



The Route (from west to east)

The 8 km waterfront pathway begins on the south side of King St., across from the Rideau Trailhead. It takes about 2 hours at average walking speed to complete.

Follow the marked path from the entrance at King St. with Lake Ontario on the right. Walk for approximately 2.3 km through Elevator Bay Park and Lake Ontario Park until you reach Portsmouth Olympic Harbour. The route then goes through the Harbour and back up onto King St. Walking up the hill, the Kingston Penitentiary will be on the right and the Penitentiary Museum will be across the street on the left. After crossing Sir John A. Macdonald Blvd., walk for approximately 0.5 km to reach the City Tett Centre Cultural Cluster at 370 King St. One block further along King St., on the left is Centre St. As a side route, visit Bellevue House, a former home of Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald located at 33 Centre St. Otherwise, walk for another 0.2 km until you reach Breakwater Park. Queen's University campus will be on the left.

Located in Macdonald Memorial Park are Murney Tower and the Newlands Pavilion. At the end of the park path, turn left onto Emily St., which takes you back to King St. Walk along King St. for two blocks to Simcoe St. Turn right and walk to the end of the street where the path again runs along the waterfront. Continue to walk along Lake Ontario to Confederation Park, which is located across the street from historic City Hall and Springer Market Square. From here, the route continues along the water until Barrack St. The Wolfe Island Ferry Dock will be on the right. To explore Wolfe Island, take the free passenger and car ferry, which leaves from the dock frequently throughout the day (between 6:15am - 2am) and takes about 20 minutes.

Cross Ontario Street and continue up Barrack St. beside the K-Rock Centre to King St. Turn right onto King St. and cross Place D'Armes. At the end of King St., continue along Kingston's Inner Harbour to Douglas Fluhrer Park. The route continues up to Molly Brant Point until it terminates at Emma Martin Park. This route is part of the Waterfront Trail

(www.waterfronttrail.org), a 900 km marked route that connects 41 communities between the Niagara area and Quebec.



An eight kilometre walk along Kingston's scenic waterfront

City of Kingston 2008 waterfront pathway



For Further Information Regarding the Pathway Contact the

CITY OF KINGSTON

216 Ontario Street
Tel: (613) 546-0000
Customer Service
Website: www.cityofkingston.ca



Access Points

The Waterfront Pathway can be entered at various points and parking may be found at the following locations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lake Ontario Park | 2. Portsmouth Olympic Harbour * |
| 3. City Tett Centre Cultural Cluster | 4. Macdonald Memorial Park |
| 5. An Gorta Mor Park | 6. Confederation Park * |
| 7. Downtown Parking Lots * | 8. Wolfe Island Ferry Dock |
| 9. Douglas Fluhrer Park | 10. Emma Martin Park |

* Accessible Parking and Pathway Access Available

Washrooms

Washrooms are available along the pathway 7 days a week from Victoria Day to Labour Day at the following locations:

- Lake Ontario Park – Open From: 8 am to dusk
- Portsmouth Olympic Harbour – Open From: 8 am to 9 pm *
- Richardson Bath House – Open From: 7 am to 9 pm
- City Park Building – Open From: 7 am to 9 pm *
- Tourist Information Centre – Open From: 8 am to 9 pm *
- Wolfe Island Ferry Dock – Open From: 8 am to 9 pm

* Accessible Washrooms Available

Emergency Telephones

Please note that emergency telephones are not available on the pathway route.



Things To See Along the Way...

1. Rideau Trail

The Rideau Trail is the longest trail in Eastern Ontario which extends approximately 300 km between Kingston and Ottawa. The trail crosses terrain ranging from placid farmland to rugged Canadian Shield. It is intended for year-round activities including walking, snowshoeing and cross country skiing.



2. Portsmouth Olympic Harbour

Located in historic Portsmouth Village, Portsmouth Olympic Harbour features a park-like setting with a number of amenities. The harbour has 300 slip finger docks that can accommodate both power and sail boats to a maximum length of 30.3 metres and dry sail berthing for winter storage. While the Harbour was originally built for the sailing event in the 1976 Olympics, it continues to host several Canadian Olympic Regattas including CORK (Canadian Olympic Regatta Kingston) which is the largest freshwater regatta in the world.



3. Kingston Penitentiary

Built in 1835, and designated a National Historic Site, the Kingston Penitentiary was the first modern prison built in Canada. Of the seven pre-1950 penitentiaries currently administered by the federal government, the Kingston Penitentiary best reflects the principal characteristics of Canada's original prisons in size, completeness of facilities, survival of original fabric and quality of architecture. Though major changes have been made to its cells, the institution's unique collection of 19th and early 20th-century buildings remains in use today.



4. City Tett Centre Cultural Cluster

During the nineteenth century, Kingston had a strong industrial base. Along the shore of Lake Ontario, at 370 King St. W., the original limestone buildings of Morton's Brewery, one of the oldest of these industries, can be seen. There are three industrial buildings remaining on what is now the Tett site. The City's easterly Tett Centre building houses a number of cultural groups who rent or lease space there, creating a vibrant cultural complex.



5. Bellevue House National Historic Site

Bellevue House was once the home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister. Restored to the 1840s period, and staffed by costumed interpreters, the house and gardens are kept much as they would have been during the time that Macdonald lived there with his wife and infant son.

6. Murney Tower

Murney Tower was built in 1846 on the shores of Lake Ontario as part of the defences of Kingston. By 1890 it was regarded as obsolete by the militia. It was taken over in the early 1920s by the Kingston Historical Society and officially opened as a Museum in 1925. Now a National Historic Site and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, bloomfield cannon, carronades and domestic artifacts have been maintained to tell the story of soldiers and families at the time.



7. Newlands Pavilion

Built in 1896 and restored in 1979, the Newlands Pavilion overlooks picturesque Lake Ontario. The Pavilion serves as a public bandstand and is host to a number of free concerts throughout the summer.

8. Pump House Steam Museum

The Pump House Steam Museum is an exciting place to learn about energy, forces and motion, as well as sound and simple machinery such as pulleys. The Pump House was vital to the growth of Kingston as a city, as it played a significant part in the development of Kingston's public health system and industrial expansion.

9. Great Lakes Marine Museum

The Marine Museum was founded in 1975. It is the only federally built dry dock on the Great Lakes and houses the original pumping station and steam engines built in 1891. Also on display are a wide range of marine artifacts, exhibits, archives, and the Alexander Henry, a retired Canadian Coast Guard ice breaker.

10. City Hall

City Hall was constructed shortly after Kingston was named the Capital of Canada in 1841. City Hall is designated as a National Heritage Site and offers tours. The elegant detailing, handsome windows and attractively proportioned dome have been meticulously reconditioned, thus making it one of the most picturesque buildings in Kingston.

11. Springer Market Square

Springer Market Square, located behind City Hall, is home to one of Canada's oldest markets. Since 1801, this square has served as a local farmer's market with vendors and growers offering fresh produce, flowers, plants, baked goods, maple syrup, fish, sausages, preserves, arts and crafts, and the Sunday Antique Market.

12. Fort Frontenac

Fort Frontenac was the historic nucleus of Kingston. Located near the head of the St. Lawrence River, it was the major Canadian colonial fort at the eastern end of Lake Ontario. First France and then Great Britain controlled the fort, which figured in the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The former curtain wall of Fort Frontenac can be seen today.

13. The Woolen Mill

The former Woolen Mill, located at 4 Catarauqui Street, is a historically designated industrial building. The building now houses a range of land uses including artisan workshops, businesses, a climbing gym and a restaurant.

