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Toronto's first female mayor. the construction of new City Hall, and June Rowlands, the first Jewish mayor and the driving force behind leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion, Nathan Phillips, more notable mayors are William Lyon Mackenzie, Toronto prior to amalgamation in 1998. Some of the The portraits depict the mayors of the City of

# THE CHAIN OF OFFICE MAYOR'S OFFICE AND

usually only worn for ceremonial occasions. Office is placed around the new mayor's neck. It is the mayoral inauguration ceremony, the Chain of cabinet to the right is the Chain of Office. During own office is adjacent to this room. In the glass visitors and hosts press conferences. The mayor's the Protocol Lounge, where the mayor greets Mayor's Office. The two central doors lead to Visible to the public is the reception area of the



#### COAT OF ARMS

October 30, 1998. of Canada. It was approved by council on Excellency Romeo LeBlanc, Governor General Chief Herald of Canada and granted by His government. The design was created by the Borough of East York and the Metro level of York, North York, Scarborough, Toronto, the amalgamation of the former cities of Etobicoke, the city. It was created in 1998 after the The Coat of Arms is an official symbol of



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Morval Morrisseau Artwork

4) Portraits of Toronto's Mayors

5) Mosaic Display



some of the councillors' offices. created the copper structures. This corridor leads to the mosaic, and sculptor-designer John McKinnon the mosaic. Artist Brian Kipping (1953-2007) created earlier era in the city's history are integrated with 1960s. Copper forms that recreate the roofs of an to the City, this artwork recreates the skyline of the with a colourful mosaic of glass tiles. Called Views In reception area "A", you will see a corridor lined

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NORVAL MORRISSEAU ARTWORK

thick black lines filled with dense, striking colours. He was presented with the Order of Canada in 1978. artist who debuted on the art scene in 1962. Ancestral Figure with Spirit Helpers features bold designs outlined in Norval Morrisseau was one of Canada's most famous and accomplished First Nations artists. He was a self-taught

2) Mayor's Office and the Chain of Office

(open to the public during council meetings)



#### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

Toronto City Hall is the seat of Toronto's municipal government and is internationally recognized as an architectural masterpiece. Since its opening in 1965, City Hall has been one of Toronto's most famous landmarks.

Toronto City Hall is the result of one of the largest architectural competitions ever held by a city. An international jury judged 510 submissions from 42 countries. In 1958, Mayor Nathan Phillips announced the winner, Viljo Revell, an architect based in Helsinki, Finland.

#### **CENTRAL COLUMN**

The massive, rounded structure overhead is the base of the council chamber. The structure weighs 4,000 tonnes. It is supported solely by the reinforced concrete column, which measures six metres across with walls one metre thick. Its hollow core contains electrical cables and heating and air-conditioning equipment that service the Council Chamber above. The column is anchored 16 metres in the bedrock beneath the building's foundation.

## NATHAN PHILLIPS SQUARE

Tower East

The square was named after former Mayor Nathan Phillips, who served on council for 36 years, eight of them as mayor. The square is a popular site for free entertainment, concerts, festivals and exhibitions, as well as a gathering place for citizens. Major features include Henry Moore's Archer sculpture and the reflecting pool/ skating rink. Beneath the square is one of the world's largest underground parking garages, with space for 2,400 cars.

#### FIRST FLOOR FEATURES

- 1) Commemorative Column to Viljo Revell
- 2) The Scale Model
- 3) The Wall of Nails
- 4) Central Column
- 5) Hall of Memory and Time Capsule

#### REVELL

Viljo Revell (1910 - 1964), did not live to see the opening of this impressive and uniquely designed building. Born in 1910 at Vaasa, a town on the west coast of Finland, he studied architecture at the Institute of Technology in Helsinki and opened his practice there in 1935. Revell was considered to be the leader of the modern nationalist school that developed in Finland after the Second World War.

#### THE SCALE MODEL

Planning staff created this model of the central part of the city. The boundaries are the Don River to the east, Bloor Street to the north, Dufferin Street to the west, and Lake Ontario to the south. The pink buildings are designated as historical or architecturally significant; the white buildings are nondesignated; and the clear buildings were planned or proposed for the future at the time this model was created.

#### WALL OF NAILS

The nail mural on the east wall by David Partridge (1919 - 2006), is called Metropolis and is a symbolic interpretation of a great city or metropolis. Created from 100,000 nails, it weighs over 11/2 tonnes. The circle of massed copper nails in the centre symbolizes the downtown core of the city.





#### HALL OF MEMORY AND TIME CAPSULE

In the glass case, flanked by the Canadian and Union flags, is the Golden Book of Remembrance. It is inscribed with the names of 3,500 Torontonians who died during the Second World War. The plaques on the wall behind bear the insignia of military units that have been headquartered in Toronto at some time.

The cylinder (capped with a metal plate) contains a time capsule, which was installed on November 7, 1962. The capsule's contents include coins, municipal handbooks, reproductions of newspapers, and more. No opening date was designated.

### PODIUM GREEN ROOF

The Toronto City Hall Podium Green Roof was opened as a public roof garden in 2010. Approximately 3,250 m<sup>2</sup> (35,000 square feet) of concrete has been transformed into living vegetation to reduce the building's environmental impact and for residents and visitors to enjoy. Landscaped gardens, courtyards, furniture and walkways provide unique views of downtown Toronto from this urban oasis in the heart of the city.





# THE COUNCIL CHAMBER



Council generally meets monthly in the Chamber. Meetings usually last for three days.

The chamber is 46 metres wide and 12 metres at its highest point. The ceiling, which weighs over 2000 tonnes, was made by pouring concrete into a single plywood mould. It took 40 days for the concrete to dry. To absorb sound, the Council Chamber is carpeted and the ceiling is sprayed with a carpet fibre. Speaker – The Speaker is a councillor who chairs the council meetings. The Speaker and a deputy are elected by council for the entire four-year term of council. They are responsible for keeping order and ensuring the rules are followed, ensuring that all members who wish to speak on a motion have spoken and putting all motions to a vote and announcing the results.

Mayor – The mayor is elected by all eligible voters in the city and represents the city and council at official functions. The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and head of the council, and presides over council meetings when the Speaker or deputy Speaker are not doing so. Council can delegate powers to the mayor to appoint and remove the deputy mayor and the Chairs of Standing Committees. 3 **Councillors** – The councillors each represent one of 44 wards, and are elected by eligible voters within those wards. Councillors and the mayor are expected to attend and participate in scheduled meetings, vote on motions put to a vote, and respect and follow council's decisions.

City Clerk – The city clerk is a member of staff who manages the meetings. The clerk prepares, publishes, and distributes the agenda for each meeting, provides procedural advice to members on agenda business and on preparing motions, advises on procedure and council rules, and takes minutes and keeps a record of all proceedings, including votes. **City Staff** - City of Toronto staff sit in the seats on either side of the Speaker. To the right of the Speaker sits the city manager, the chief financial officer, the city solicitor and the deputy city managers. To the left of the Speaker sit senior members of staff, usually division heads. Staff provide council with advice, technical information and answer any questions.

**Public Podium** – The podium is used by councillors, members of staff and others to make presentations to councillors.

Public Gallery – Council meetings take place in public. The public seating gallery can accommodate as many as 250 people at any given time.

- 8 **Press Gallery** This area behind the public gallery is reserved for the press.
- 9 TV cameras Four cameras record council meetings which are broadcast on Rogers Cable TV.

The Members' Lounge – Located behind the 'floating wall,' the Members' Lounge is an area used as a venue for official receptions.