.


41 Appendix G indicates some activity in nearly every year. Peak painting years have been identified from yearly expenditures as taken from Public Accounts and Treasury Warrants. See P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1854, App. A; PAPEI, The Warrant Book, 1856-57; P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1865, App. Q.


45 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1857, App. O, p. 245; Five months after John Eagan whitewashed the upper and lower halls in February 1856, Lawrence Warren submitted an estimate to the Executive Council "to colour the walls in the three stories." Perhaps this also included the halls.

46 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 13, 14 May 1856.
50 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 13, 14 May 1856.
57 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 6 Sept. 1859; P.E.I., Laws, 1859, Cap. 11, 22 Vic., "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Charlottetown Gas Light Company."
63 See advertisements Hutchinson's P.E.I. Directory for 1864.
64 C. Birch Bagster, The Progress and Prospects of Prince
Edward Island. Written during the Leisure of a Visit in 1861 (Charlottetown: John Ings, 1861), p. 42.


66 Ibid., p. 53.

67 Ibid., p. 54.


69 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 February 1848, pp. 9-10; Detailed Public Accounts indicate the original plaster ornamentation was repaired but not replaced. See P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1860, App. O, no. 12.


73 PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Carpenter's and Joiner's Contract for the Colonial Building," 13 Oct. 1842; ibid., "Wright, Smith and Wright's account for Carpenters' and Joiners' work for the Colonial Building," December 1847; ibid., "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Honble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848; Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 26 January 1847.

75 P.E.I., Assembly Journal, 1865, App. Q.
76 P.E.I., Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Hon'ble the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.
78 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 16, 6 October 1863.
79 Examiner (Charlottetown), 12 Sept. 1864.
80 Ibid., Protestant (Charlottetown), 10 Sept. 1864; Monitor (Charlottetown), 15 Sept. 1864.
81 Examiner (Charlottetown), 12 Sept. 1864.
83 Summerside Progress, 23 July 1866.
84 P.E.I., Assembly Debates, 1865, p. 61.
85 Islander (Charlottetown), 20 July 1866.
86 Abstract of the Census of Population and Other Statistical Returns, 1861 (Charlottetown: Queen's Printer, 1861).
87 Patriot (Charlottetown), 23 Aug., 11 Oct. 1873.
88 Ibid., 23 Aug. 1873.
89 Ibid., 11 Oct. 1873.
90 Herald (Charlottetown), 5 June 1867.
91 Islander (Charlottetown), 28 April 1865; Charlottetown City Hall, City Council Minutes, 1859-65, 1 April, 8 August 1865; Examiner (Charlottetown), 4 Dec. 1865.
92 Reports of the Accounts of the Corporation of the City of Charlottetown, 31 Dec. 1878 (Charlottetown: Coombs and Worth, 1879), App. No. 13, "Synopsis of City Affairs from the date of Organization to 31 December 1876."
93 The Herald (Charlottetown), 6 June 1866, 6 June 1867;
Islander (Charlottetown), 29 May 1868.

94 P.E.I., Assembly Debates, 1869, pp. 3, 26-7, 163-4,
Legislative Council Debates, 1869, pp. 7, 18-9, 130-1.

95 Ibid.

96 P.E.I., Laws, 1869, Cap. 9, 32 Vic., "An Act to authorize the Government to raise the sum of Ten Thousand pounds for the erection of additional Public Buildings in Charlottetown, and for permanent improvements in Roads, Bridges and Public Works, under Superintendence of the Board of Works."


98 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 18, 17 June 1869; ibid., Vol. 19, 1 June 1870; Examiner (Charlottetown), 17 May 1869.

99 P.E.I., Assembly Debates, 1870, p. 146; PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 19, 1 June 1870.

100 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 19, 1 June 1870.

101 Patriot (Charlottetown), 3 Oct. 1872.

102 Ibid.


104 P.E.I., Laws, 1869, Cap. , 32 Vic., "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Board for the general supervision of the Public Works and Highways in the Island."


107 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 20, 13 April 1874.
Province Building in the early years of Confederation, 1873-1914

1 Patriot (Charlottetown), 3 July 1880.
3 P.E.I., Laws, 1876, Cap. 10, 39 Vic., "An Act relating to certain Departments of the Public Service;" For further regulations concerning tenure of cabinet ministers see, ibid., Cap. 2, 39 Vic., "The Independence of the General Assembly Act of 1876;" Examiner (Charlottetown), 10 April 1876.
4 PAC, RG11, Series 111, Vol. 432, Granville C. Cunningham, Engineer, to T.S. Scott, Chief Architect, 10 Dec. 1875, pp. 93-5; Patriot (Charlottetown), 22 January 1876, 4, 13 April 1878.
6 P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Report, 1876, p. 4; Patriot (Charlottetown), 22 January 1876, 4, 13 April 1878.
7 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 29 April 1884.
8 P.E.I., Laws, 1879, Cap. 5, 42 Vic., "An Act respecting certain Departments of the Public Service;" ibid., 1894, Cap. 17, 57 Vic., "An Act relating to the
Salaries of the Heads of Departments;" ibid., 1904, Cap. 8, IV Edw. VII, "An Act respecting certain Departments of the Public Service;" ibid., 1897, Cap. 1, 60 Vic., "An Act to amend the Acts respecting certain Departments of the Public Service."

9  *Patriot* (Charlottetown), 6 January 1877; P.E.I., Commissioner of Public Lands, Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate charges of mismanagement in the Public Lands office, 1891.


11  Ibid.

12  PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 25, 21 June, 8 August, 24 Oct. 1898, 22 March 1900.

13  Ibid., 7 Sept. 1898; P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Report, 1899, p. 36.

14  *Morning Guardian* (Charlottetown), 18 March 1899.

15  *Daily Patriot* (Charlottetown), 23 June 1903.

16  *Patriot* (Charlottetown), 21 March 1879.


19  PAPEI, Legislative Library file, Papers re suggested removal of Library to large room.


21  *Daily Patriot* (Charlottetown), 28 Dec. 1903.

22  P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Report, 1878, p. 4.

23  Ibid., 1879, p. 43, 1880, p. 47.

24  *Patriot* (Charlottetown), 3 April 1880.

25  P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Report, 1880, p. 47.

27 Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 15 Dec. 1888.
28 Patriot (Charlottetown), 5 August 1880.
30 Patriot, 22 Jan. 1876.
31 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 23, 5 May 1891.
32 Ibid., P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual
   Report, 1891, p. 4; Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 30
   June, 13, 24 July 1891.
33 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 25, 19 June 1900, Vol. 26, 18 June
   1903; P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual
   Report, 1903, p. 132.
34 "The Provincial Building," Prince Edward Island
   Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 2 (April 1899), p. 84.
35 The Appropriation Acts for 1895 and 1909 show
   approximately the same number of public servants on
   payroll for each department, the number of clerks in
   the Land Registry offices being reduced and these
   positions transferred to the offices of the Provincial
   Secretary-Treasurer and Agriculture. An Assistant
   Librarian and Clerk are the only new entries on the
civil list. See P.E.I., Laws, 1895, Cap. 12, 58 Vic.;
   ibid., 1909, Cap. 8, 9 Edw. VII.
36 McAlpine's P.E.I. Directory, 1900, p. 212; ibid., 1904,
p. 225.
37 Ibid., 1909, p. 241.
38 P.E.I., Assembly Debates, 1874, pp. 242-3; ibid.,
   Assembly Journal, 1877, App. D.
39 PAPEI, Legislative Library file, Report on the Library
   of the Legislative Assembly, 1903-4; ibid., Papers re
   suggested removal of Library to large room.
40 PAPEI, Legislative Library file, Report on the Library
   of the Legislative Assembly, 1902-3, 1903-4, ibid.,
   "Abstract of offers received from Mark Wright and Co.
   and John Newson, for Book-cases to extend across the
Legislative Library to relieve the present congestion."

41 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 26, 10 Dec. 1903; PAPEI, Legislative Library file, Papers re suggested removal of Library to large room.


44 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 25, 1 Feb. 1900.


47 Ibid., Papers re suggested removal of Library to large room.

48 Maintenance expenditures up to 1905 were approximately $1600-1700 per year; after 1905 they were $2500-2700 annually. See P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Reports, 1880-1912.


50 Gas lighting before 1905 cost around $250 a year; it increased to $385 for 1907, 1908 and 1909, in 1910 it cost $665.41, 1911 - $553.46 and 1912, $706.39. The coal bill was about $300 yearly until 1906 then 1907 - $462., 1908 - $744.14, 1909 - $483.08, 1910 - $509.51, 1911 - $495.90 and 1912 - $464.30. See P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Reports, 1900-1912.
The cost of electric as opposed to gas lighting was about $150 a year less until 1919; Coal doubled in cost after the conversion from stoves to steam heating. See P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Reports, 1912-1919.

The Development of the Queen Square Gardens


2 "Charlottetown Since Incorporation," Daily Examiner (Charlottetown), 21 June 1897.

3 Patriot (Charlottetown), 29 March 1879; Daily Examiner (Charlottetown), 27 July 1883, 21 February 1884.

4 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 21, 29 April 1884; Examiner (Charlottetown), 26 April 1884.

5 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 9, 10 May 1884.

6 Examiner (Charlottetown), 15 May 1884; Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 15 May 1884.

7 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 20 May 1884.

8 Patriot (Charlottetown), 27 June 1930.

9 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 29 April 1884.

10 Ibid., 15, 22 May 1884.

11 Ibid., 26 May 1884.

12 Ibid., 28 May 1884.
13 Ibid., 3, 7 June 1884.
14 Ibid., 21 June, 18, 30 July 1884.
15 Ibid., 30 April 1885.
16 Ibid., 23 October 1884.
17 Ibid., 11 November 1885.
18 Ibid., 3 March 1885, 29 May, 18 December 1886.
19 City of Charlottetown, Annual Reports of the Several Departments of the City Government, 31 December 1885 (Charlottetown, 1886), Mayor's Report, xii.
20 Quoted in the Patriot (Charlottetown), 6 August 1885.
21 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 24 August 1886, 3 June 1887.
22 Ibid., 8, 13 June 1887.
23 PAC, RG11, Series VIII, Vol. 25, p. 403 Chief Architect Fuller to Stirling and Harris, 30 May 1887.
24 Quoted in the Guardian (Charlottetown), 10 December 1887.
25 Patriot (Charlottetown) 30 August 1887.
26 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 17, 22, 26, 29 July 1889.
27 Ibid., 17, 19 June, 10, 27 July 1895.
28 Ibid., 13 June 1889.
29 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 17, 18 June 1889; PAC, RG11, Series VIII, Vol. 25, p. 508, Fuller to Stirling and Harris, 6 June 1887; Ibid., Vol. 34, p. 702, Fuller to W.C. Harris, 5 May 1891.
31 Daily Patriot (Charlottetown) 12 September 1899; Daily Examiner (Charlottetown) 21 June 1897.
32 Examiner (Charlottetown), 8, 21 August 1895; Patriot (Charlottetown) 8, 21 August 1895.
33 PAC, RG11, Series IV, Vol. 206, p. 39, W.J. Fraser to Chief Architect, 4 February 1902. The 1910 date is
conjectural based on historic photos.

There is no photographic evidence of outside electric lighting at Province House (besides that mentioned) before the building was wired in 1914. The erection of three outside electric lights is recorded in P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Report, 1914, p. 10.


Inscription on monument.


Daily Patriot (Charlottetown), 15 July 1884, 14 July 1885, 16 May 1887, 14 May 1888.

Daily Patriot, 4 June 1891. Reference is made to a Committee in charge of the Queen Square grounds in RG11, Series IV, Vol. 206, p. 67, A.B. Warburton to Chief Architect, 13 August 1906.

Twentieth Century Province House, 1914-77


3 Ibid.


5 PAC, MG9, C9, Vol. 30, 6 July 1927.

6 P.E.I., Department of Public Works, Annual Report,
1923, p. 55.
7 Ibid., 1915, p. 17.
11 The Royal Gazette (Charlottetown), 15 March 1930.
18 P.E.I., Laws, 1937, Cap. 28, 1 Geo. VI, "An Act Respecting the Public Service of P.E.I.;" The Premier was Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Attorney General, he thus represented three departments
enumerated in the 1937 act. There were four other cabinet ministers with portfolio, one for the single department of Public Works and Highways, one for the two departments of Education and Health, one for the Executive Council, and one for Agriculture. See Canadian Almanac and Legal Court Directory, 1938, ed. Horace C. Corner (Toronto: The Copp Clark Company, 1938), p. 19.


26 Ibid., 1958, p. 7.


29 For an account of the unveiling of the 1939 plaques see, D.C. Harvey, "The Charlottetown Conference Revived," Canadian Geographical Society, Vol. XIX (1939), pp. 185-91; Besides the above seven plaques the Government of Canada also erected five other plaques in and on the Provincial Building and its grounds: 1925-"Prince Edward Island" commemorating important dates in Island history; 1933- "First Submarine Telegraph in America" commemorating Gisborne's 1852 line between the Island and New Brunswick; 1934- "Discovery of Prince Edward Island" commemorating Jacques Cartier's landing 30 June, 1 July 1534; 1937- "Survey of the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence" commemorating Admiral Bayfield's work; 1949- "Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G." commemorating his career as Island Premier and Chief Justice of Canada.

30 "Queen's Member Wants Province House as National Shrine," Patriot (Charlottetown), 26 March 1957; NHP&S, Correspondences Files, Province House, P.E.I., Hs.6-204, Vol. 1, Maritime Provinces Board of Trade Resolution respecting a Prince Edward Island Historical Shrine, Approved at the Annual Meeting of the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 25 June 1957.


"This very handsome building where the Fathers met is of dressed stone with Ionic porticoes front and rear. It will occupy a position of importance and be an element in the landscape area which is part of the subject of this competition." Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building Competition (Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, nd), p. 6.

Architect Eric Arthur made some comments on the condition and decoration of Province House in his letter to Jack Herbert of 12 March 1962, referred to above. An Historic Sites and Monuments Board plan to have Arthur do an architectural survey of the building was cancelled by the Minister's rejection of federal grants to Province House for 1964. As Professional Adviser to the foundation Arthur frequently visited P.E.I. during the building of the memorial complex and
provided advice to the provincial Department of Public Works on the refurbishing of Province House for 1964.


42 Ibid., 1966, pp. 9, 30; ibid., 1967, pp. 9, 24.

43 NHP&S, Correspondence Files, Province House, P.E.I., C8400/815, Vol. 1, Alexander B. Campbell (Premier, Prince Edward Island) to C. Bruce Ferguson (Chairman, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada), 21 Sept. 1966.


45 Ibid., Arthur Laing (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development) to Premier Campbell, 5 Sept. 1967.

46 Ibid., Memorandum of a meeting between Colonel Frank J. Storey (General Manager, Fathers of Confederation Buildings) and John I. Nicol (Assistant Director General, National and Historic Parks Branch), 22 Jan. 1968; ibid. Frank MacKinnon (President, The Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building Trust) to Arthur Laing (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development),


48 NHP&S, Correspondence Files, Province House, P.E.I., C8400/815, Vol. 1, John I. Nicol (Director, National and Historic Parks Branch) to J.H. Gordon (Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Conservation)), 24 March 1970.

49 Ibid., John I. Nicol (Director, National and Historic Parks Branch) to J.H. Gordon (Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Conservation)), 18 May 1971.


55 Ibid., Vol. 1, John I. Nicol (Director, National and
Historic Parks Branch) to The Director, Atlantic Region, 12 March 1973; ibid., D.W.Q. Hall (Director, Atlantic Region) to P.H. Bennett (Director, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch), 22 June 1973; D.W.Q. Hall to Douglas Boylan (Secretary to the Cabinet, P.E.I.), 31 Aug. 1973.


59 NHP&S, Correspondence Files, Province House, P.E.I., C8400/815, Vol. 3, John I. Nicol (Director-General, Parks Canada) to A.T. Davidson (Assistant Deputy Minister, Parks Canada), 8 April 1976.

Appendix A. Isaac Smith's Building Specifications submitted for the 1839 competition.

1 PAPEI, Alley-Smith Collection, 1839 Specifications.

Appendix B. Specifications annexed to the builder's contracts, 1842.


Appendix C. Final Accounts presented by the building contractors, December, 1847 (Excavation and Nova Scotia Stone accounts missing).


2. Ibid., "Wright, Smith & Wrights' Acct. for Carpenters' and Joiners' work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847."

3. Ibid., "Chudleigh & McKay's Acct. for Slaters' and Plasterers' work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847."

4. Ibid., "James Milner & Sons' A/C for Braziers' and Plumbers' work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847."

5. Ibid., "Henry Smith's A/C for Glaziers and Painters' Work for the Colonial Building, Dec. 1847."

Appendix D. Extract of Isaac Smith's Report and Adjustment of the final accounts for the Colonial Building, 1 Feb. 1848.
PAPEI, Ira Brown Collection, "Isaac Smith (Overseer of the Works) to the Hon'ble The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Colonial Building," 1 Feb. 1848.

Appendix E. Estimate of Furniture Required for the Public Offices in the Colonial Building.

Appendix F. Table of Furniture supplied the Colonial Building by maker, 1848-70.
1 This table brings together all the documented information of furnishings for this period, it is probable there were pieces of furniture for which there was no record. The table has been compiled from detailed public accounts published in the appendices of the Assembly Journals from 1854 to 1863, summaries of yearly expenditures on the Colonial Building 1863-70 appearing in the general public accounts in the journal appendices and lists of Treasury Warrants published in the journal appendices for the years 1848-54 and 1869-70. Original warrant books were available and consulted for the years 1856-58, 1861-62 and 1864-5. Missing accounts of warrants issued for the years 1855, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1867-8 were picked up in the Executive Council minutes.

Appendix G. Table of craftsmen, mechanics and suppliers for the Colonial Building, 1848-70.

1 This table was compiled from the same sources listed for App. F.
Bibliography


Arsenault, A.E.

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1 Charles Morris's plan of "Charlotte Town," June 1768.
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2 A plan of "Charlotte Town" by Thomas Wright, 1771. (Public Archives of Canada.)
3 The John Plaw Court House, home of the Prince Edward Island Legislature from 1812 to 1847. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Notice of competition for design of Colonial Building, 1839. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 3 Sept. 1839.)
PUBLIC NOTICE.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
10th August, 1839.

The Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Island Statute of 7 Will. 4, cap. 81, to superintend the erection of a

BUILDING

in Charlottetown, wherein to keep the Public Records of the Colony, and also the Registrars of Titles to Real Estates, and of Wills, Judgments and Decrees in Law and Equity; and also for the accommodation of the Houses of the Legislature, and for certain Public Offices, do hereby offer a PREMIUM of

TWENTY POUNDS,
Currency, for the best and most approved PLAN, and

TEN POUNDS,
Currency, for the second best Plan of a BRICK or STONE Building, to comprise suitable Offices for the following Public Departments, viz:

Chambers for the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.
Room for President of Legislative Council.
Do. for Speaker of House of Assembly.
Waiting Room for Members.
Clerks' Rooms.
Committee Rooms.
Conferences Rooms.
Library.
Galleries for Strangers, &c.

Offices—
For the Treasurer of the Island.
Collector of Impost and Excise.
Surrogate.
Secretary, Registrar, & Clerk of Executive Council.
Registrar in Chancery.
Prohibitory.
Surveyor General.

Apartments in the Basement Story for Housekeeper, &c.
Water Closets, &c.

Every Office to contain Fire-proof Closets or Presses, for the safety of Public Records. The Plans, accompanied by detailed Estimates of the probable Expense of the Building, and specifications of the manner in which the work is to be performed, must be delivered to the Commissioners, at the Office of the Secretary of the Colony, (where, upon application, any information respecting the proposed Building, can be obtained) on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1840.

In the Plans to be submitted, the Commissioners request that particular attention be paid to Ventilating, and to the most approved methods of Heating the Building.

As it may hereafter be deemed advisable to have the Courts of Law in the same Building, the Commissioners suggest that the Plans to be submitted should either contain the necessary accommodation for said Courts, or be planned in such manner that an addition or additions may at any time be made thereto without injury to its external appearance.
5 Notice of tenders for construction of Colonial Building, 1842. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 21 June 1842.)
COLONIAL BUILDING.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, 2d May, 1842.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday, the first day of July next, for the Erection and Completion of the COLONIAL BUILDING.

Tenders to express the several departments of Work and Materials, as under:

Nova Scotia Stone, for the outside Walls, in one tender.
All Stone-cutters', Masons' and Bricklayers' work and materials, (except Nova Scotia Stone, as above), in one tender.
All Sawyers', Carpenters' and Joiners' work and materials, in one tender.
All Plasterers' work and materials, in one tender.
All Painters' and Glaziers' work and materials, in one tender.
All Slaters' work and materials, in one tender.
All Plumbers' work and materials, in one tender.

Plans, Elevations, Sections and Specifications of the whole may be seen on application as above.

Ample Security will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

The Pictou Observer, Halifax Times and Nova-Scotian, St. John Courier, and Miramichi Gleaner, will please insert the above four times.
Partial drawing of the main facade of the Colonial Building, undated. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
7 Undated side section showing projecting (?) pavilion.

(Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
8 Undated partial elevation of two-thirds of the main facade of Colonial Building. This was the design adopted at the commencement of construction. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
9 Possible architect's rendering of the Colonial Building as finished. The divided spelling of "Charlotte Town" was used by the architect. (Public Archives of Canada.)
Queen Square looking southeast, ca. 1845. The drawing shows the Colonial Building before the pediment and balcony of the north portico were finished. (Original in the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation; copy on file Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Present day plan showing original use of second storey rooms as projected from the documentation: 1, Legislative Library and Conference room, 2, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 3, Legislative Assembly, 4 and 5, Speaker's room and Chief's room (location of each not distinguished), 6 and 7, Waiting rooms for members, 8 and 9, unknown, 10, Legislative Council, 11, President of the Council's room, 12, unknown and 13, unknown (probably Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Council).
12 Notice of opening of Public Offices, August 1848. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 15 August 1848.)
NOTICE.

THE Offices provided in the Colonial Building for the following Public Officers, will be opened on Monday the 21st August, instant, viz:—

The Colonial Secretary and Registrar.
The Treasurer.
The Collector of Impost & Excise.
The Surveyor General.
The Surrogate or Judge of Probate.
The Registrar in Chancery.

Hours of attendance:—From 10 until 3 o'clock, with the exception of the Office of Collector of Impost and Excise, which will be open from 10 until 4.

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.
Notice of Lieutenant Governor's office hours in the Colonial Building, August 1849. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 15 August 1848.)
THE Lieutenant Governor will receive persons on Public business, at his Office, in the Colonial Building on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

By order,

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.
Present day plan showing possible use and configuration of public offices on the first floor of the Colonial Building in 1848: 1, unknown, 2, Robing room for lawyers, 3, Supreme Court, 4, Staircase (?) or Judge's room, 5, Judge's room, 6 and 7, Jury rooms (?), 8, Judge of Probate, 9, Prothonotary, 10, Governor, 11, Surveyor General, 12, Registrar, 13, Colonial Secretary, 14, Unknown (staircase ?), 15 and 16, Treasurer, 17, Registrar in Chancery, 18, Collector of Impost.
Tender notice of furniture for Public Offices, May 1848. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 23 May 1848.)
SECRETARY'S Office, May 23d, 1848.

TENDERS will be received until WEDNESDAY the 31st day of MAY, instant, to supply certain Furniture, for the use of the Public Offices in the Colonial Building, agreeably to a specification of the same, to be seen at this Office.

T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.
Warning against defacing the Colonial Building, May 1848. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 23 May 1848.)
CAUTION!

ANY person or persons sticking Placards, Bills, &c., upon or against the Colonial Building, or in any other manner committing any Nuisance or Nuisances upon, around, or against the said Building, will be punished as the Law directs.

THOMAS PREEDY, Keeper.

May 15, 1848.
Present day plan showing conjectured division and use of the third floor when the building opened in 1848: 1, Large room over library, 2, Petit Jury room, 3, Assembly gallery, 4, Dead space, 5, Grand Jury room, 6, Stairs to skylight (?), 7, Unknown, 8, Council gallery, 9, Dead space, 10, Unknown.
Present day plan indicating rooms finished in the cellar when the building opened in 1848: 1, 2 and 3, Keeper's apartment including kitchen, 4, Water closets (?) and Stairway to basement, 5 and 6, Coal cellars.
19 New offices in the first storey in the 1850s: 1, Attorney General, 11, Commissioner of Public Lands and Surveyor General, 18, Keeper. Remaining offices similar to fig. 14.
20 Pencil sketch of the Colonial Building, ca. 1850. (Glenbow-Alberta Institute.)
1850s view of Queen Square looking southeast with the round market and St. Paul's, buildings also constructed by Isaac Smith. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Queen Square 1850s: Court House (City Hall-Post office), Market and Province House. (Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum [Charlottetown].)
23 Tenders call for building a foundation under the porticoes, 1856. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 29 May 1856.)
Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract to excavate and build up a stone foundation wall under the steps around the Colonial Building, according to a specification of the same to be seen at the office of the Superintendant of Public Works, where blank forms of Tender may be had (no other form will be received), and any information relating to the work will be given.

George Coles, Col. Sec'y.
Colonial Building, ca. 1855. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
25 Notice of tenders for painting the exterior of the Colonial Building, 1853. (Royal Gazette [Charlottetown], 30 May 1853.)
Secretary's Office, May 30, 1853.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Wednesday the 8th of June, for properly stopping with putty and painting two coats and graining Oak, (in oil,) and varnishing one coat with best copal varnish, the outside and edges of all the outer Doors and Frames, and the outside and edges of all the Sashes and Frames in the Colonial Building, and finding all materials for the same; the Tenders to express the whole amount in one sum, and not by the yard. The materials to be all of the best quality, and the work performed in a workmanlike manner.

JAS. WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.
26 Militia in front of Colonial Building, ca. 1860.
(Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum
[Charlottetown].)
Public Buildings on Queen Square in 1863 from D.J. Lake's Topographical Map of Prince Edward Island. (Dr. F.W. Bolger, Stanley Bridge, Prince Edward Island.)
Line drawing of Province House as it appeared during the Charlottetown conference. (Illustrated London News, 12 Nov. 1864.)
Delegates to the Charlottetown conference in front of Government House, 1864. (Photo by G.P. Roberts; copy on file Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)

Key to the photograph of the delegates on the steps of Government House:

1. Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Premier, Prince Edward Island, Chairman
2. Hon. John A. Macdonald, Att.-Gen., Canada West
3. Hon. George E. Cartier, Att.-Gen., Canada East
4. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, Min. Agric., Canada
6. Hon. William H. Steeves, Min. without Portfolio, New Brunswick
8. Hon. S. Leonard Tilley, Prov. Sec., New Brunswick
17. Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald, MLC, Prince Edward Island
19. Hon. William McDougall, Prov. Sec., Canada
24. Major Hewitt Bernard, Secretary of all conferences
26. William H. Lee, Clerk Exec. C., Canada
Waterfront view of the Colonial Building as seen by delegates arriving for the Charlottetown conference. (Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation.)
31 Island Legislators on balcony of Province House, ca. 1864. The chimneys are similar to those in figures 24, 26 and 28. Note direction of opening of west wing door. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
32 Province House, ca. 1865-9. Note change in chimneys from figures 28 and 31. (Public Archives of Canada.)
Colonial Building enclosed by fence erected in 1865. Note again change in chimneys from figures 28 and 31. (Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum.)
View of north side of Colonial Building looking east, 1860s. (Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum [Charlottetown].)
Market built west side of Queen Square 1867. The area around the building was separated from Queen Square by a road and became known as market square. (Public Archives of Canada.)
Queen Square as shown in Arthur Newbery's "New Plan of Charlottetown" 1869. (Public Archives of Canada.)
In this 1870s photo just west of Province House is the Post Office-Court House completed in 1872. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Law Courts Building built between 1874 and 1876, east of Province House. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
39 Queen Square and environs, Panoramic View of Charlottetown, 1878. Left to right: Market House (5), Dominion Building (3), Province House (2), Court House (4). (Public Archives of Canada.)
"Celebrating the taking of Pretoria, 1900." Note replacement of east wing door by window. (Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, A.W. Mitchell Collection.)
First floor plan showing 1899-1900 alteration of former Supreme Courtroom at east end of building: 1, Agriculture, 2, Land and Registry office, 3 and 4, Vaults, 5 and 6, Vaults (created in 1870s ?).
Executive Council of the Prince Edward Island Government photographed in the former Legislative Council Chamber, 1906. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
43 Interior of House of Assembly, ca. 1899. (Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, A.W. Mitchell Collection.)
1903 sketches by Crosskill, above the Council Chamber as library, below the library room as possible government meeting room. (Drawing by S. Epps from a document in the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Re suggested removal of Library to large room

Council Chamber

Ample space for bookcases & centre of room available for meetings &c

Present Library room

suggested door to Mr. Newbery's office

suggested door if necessary

Mr. Newbery's Office

For council meetings caucuses &c

Mr. McMillan) who use one end of the present council chamber

Clerk of Assembly office
1903 sketch by Crosskill proposing redistribution of second floor offices using former library as tax office. (Drawing by S. Epps from a document in the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Plan 2nd Floor Prov. Bldg

Proposed Re-distribution of Offices
(changes are shown in red)
Locations of offices on second floor, 1903: 1, Library, 2, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 3, Legislative Assembly, 4, unknown, 5, Speaker, 6, ante-room for Legislative members, 7, Washroom created ca. 1900, 8, unknown, 9 and 10, Provincial Auditor and Income and Land tax offices, 11, Council Chamber used for Executive Council and Government caucus meetings, 12 and 13, unknown, 14, Assistant Provincial-Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council.
Two possible arrangements of offices on ground floor, southwest corridor 1903: Either 1, Keeper's room, 2, Governor's office, and 3 and 4, Education Department, or, 1 and 2, Education Department, 3, Keeper, 4, Governor.
Arthur Newbery. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Site plan of Queen Square Gardens reconstructed from historic photos. (Drawing by C. Potvin, directed by J. Stewart, Engineering and Architecture Branch.)
Queen Square south about four years after it was planted. The Dominion Building on the far side of Province House was built between 1884 and 1886. (New Brunswick Museum.)
51 Arthur Newbery and the Gardens. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
52 Eclecticism of the picturesque mode, southeast Queen Square 1880s. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
53 Queen Square Gardens south showing tree border, flower beds, urns and fences. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
54 Flower bed north side of Queen Square. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
55 Newbery-designed fountain installed in 1889. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
North side Queen Square, band stand in lower right corner. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
View of north side of Province House. Stones at east wing date photo to 1899 when work was undertaken there for the installation of vaults. Grass plot in front of north portico does not suggest presence of entrance door on this side of the building. (Metropolitan Toronto Library Board.)
Iron fence erected around Dominion Building 1891. Photo taken before bandstand was built in 1895. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
60 Queen Square north, ca. 1888-95. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
62 Provincial Parliament Buildings, Charlottetown, ca. 1900. (Public Archives of Canada.)
1906 post card of Queen Square showing new market building (left) completed in 1903. (Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, Toronto Public Library Post Card Collection.)
Legislative Building, Charlottetown, ca. 1910. (Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum.)
65 Post card of Queen Square, ca. 1910. (Library of Congress.)
Post card of Queen Square looking east showing concrete walks laid in 1907-8. (Library of Congress.)
Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
1863 and ca. 1888 views of the southeast corner of Queen Square. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
1865 and 1880s views of Northwest Queen Square. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island and Public Archives of Canada respectively.)
1865 and 1890s views of southwest Queen Square. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island and Public Archives of Canada respectively.)
Confederation chamber serving as office as well as Executive Council room, ca. 1920. (Public Archives of Canada.)
71 Confederation chamber following its conversion to an historic site, 1930s. (New Brunswick Museum.)
Interior of Legislative Assembly, 1920s. The three part photo misinterprets the room as angled. (Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.)
Aerial view of Queen Square, 5 Oct. 1928. (Canada.
Energy, Mines and Resources. Surveys and Mapping
Branch.)
Winter aerial photo of Queen Square 1930s. (D.C. Harvey, "Charlottetown," Canadian Geographical Journal, Vol. 4, No. 4 [April 1932], p. 204.)
Undated photo of Provincial Building, probably about 1940, showing new shingle roof and replacement of some stones. (Public Archives of Canada.)
Third floor plan showing Keeper's apartment, 1 and 2, and raised floor above library, 2 and 3.
Arrangement of second floor offices in 1937 conjectured from the City Directory for that year: 1, Supervisor of Taxation, 2, Motor, Gasoline, Land Taxes and Marriage Bonds, 3, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 4, Legislative Assembly, 5, unknown, 6, Speaker, 7, Waiting room for members, 8, Washroom, 9, unknown, 10, Opposition caucus room, 11, Provincial Auditor, 12, Confederation Chamber, 13 and 14, unknown, 15, Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, 16, Assistant Provincial Auditor.
Possible distribution of offices on the first floor of Province House 1837, as conjectured from the City Directory for that year: 1, Attorney General, 2, Minister of Agriculture, 3, Agriculture, 4, Land and Registry office, 5, Minister of Health and Education, 6, Health, 7, Birth and Death certificates (Vital statistics), 8, 9 and 10, Public Works, 11, Provincial Fisherman's Loan Board, 12, Premier, 13, Secretary, 14, Superintendent of Education, 15, Education.
Province House, 1939. (The Maritime Advocate and Busy East, June 1939, cover.)
80 Main facade of Province House 1950. (Public Archives of Canada.)
Province House, 1953. (Public Archives of Canada.)
1956 aerial view of Queen Square. Left to right: Market, Post Office, Province House, Court House. The Public and Legislative Library is behind the Market. (Canada. Energy, Mines and Resources. Surveys and Mapping Branch.)
Aerial view of Queen Square after market burned down in 1958. (Canada. Energy, Mines and Resources. Surveys and Mapping Branch.)
First floor plan of Province House, 1963 survey by Montreal architects Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold and Sise. (Public Archives of Canada, Map Division, Restoration Services Collection.)
Second floor plan of Province House, 1963 survey by Montreal architects Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold and Sise. (Public Archives of Canada.)
Third floor plan of Province House, 1963 survey by Montreal architects Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold and Sise. (Public Archives of Canada.)
88 Cross section of Province House looking west, 1963 survey by Montreal architects Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold and Sise. (Public Archives of Canada.)
1969 aerial view of Queen Square showing Fathers of Confederation Memorial Buildings complex. (Canada. Energy, Mines and Resources. Surveys and Mapping Branch.)
90 Use of first floor outlined in 1974 Federal-Provincial Agreement and Amendments 1975. (Drawing by S. Epps from plan on Province House file, Canada. Indian and Northern Affairs.)
Use of second floor outlined in 1974 Federal-Provincial Agreement and 1975 amendment. (Drawing by S. Epps from plan on Province House file, Canada. Indian and Northern Affairs.)
93 North facade of Province House, 1971. (Photo by R. Young.)
West and South facades of Province House, 1971.  (Photo by R. Young.)
Main staircase and arches of entrance foyer. (Photo by R. Young.)
96 Foyer centrepiece. (Photo by R. Young.)
West corridor first floor with arched entrance into west wing. (Photo by R. Young.)
98 East corridor first floor corridor. Originally there was one door here opening into the Supreme Court room. (Photo by R. Young.)
West corridor second floor looking into Confederation chamber. (Photo by R. Young.)
100 Oval centrepiece in Confederation chamber. (Photo by R. Young.)
101 1971 view of main facade from Great George Street.  
(Photo by R. Young.)
Front entrance with fanlight and fluted engaged doric columns as outlined in original plan, figure 8. (Photo by R. Young.)
103 South portico. (Photo by R. Young.)
104 Court House, five months after fire, June 1976. (Photo by J. Tulloch.)