



Figure 1. Hastings County Court House, Belleville, Ontario, built 1837-38, Thomas Rogers, architect; demolished 1961. c. 1908 photograph shows trees planted in 1872.

## Of Grounds Tastefully Laid Out: The Landscaping of Public Buildings in 19th Century Ontario

by Pleasance Crawford

Of 19th century Ontario home landscapes, we can relate surprisingly intimate details, based on information from private letters, personal diaries, travel accounts, advice to immigrants, and other colorful sources. Of public landscapes, our detailed knowledge, which must be based largely on dry, impersonal public records, has been coming together only gradually—and often indirectly—through research on the history of buildings and monuments, and on the careers of professional designers.

We cannot know, even to the limited extent we do with buildings, how 19th century built landscapes looked from within. We interpret a variety of sources, including sketches, paintings, architects' and engineers' drawings, engravings, and photographs. We try to link graphic with verbal descriptions whenever possible, and to keep in mind changes in vegetation, landscaping materials, and construction methods. We retrace the steps of government clerks, who filed away correspondence, plans, specifications, details, requisitions, accounts, and tenders that are a significant help in understanding not only how public landscapes looked, but how they came about.<sup>1</sup>

This survey, primarily of 19th century Ontario sources, suggests that many public building landscapes had the following circumstances in common. Their plans and budgets were largely separate from those for the buildings themselves. Their major elements, whether following naturalistic or somewhat formal lines, were considered tasteful—the word most often used, at least in print, to describe them—and remained acceptable for many decades. This was fortunate, for their construction was frequently delayed for lack of funds and, even if completed, was subject to postconstruction disturbance. Their designers, from at least 1830, included professional architects and engineers, landscape gardeners and landscape architects. Their designers did not necessarily supervise the entire construction, and were not expected to involve themselves in long-range site planning and development.

### 1. The Optional Public Building Landscape

Public works documents reveal that landscaping, as an adjunct to building construction, was considered desirable but given low priority. It did not necessarily accompany, nor immediately follow, building. Public building budgets usually provided for the construction of main drives and boundary fences. These features, which provided access and protected the site and the building materials, were integral to the construction process. Budget provisions for landscaping were made separately, and were apt to be subjected to political scrutiny, restriction, deferment, or veto. For example, when it defeated the relatively free-spending first Ontario government of John Sandfield Macdonald in 1871, the new government restricted landscape ornamentation budgets for some major works then under construction.<sup>2</sup>

Landscaping was considered primarily ornamental. It was designed to “set the place af,” as one landscape gardener put it, and to make the public feel that its building funds were well-spent.<sup>3</sup> Even when they showed the whole site, landscape plans usually concentrated on the front and sides of the main building or buildings, and provided for grading, main drive alignment or realignment, tree and shrub planting, and perhaps also carpet beds, seats, summer houses, and fountains. Provisions were made separately for laying out the more functional parts of the grounds, such as secondary and service paths and drives, and institutions' kitchen and fruit gardens and drying yards.

Once the initial budget for landscape ornamentation was spent, funding for further improvements had to be requested in annual maintenance estimates. Most public administrators were busy enough setting up new institutions, planning programs, and hiring staff. Yet they also had to oversee interior furnishing, report malfunctioning systems, suggest building additions, and repeatedly request funds for grounds improvement. Some administrators, nevertheless, took an active and continuing interest in their grounds.

Public works documents also reveal that landscaping, once in place, was nevertheless vulnerable to subsequent site disturbances, especially from changes in water and disposal systems and from phased building construction. During the many decades without municipal water mains and sewers, the interrelated problems of obtaining pure water, handling runoff, and disposing of wastes concerned building designers and their clients before, during, and after construction. An unfailing stream was mentioned in some early site descriptions and real estate advertisements not because it was picturesque but because it was functional. Architect John Howard wrote, about 1844, of the Toronto Provincial Lunatic Asylum site's “... several small and never failing creeks ... which I shall avail myself of, by turning them into the main Sewer by means of a penstock ...”<sup>4</sup> Kivas Tully, Ontario Department of Public Works Architect in charge of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, received advice so late as 1882 to pipe “... the overflow from the Cesspool ... down to the Creek instead of letting the water flow on to the land ...”<sup>5</sup> Postconstruction ditching and other adjustments to designed waste systems—when the stream failed, when other problems arose, or when municipal services became available—could disturb the site repeatedly.

Because landscape designers were expected to address only the short-term objectives of site layout and ornamentation, their designs were particularly vulnerable. The first permanent public buildings required frequent additions and alterations to meet the needs of an expanding population. Large public buildings required several years' time to erect, or were complexes whose construction stretched over many years. Such phased construction required repeated adjustments not only to drainage, grading, and servicing, but to landscaping.

## 2. Designers of Public Building Landscapes

The landscaping of many major buildings in 19th century Ontario probably did not involve a professional designer. Even the relatively elaborate grounds of Victoria District, later Hastings County, Court House in Belleville seem to have evolved without a professional plan. The building, by Kingston architect Thomas Rogers, was completed in 1838. Although Edwin Whitefield's sketch soon afterward suggests the presence of terracing, the final grading of its quadruple terraces was carried out through court district and town financing in the early 1850s, and the slopes were planted with 25-cent trees at the instigation of a town councillor in 1872 (Figure 1).<sup>6</sup>

Yet some clients did seek professional advice. Brooklyn, New York, nurseryman and landscape gardener André Parmentier prepared a plan for the grounds of John Ewart's Upper Canada College about 1830.<sup>7</sup> Toronto architect John Howard's office journal for 1844 indicates that he was at work in April and May on a "Plan for laying out the ground of Osgoode Hall" and a "Plan for Osgoode Hall fence."<sup>8</sup> Howard's office journal for 1850 indicates that he spent 11¼ hours in March and April "at plan for laying out the (Provincial Lunatic) Asylum grounds" in Toronto.<sup>9</sup> William Mundie, a landscape gardener from Scotland, prepared plans for public works in Toronto and St. Catharines in the 1850s.<sup>10</sup> Kivas Tully, after succeeding John Howard as Provincial Lunatic Asylum Architect, prepared plans and specifications in 1859 and 1860 for its three fountains (Figure 2) and a continuation of its boundary fence.<sup>11</sup> Edwin Taylor, an English landscape gardener, was active in Toronto in 1859-60, continuing work begun by Mundie on University Park, and laying out the Toronto Horticultural Society's Botanical Gardens.<sup>12</sup> H.A. Engelhardt was active as a landscape gardener in southern Ontario early in the 1870s.<sup>13</sup> New York architect and landscape architect Calvert Vaux was commissioned in 1873 to produce the plan for the public grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa which was apparently carried out the following year.<sup>14</sup> Charles H. Miller, a Philadelphia horticulturist and landscape gardener, prepared a plan for the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1882.<sup>15</sup>

Documentation found to date of public building work in Ontario by Mundie, Engelhardt, and Miller, because it is particularly revealing of the circumstances of landscaping already discussed, will be examined further here. Elements common to most of these landscapes were: picket or masonry boundary fences; graveled, and usually curving, drives; graveled or wooden sidewalks; soft treatment of minor grade changes, and either elimination or architectonic treatment of major grade changes; tree and shrub masses, framing lawns dotted with specimens of various tree species; patterned flower beds; tiered fountains; and a variety of places to sit. All show the influence of the English landscape garden and the gardenesque styles, particularly as promoted in North America by André Parmentier, Andrew Jackson Downing, Frederick Law Olmsted, and their followers.

### William Mundie and the Normal and Model Schools Grounds, Toronto

William Mundie (c. 1811-1858) was trained as a landscape gardener, and possibly also as an architect, in Scotland.<sup>16</sup> He emigrated to Hamilton, Canada West, about 1850, and there landscaped several prominent citizens' home grounds before being "... selected ... to prepare and submit a plan of the grounds" of the new Normal and Model Schools begun in 1851 in Toronto for Chief Superintendent Egerton Ryerson's Education Department for Canada West. The site, where Ryerson Polytechnical Institute now stands, contained nearly eight acres sloping toward the bay three quarters of a mile away. Mundie's plan, which has not survived, called for a two-acre botanical garden within the ornamental part of the grounds near F.W. Cumberland's buildings, as well as a fruit garden and a three-acre experimental garden for grain and vegetable trails (Figure 3 and 4).<sup>17</sup>

The Normal and Model Schools were intended to present, in an ideal educational setting, the latest teaching methods, to students, pupils, and visitors. That ideal setting, as spelled out in rules for school grounds published by the Educational Department in 1857, was to be:

... in an agreeable and cheerful neighborhood ... somewhat elevated, or on a gentle slope ... The door should face south ... The ground should be planted with trees ... (and) ... nicely laid out ...

Every thing around, as well as within a school-house should be attractive to the eye and improving to the taste of the pupils ...

... The school-house grounds ... might be planted with a variety of all of our most conspicuous and useful trees; that while enjoying their shade, the inquiring pupil might learn their names, classes, and uses ...<sup>18</sup>

To oversee the implementation of such ideals at the Normal and Model Schools, Mundie was soon appointed Superintendent of Grounds,

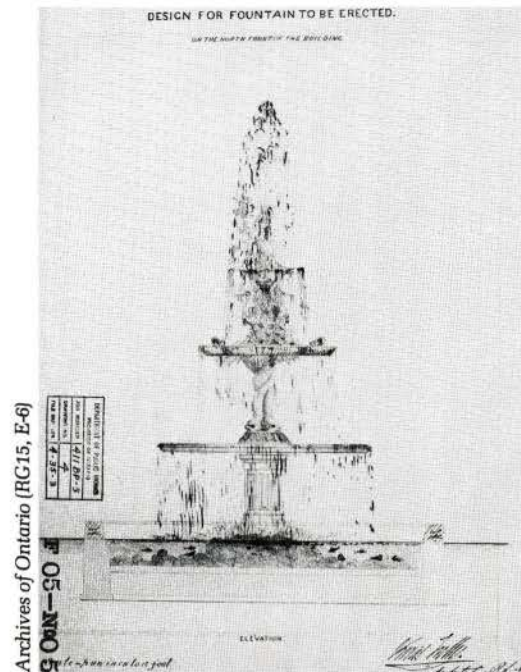


Figure 2. Proposed fountain, with cut stone base, at front of Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Ontario; fountain built 1859-60, Kivas Tully architect.

Metropolitan Toronto Library (T 12234)



Figure 3. Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, Ontario, built 1851-52, F.W. Cumberland, architect; demolished 1963. C. 1859? William Notman photograph, with Gould and Church Streets and southeast corner of boundary fence in foreground, shows portion of William Mundie's landscape.

Metropolitan Toronto Library (T 12241)



Figure 4. Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, Ontario. C. 1860? photograph, with Victoria Street and western boundary fence in foreground, shows portion of Mundie's botanical garden, and north block of building.

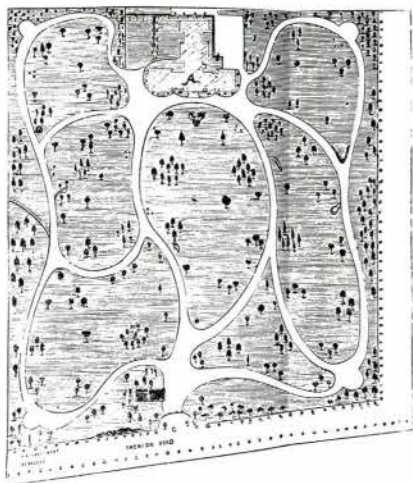


Figure 5. H.A. Engelhardt's 1871 plan for ornamental portion of grounds, Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb (now Sir James Whitney Regional School for the Hearing Handicapped), Belleville, Ontario.

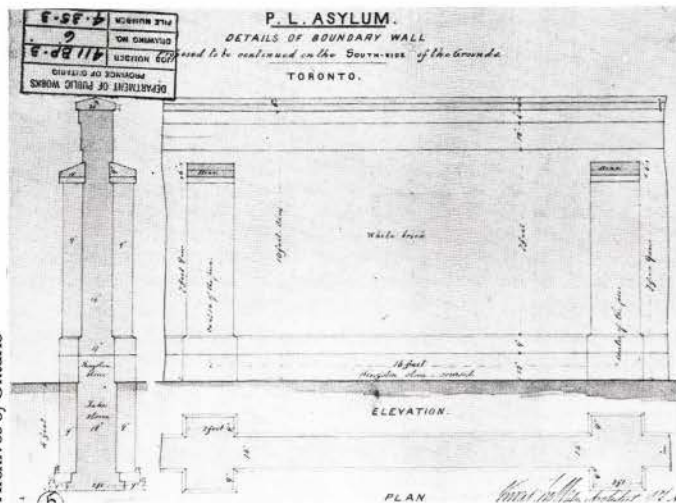


Figure 6. Proposed continuation of boundary wall, in white brick and Kingston and Lake stone, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Ontario; wall built 1860-61, Kivas Tully, architect.

and was closely involved between 1853 and 1856 with his plan. He supervised the draining and subsoiling of low-lying areas, had paths constructed throughout the grounds, and oversaw all aspects of the ornamental and experimental plantings. Annual progress letters to Superintendent Ryerson reflected Mundie's pride in his work. The lawn, after one year, was "much finer and closer than many a lawn which has been made for years," and after three years, presented "that desirable closeness and carpet-like appearance so much prized in English lawns." His plan called for a botanical arrangement of more than two hundred native and exotic herbaceous plants and roots, yet he soon made the grounds "gay and pleasing" by filling in temporary empty spaces with annuals and other summer flowers.

The most highly praised aspect of Mundie's plan was the teaching collection of foreign and exotic trees and flowering shrubs, including North American species such as tulip tree, Manitoba maple, and Austrian pine; and cultivars such as cut-leaved linden, weeping ash, and double-flowered cherry. Although Mundie complained that street trees on the perimeter of the property were being "destroyed in the most wanton and cowardly manner," a high percentage of the ornamental trees and shrubs on the grounds survived and made excellent growth. At the end of 1854 he reported that "all the permanent trees, shrubs and hedges projected in the original design were planted" and that "some particular trees begin to be interesting objects in the grounds when viewed as a whole."<sup>19</sup>

An unspecified illness apparently brought about Mundie's return to Hamilton in 1857 and his death at 47 in 1858. Although he had also produced landscape plans for St. Catherines Cemetery (1855 and 1856), Toronto General Hospital (1856), University Park, Toronto (1857), the grounds around Brock's monument at Queenston (1857), and for several residences, the author of Mundie's obituary in *The Canadian Agriculturist* singled out his first Toronto work, stating: "The Normal School grounds evince the taste and sound judgment which he brought to bear on matters of this sort."<sup>20</sup> The designer's influence was not immediately surpassed; for the horticultural columnist of *The Canada Farmer*, visiting the Normal School eight years after Mundie's death, observed:

... The creative ability and horticultural skill of the designer of these grounds—the late Mr. Mudie (*sic*)—must have been of a very high order. So far as ornamental gardening is concerned, this district has sustained an almost irreparable loss by the disease (*sic*) of that gentleman.<sup>21</sup>

Mundie's achievement with the school grounds was certainly due in part to his several years' employment as superintendent and overseer of the implementation of his plan. H.A. Engelhardt, in his public landscapes, was less fortunate.

### H.A. Engelhardt, the Provincial Institution Grounds at Belleville and Brantford, and the Parliament Grounds, Toronto

Heinrich Adolph Engelhardt (1830-1897) trained as a civil engineer in Prussia emigrated to the United States in 1851, and was said to have practised landscape gardening in several eastern cities before his arrival in Canada in 1870, twelve years after Mundie's death.<sup>22</sup> The earliest mentions yet found of Engelhardt in Ontario place him in Belleville in April and May of 1871, commissioned by the Ontario Department of Public Works (ODPW) to prepare and implement "plans for the ornamentation of the grounds and construction of roads" at the 86-acre Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.<sup>23</sup>

The main building, a competition-winning design by Toronto architect James Smith, had been opened to pupils in 1870. Before Engelhardt's arrival, ODPW specifications for a straight tree-lined main drive 60 feet wide by 600 feet long, and for a boundary fence of strong eight-foot pickets, had been prepared.<sup>24</sup> Soon after Engelhardt's arrival,

... the straight road leading from the grounds to the Institution was abandoned, and two curved avenues substituted, which much improved the approach to the buildings.<sup>25</sup>

Engelhardt's work at Belleville apparently also satisfied ODPW Architect Kivas Tully, who was to use his services again at least twice. It also "met with (the) entire approval" of Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities J.W. Langmuir,<sup>26</sup> and was described favorably by Principal W.J. Palmer:

The grounds in front of our main building, embracing an area of twelve acres, have been tastefully laid out in walks and drives, and planted with evergreen and shade trees. A rustic summer house, and a number of rustic seats, have been constructed, and the walks have been covered with a thick coating of gravel. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. H.A. Englehardt (*sic*), an accomplished landscape gardener, and reflects credit upon his skill and taste ...<sup>27</sup>



Figure 7. Charles H. Miller's 1882 plan of Ontario Agricultural College grounds, Guelph, Ontario. References are to existing and proposed buildings, landscape elements, and family groupings within arboretum.

Although Engelhardt's supervision of grounds ornamentation at Belleville continued through mid-November of 1871, he was also at work on another project for Langmuir and Tully.<sup>28</sup> On 7 August 1871, Langmuir wrote Public Works Commissioner John Carling:

I have the honor to submit herewith a plan for the ornamentation, planting and improvement of the grounds connected with The Institution for The Blind at Brantford, for which an appropriation of \$1000 was made last Session of Parliament.

The plans were prepared by Mr. Englehardt (*sic*) a practical Landscape Gardener ... I would respectfully recommend that the plan be accepted and the work commenced as soon as possible ...<sup>29</sup>

In fact, Engelhardt had submitted an estimate of \$4952. He nevertheless arrived in Brantford August 7, and immediately set to work on the 65-acre grounds. Construction was much less advanced than at Belleville. The cornerstone of Kivas Tully's main building had been laid just May 24; but a boundary fence and a straight drive were in progress, and Engelhardt began a conscientious effort to "push the work forward" as directed by Langmuir.<sup>3</sup>

He worked constantly at Brantford through 16 October 1871, supervising the \$1000 worth of grading, culverting, roadbuilding, and tree planting. The site—an infertile sandy plateau with a steep slope to the Grand River—required further work in 1872; and although the Institution's Steward and Bookkeeper was made responsible for seeing Engelhardt's plan to completion, the Commissioner sanctioned Engelhardt himself, as of 30 September 1872, to go to Brantford "to ornament (the) grounds."<sup>31</sup> Engelhardt's new attempt to complete the work kept him at Brantford into December. In October of this second year of work he wrote Langmuir with his usual idiosyncratic spelling:

... To bring the place intirely in good order will require much more—I have planned up a portion and the whole place should be—but I and the Hon Commissnor thought the Asylum Funds could (do) this—but I hardly think they will be able to do so ...<sup>32</sup>

Engelhardt's assessment of the situation was correct. Efforts to improve the Brantford grounds, and particularly to make trees grow, continued for many years, mainly under the personal guidance of the institution's second principal, J. Howard Hunter. Although the ODPW sent Hunter Engelhardt's plan, the principal's results, when mature, looked like reforestation, not landscape ornamentation,<sup>33</sup> and when Toronto landscape architects L.A. and H.B. Dunington-Grubb visited the grounds in 1914, they reported to the City Parks Commission:

... These grounds have been heavily planted with a uniform dense growth of trees of various sorts. While an area of this kind surrounding a group of buildings is better wholly covered with trees than left perfectly bare ... A plan should be at once prepared showing a definite relation between areas of mass planting and open spaces ...<sup>34</sup>

Engelhardt's plan for the Belleville grounds was published with that institution's annual reports in the early 1870s (Figure 5). Although his plan for the Brantford grounds has not been found, early engravings, photographs, and verbal descriptions (Figure 6) suggest that his designs for Belleville and Brantford were similar in their alternation of open lawn with a variety of evergreen and deciduous tree species, their use of beds of flowers and shrubs near the main building and at other highly visible locations, and their call for a prominently positioned fountain.

As was common practice, Engelhardt apparently left grading and design details to be worked out on site. Most 19th century landscape designers differentiated between trees and open spaces, and between deciduous and evergreen trees, and included building ground plans, but held few other drafting conventions in common. An interesting range of landscape plans is preserved at the Archives of Ontario in the ODPW Chief Architect's files.<sup>35</sup> Those drafted in that office during Kivas Tully's time to show water mains, drainage, and fence details were well-drawn to scale (Figure 7).

Draughtsmanship was not, however, the sole criterion on which such drawings were judged. The only original Engelhardt plan found so far, his signed but undated plan for "Grounds of Parliament Buildings, Toronto", in watercolor, pen, and pencil on heavy paper, was painstakingly detailed, but painfully clumsy, and incorrect as to building outline.<sup>36</sup> It was probably prepared near the time of a 19 June 1873 telegram sent to Tully by Principal Palmer of the Belleville Institution, which mentioned seeing Engelhardt, who could "commence work on parliament Grounds July first ..."<sup>37</sup> Although ODPW documents record a series of post-Confederation improvements to the grounds of the Parliament buildings on Front Street, and although a later, but undated, photograph shows dense evergreen planting such as Engelhardt was calling for behind the buildings, it is not yet clear whether this plan was carried out.<sup>38</sup>

He was busy, nevertheless, with other work including the Town Park in Port Hope (1871), the Belleville Cemetery (1873), Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto (1874-1888), losing entries in design competitions for High Park and Eastern Park in Toronto (1876), and the first book on landscape gardening published in Canada: *The Beauties of Nature Combined With Art* (Montreal: John Lovell, 1872). With Mount Pleasant Cemetery, of which he was not only designer but superintendent, he, like Mundie at the Normal and Model Schools, could have continuing supervision of the laying out of his plans.<sup>39</sup>

## Charles H. Miller and the Ontario Agricultural College Grounds, Guelph

Charles H. Miller (1829-1902) received training in engineering at Kew Gardens in England before emigrating to the United States in 1858. He moved from South Carolina to Pennsylvania and was, by 1863, engaged in general landscaping at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia. His 1875 appointment as chief of the Bureau of Horticulture for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia's 2800-acre Fairmount Park brought him considerable prominence as a landscape gardener and horticulturist. After the Exhibition closed, he remained for the rest of his life as chief gardener of Fairmount Park, directing its many gardeners and florists from his office in Horticultural Hall.<sup>40</sup>

It may have been at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 that William Saunders of London, Ontario, met Miller; for Miller is not known to have visited Ontario until 1882, when he came, partly at Saunders' instigation, to begin preparation of a grounds plan for the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Saunders, the pharmacist and respected horticulturist who later became first director of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, was in 1876 attending the Centennial Exhibition in his capacities as president of the Entomological Society of Ontario and active member of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.<sup>41</sup>

In 1876 Miller, in addition to his duties at Fairmount Park, entered a partnership with Charles P. Hayes of Mount Airy Nurseries. About 1880, when Hayes retired, David G. Yates, who had been chief of the Bureau of Admissions of the Centennial Exhibition, became Miller's partner. This partnership lasted until 1887; and although it was the name "MILLER & YATES/Landscape Gardeners/Philadelphia, Pa." that appeared on the 1882 plan for the Agricultural College at Guelph, other sources indicate that Miller, with a foreman representing him during grading and planting, was responsible for the project.<sup>42</sup>

Ten years before Miller's involvement, in 1872, the 550 acres of Frederick Ston's Moreton Lodge Farm near Guelph were purchased for an Agricultural College by the Ontario government. Public Works Architect Kivas Tully "went to Guelph on the 20th of August (1873) for the purpose of measuring the buildings ... and making arrangements for constructing additions to same," at which time a plan of the grounds was prepared.<sup>43</sup>

When the college opened 1 May 1874, the original stone farmhouse and its portico were at the centre of the new main building being designed around them by Kivas Tully. The grounds were receiving some attention by 1878, when Professor of Agriculture and farm manager William Brown (an early spokesman for forestry education) mentioned in his annual report that, under the direction of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, he was planting tree clumps and shade trees at the college.<sup>44</sup>

The Fruit Growers' Association, founded in 1868, was one of those remarkable 19th century organizations which brought individuals from divergent backgrounds together through a common interest in some branch of natural science. It included commercial fruit producers, professional nurserymen, and keen amateurs. The interests of William Saunders, for example, encompassed not only pharmacology and fruit-growing but also agriculture, forestry, entomology, and plant breeding. As might be expected, the Fruit Growers were keenly aware of the new college at Guelph, and of the potential of its grounds as a place for plant displays, trials, and experiments. Saunders was a member of the Fruit Growers' Executive Committee when it met in Guelph 16 November 1880 and ordered its Secretary, D.W. Beadle, to procure three bushels, two pecks, and four pounds of various tree nuts and seeds "for the School of Agriculture."

(It further) ordered that Messrs Saunders & Leslie (George Leslie, a prominent Toronto horticulturist and nurseryman) be a committee to select a further list of shrubs and plants, also to make a selection of hardy, herbaceous, perennial plants for the grounds ...<sup>45</sup>

Much of Professor Brown's and the Fruit Growers' work was considered preliminary, as President James Mills' annual report for 1882 made clear:

It was felt all along that something should be done to put the grounds in proper shape, before the trees would grow so large that they could not be transplanted. No action, however, was

taken till last spring, when the officers representing the Fruit Growers of Ontario succeeded in getting authority to employ Mr. Miller, the well-known landscape gardener, of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to lay out the grounds, fix the sites for new Green-houses and Botanical Laboratory.<sup>46</sup>

Charles Miller visited the college in April-May 1882.<sup>47</sup> Although the landscape and building plans and recommendations he then prepared seem to have been lost, they survive in the form published in the college's annual report for 1882 (Figure 8). His plan for the grounds built upon elements already in place. An earlier "Plan Showing Fire Protection," presumably from 1881, the year that water from the city supply was extended to the college, already showed curvilinear drives meeting grid-patterned lanes, an open space in front of the main building, and a four-part kitchen garden.<sup>48</sup> The groupings of woody plants Miller showed, according to their orders and families, followed the pattern already established in 1880 by the Fruit Growers.

The floral wheel appeared for the first time in Miller's plan. His geometry was carried out precisely and, old photographs show, it remained a campus focal point until the main building it complemented was demolished in 1929 to make room for the present Johnston Hall. In dry summers, the spokes of the wheel can still be seen from upper-story windows.<sup>49</sup> The Miller plan's real importance, however, was that it allocated space for various purposes, established locations for plantings and existing and proposed buildings, and therefore served as a point of reference throughout the ensuing periods of campus development.

Kivas Tully's correspondence files after 1882 contain requests from President James Mills that things be done "according to plan," and communications from other college personnel suggesting *ad hoc* fencing, grading, drive aligning, and other minor detailing.<sup>50</sup> It is a tribute to Miller's 1882 plan for the early Guelph campus, to those from whose ideas it grew, and to those who carried it out, that its simplicity and logic are still recognizable today.

### 3. Conclusion

The designed landscape of Ontario has a detailed and interesting history. Some public, as well as private, grounds were tastefully laid out, usually in one of two major styles: a naturalistic style, allowing gradual curvilinear movement toward the principal structure, through treed lawns, and a more formal style, featuring a straightforward approach.

From at least 1830 in Upper Canada, respected landscape designers were preparing plans for the grounds of public buildings. The list of designers and their works is short but will undoubtedly grow, as research continues.

It is worthwhile to look for documentation of landscape plans for the grounds of public buildings, and of their implementation—both during research on the buildings themselves, and on the careers of the designers involved—and as a separate study. It is important to recognize the landscape component of our built heritage. Given the slow processes of 19th century public landscape construction, and the rather tentative attitude toward it, we are fortunate that some of these landscapes were completed, and even more fortunate that a few have survived. □

### NOTES

1. Archives of Ontario (hereafter AO), Records of the Ontario Department of Public Works, RG15, especially Series E-1, E4-6, and V1-2; and Records of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities, RG63.
2. AO, RG63, vol. 845/2008, "Estimate of work ornamenting The Grounds Blind Asylum Brantford," and letter, J.W. Langmuir to John Carling, 7 August 1871.
3. AO, RG63, Series A-11, vol. 845/2009, letters, H.A. Engelhardt to John Langmuir, 8 August 1871 and 2 September 1871.
4. Metropolitan Toronto Library (hereafter MTL), John G. Howard Papers, L27, vol. 2-2, Specifications and Descriptions of Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
5. AO, RG15, Series E-1, vol. 21/5, letter, B.O. Byrne to Kivas Tully, 14 November 1882.
6. Marion MacRae and Anthony Adamson, **Cornerstones of Order. Courthouses and Town Halls of Ontario. 1784-1914** (Toronto: Clarke Irwin, 1983), p.58; "Receipts and Expenditure, by the Treasurer of the County of Hastings, for the year ... 1885," **The (Belleville) Intelligencer**, 22 February 1856; and "The Court House Grounds," **The (Belleville) Intelligencer**, 22 April 1872.
7. I am grateful to Stephen Otto for passing on this information concerning Upper Canada College, from King's College Accounts, vol. 32, p. 163.
8. MTL, John G. Howard Papers, L26, vol. 5. The "1843" given in Eric Arthur, **Toronto. No Mean City** (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1964), p. 99, appears to be an error.
9. AO, Diaries Collection, III-6, MU855, John G. Howard Office Journal 1849-1855.

10. David Bain, "William Mundie, landscape gardener," **Journal of Garden History** 5 (July-September 1985), pp. 298-308.
11. AO, RG15, Series E-1, vol. 29/8, tender, George Harding to Kivas Tully, 26 August 1859; and AO, RG15, Series E-4, vol. 11/1, letter, Kivas Tully to J. Workman, 18 February 1860.
12. "Mr. Edwin Taylor, Landscape Gardener," (advertisement), **The (Toronto Daily) Globe** 14 June 1859, P. 3; "The University Grounds," **The (Toronto Daily) Globe** 16 November 1859, p. 2; "Toronto Botanical Gardens," **The (Toronto Daily) Globe** 28 June 1860, p. 2; "The Prince's Visit," **The (Toronto Daily) Globe** 31 July 1860, p. 2.
13. Pleasance Crawford, "H.A. Engelhardt (1830-1897): Landscape Designer," **German-Canadian Yearbook VIII**(1984), pp. 163-181; and Pleasance Crawford, "H.A. Engelhardt Followup," **Landscape Architectural Review** 7 (March 1986), (in press).
14. John J. Stewart, "Notes on Calvert Vaux's 1873 Design for the Public Grounds of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa," **APT Bulletin** 8 (No. 1, 1976), pp. 1-27.
15. Alexander M. Ross, **The College on the Hill. A History of the Ontario Agricultural College, 1874-1974** (Toronto: Copp Clark Publishing, 1974), p. 22.
16. Bain, "William Mundie, landscape gardener," p. 298.
17. Egerton Ryerson, "First Year's Culture of the Normal School Grounds," **Journal of Education for Upper Canada** 6 (October 1853), p. 170.
18. J. George Hodgins, ed., **The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements . . .** (Toronto: Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, 1857), pp. 10, 55, 62.
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