

POLLEN

ICOMOS CANADA

Historic Gardens and Landscapes Committee

Comité des jardins et paysages historiques

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Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation Sponsors Pollen

We would like to introduce our readers to the Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation, which has become a major financial supporter of *Pollen*.

The LACF believes that the philosophical basis of landscape architecture is one of combining art and science in the creation and preservation of built environments. As well it takes a holistic approach recognizing that the needs and activities of people can be complementary parts of larger environmental systems.

The objectives of the Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation are to enrich and promote the integration of the built environment with the natural and cultural environment through research, communication and scholarship.

To achieve these objectives LACF will solicit, receive and manage gifts, grants and legacies; set policies and establish programme priorities; fund worthy projects; and communicate its activities and programmes to the public.

Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation is pleased to provide financial assistance to *Pollen* to aid in the publication of valuable information which supports the conservation of Canada's cultural landscapes.

Pollen, in turn, gratefully acknowledges the financial support that the LACF has recently given it. Because of its timely grant, *Pollen* will be able to publish all issues of volume three in 1990-91. *Pollen* sincerely appreciates the LACF's vote of confidence in our effort to support the dissemination of knowledge about our rich landscape history and the news of current landscape preservation activities.

Chairman's Message

In the future membership in the ICOMOS Canada Historic Gardens and Sites Committee will be handled separately from *Pollen*. This decision was made due to the readers in Canada and abroad who desire *Pollen's* information, but who are not in a position to participate in the activities of ICOMOS Canada, and more specifically in the Historic Gardens and Landscapes Committee (HGLC). Membership in the Committee is activated through normal membership to ICOMOS Canada. To become an active member, write to ICOMOS Canada, Box 737, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5R7, indicating your interest in the HGLC. Because of costs, committee members will not receive *Pollen* unless they subscribe to it separately.

The HGLC needs the advice and contribution of professionals interested in the conservation of historic parks, gardens and landscapes, and who subscribe to the philosophical framework and charters of ICOMOS Canada. The Committee invites interested parties to participate in its meetings and discussions or to solicit input or advice on specific projects. In fall 1991, during the ICOMOS Canada annual conference in Ottawa, the Committee will have the opportunity to hold discussions with other specialised committees. We will entertain the possibility of joining discussions with the Training and Formation Committee. A one or two day national HGLC meeting is also expected in Canada in 1991. You are welcome to suggest locations or to help organise the meeting. The HGLC will continue to produce *Pollen*, and everyone is welcome to contribute and subscribe to it.

Linda Fardin

Current Site Projects

Histoire du domaine de la Montagne, 1675-1990

Les propriétaires

En 1657 quatre Sulpiciens quittent Paris et font voile vers Ville-Marie pour aller y assurer le ministère pastoral.

Huit ans après l'installation de ces premiers missionnaires, le Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice de Paris fait l'acquisition de la Seigneurie de Montréal.

Les supérieurs de la communauté distribuent le territoire, concession après concession, à plus de 1,300 colons. Cependant, la communauté se réserve l'usage de certaines parties du territoire où elle constitue des domaines: au moment de sa création en 1675, le Domaine de la Montagne ne comprenait que 16 acres de superficie et servait initialement de réserve de bois de chauffage.

La mission de la Montagne (1675-1705)

En 1675, les Sulpiciens, forcent des censitaires à rétrocéder une partie de leurs concessions pour agrandir leur Domaine de la Montagne où ils établissent une mission, protégée par une enceinte de bois.

Ce village fortifié est destiné à l'évangélisation, à la francisation et à la sédentarisation d'autochtones appartenant à des ethnies diverses; il fait 200 pieds sur 600 et abrite près de 250 personnes vivant dans 43 maisons longues et 13 maisons à l'euro péennes. La population qu'il abrite travaille à défricher et à cultiver non seulement le territoire qui est connu comme le territoire du Domaine de la montagne au XVIII^{ème} siècle¹ mais aussi une très grande partie de toute la colline occidentale du Mont-Royal.^{2,3}

En 1685, François Vachon de Belmont, P.S.S., qui a pris en charge la mission de la Montagne cinq ans auparavant, fait construire un fort de pierre à côté du village. Ce fort qui répond à des nécessités guerrières, abrite également des fonctions agricoles, liturgiques et éducatives.

La nombreuse correspondance entre les Sulpiciens de Paris et ceux de

Montréal révèle la vocation bipolaire de la mission de la Montagne: à la fois agricole et éducative, notamment cette lettre: "Comme votre village a changé de nom et est devenu forteresse, j'espère qu'avec le temps il arrivera encore quelque changement à votre maison et que par un heureux sort elle deviendra dans un temps de paix une maison de plaisance, car une basse-cour si bien garnie, un colombier avec tant de pigeons, un vivier couvert de canards d'oies, et d'outardes, un beau verger rempli de tant de beaux arbres, et une si belle fontaine pour achever l'embellissement du lieu, ne contribueront pas peu à lui donner tous les agréments qu'on peut souhaiter dans un village de Sauvages." (16 juin 1789, Louis Tronson à François Vachon de Belmont).

Le plan dessiné par Vachon de Belmont pour expliquer les ravages de l'incendie du 11 septembre 1694,⁴ nous laisse voir comment, en l'espace d'une vingtaine d'années, cette partie de la "petite montagne"⁵ a été domestiquée, avec son verger de 480 arbres fruitiers, sa vigne de deux ans et sa "vieille vigne" abandonnée, son jardin potager, ses deux bassins déjà creusés, l'un servant de citerne, l'autre de vivier,⁶ ses deux églises, ses bâtiments de ferme, son

parterre...
A la fin du XVII^{ème} siècle tous les indiens qui vivaient à la Montagne rejoignent la mission du Fort Lorette au Sault-au-Récollet, et en 1705, la Mission de la Montagne est définitivement abandonnée.

Le domaine Seigneu- rial (1705-1856)

Au moment du transfert de la population indienne vers le Fort Lorette, les Sulpiciens concèdent une dizaine de terres à la côte Saint-Antoine⁸ mais se conservent un Domaine de 20 arpents sur 30 (les concessions aux colons faisaient en

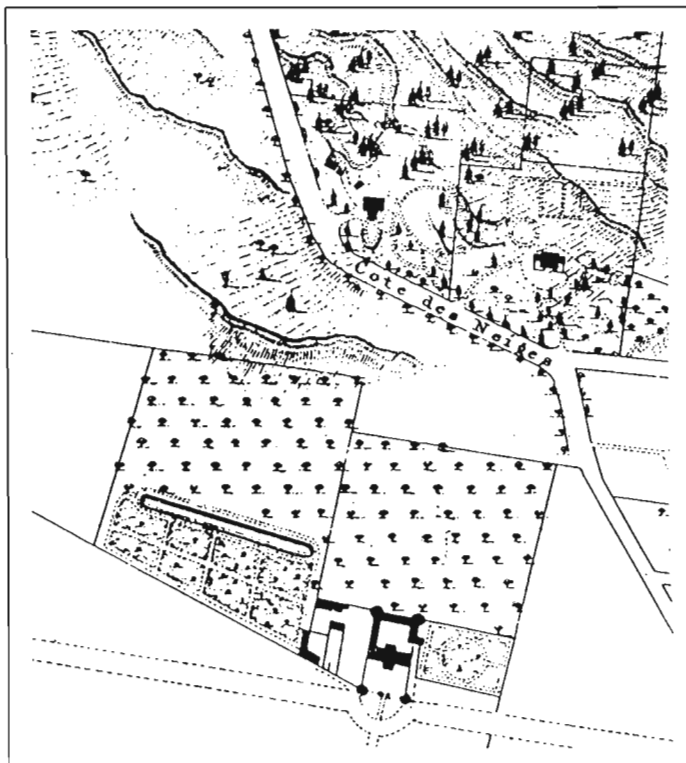
général 2 arpents sur 30).

Dés lors, la vocation du domaine sera strictement agricole et cela jusqu'au milieu du XIX^{ème} siècle. La ferme est confiée à des métayers mais les Seigneurs se réservent l'usage des vergers et du vignoble qu'ils font enclore à l'intérieur d'une muraille (1730). Ils font construire un pressoir où ils préparent du cidre; les fermiers des environs viennent également y faire presser leurs pommes.

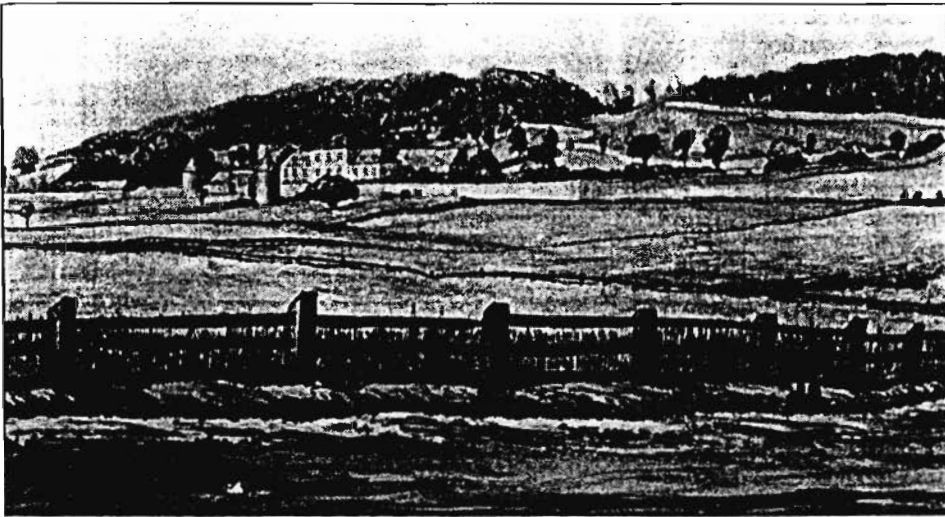
L'endroit dut toujours demeurer un lieu harmonieux et plaisant, même après la conquête, car on sait que les Sulpiciens y reçurent, à la fin du XVIII^{ème} siècle le Duc de Clarence, le Duc de Kent et le gouverneur Carleton.

Au début du XIX^{ème} siècle l'économiste de Saint-Sulpice, Antoine-Alexis Molin, entreprend de grands travaux d'embellissement de la propriété, tant des bâtiments que des jardins. Il fait construire une nouvelle maison pour les fermiers, la Ferme sous les Noyers.¹⁰ On croit que c'est à cette époque que le bassin a pris la forme et les dimensions qu'on lui connaît aujourd'hui.¹¹

M. Molin a laissé des cahiers de notes très intéressants: l'un sur les dépenses extraordinaires entre 1797 et 1811 où on trouve une description de



Early 19th century plan of Sulpicien Gardens
National Map Collection, National Archives Canada C118103



Priest's Farm, Montreal; watercolour by George Seton. Credit: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto

différents travaux d'entretien au Domaine de la montagne et l'autre sur la régie des Domaines où il décrit en une vingtaine de pages l'ensemble du domaine, les cultures qu'on y fait, les animaux qu'on y élève, notamment les paons et les dindes, la manière d'entretenir le pressoir et de faire le cidre...¹²

S'ouvre alors un nouvel âge d'or pour le Domaine, comme le donne à voir le tableau de George Seton.¹³ On continue d'y recevoir des invités extraordinaire comme le Gouverneur James Kempt, Mgr Lartigue et 56 prêtres pour fêter l'inauguration de la nouvelle église Notre-Dame...

Le Grand Séminaire

Mais en 1847 un projet d'ouverture de la rue Sherbrooke vient relier le domaine de la Montagne aux nouvelles constructions qui commencent à apparaître autour de l'Université McGill. Le domaine s'en trouvera bientôt coupé en deux.

Chargés par Mgr. Bourget de voir à l'éducation des prêtres, les Sulpiciens établissent le Grand séminaire (1856-1859) sur l'emplacement même du fort construit par Vachon de Belmont, dont ils ne garderont que deux tours et font approuver par la ville de Montréal un plan de lotissement du terrain situé au sud de la rue Sherbrooke.

Ils édifient par la suite le Collège de Montréal (1869) et le Séminaire de Philosophie (1891)¹⁴ au nord de la Ferme sous les Noyers, qu'ils transforment pour en faire l'école apostolique Saint Jean, en 1911.

L'ouverture de la rue Atwater (1920) entraîne la vente successive de plusieurs terrains riverains. Ce n'est qu'en 1928 que les prêtres de Saint-

Sulpice se départiront de la partie ouest du domaine située dans le territoire de la ville de Westmount entre la rue Atwater et la rue Wood, où sera construit le développement connu sous le nom de "Priest's Farm."

Après la construction du complexe résidentiel "Fort de la Montagne" (1982), le Ministère des Affaires Culturelles du Québec classe l'ensemble des terrains occupés par le Grand Séminaire et le Collège de Montréal et collabore dorénavant à un plan de mise en valeur de ces terrains qui constituent une des plus anciennes propriétés aménagées d'Amérique du Nord.

Notes

1 Entre le Chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, le boulevard René Lévesques, la rue Wood et le Boulevard

2 La colline de Westmount, dite "La petite Montagne"

3 Le contrat de concession de 1699 (617C) Louis Hurtubise spécifie que celui-ci ne pourra prendre possession de sa concession que lorsque les indiens de la mission de la montagne seront tous installés au Sault-au-Récollet.

4 Archives Nationales de France, 5280 N11 Canada 2, Plant de la mission de la Montagne.

5 Cette appellation de la Colline orientale du Mont Royal remonte au XVII^e siècle

6 De 162 pieds français, sur 36, par 8 de profondeur

7 Au nord de l'île de Montréal

8 Jusqu'à la rue Wood actuelle

9 Les métayers du Domaine de la Montagne y vivent dans une relative aisance puisque en 1741 Jean Trudel possède 19 bêtes à cornes, un cheval, trois douzaines de poules et trois coqs, cinq cochons, un coq et cinq poules d'Inde.

10 Maintenant propriété de l'armée canadienne au nord de la rue Atwater

11 525 pieds sur 25 sur 5

12 Ces cahiers sont conservés aux archives de Saint Sulpice à Montréal

13 Royal Ontario Museum

14 Occupé actuellement par le collège Marianopolis

Josette Michaud, architecte

Conferences

Landscape Preservation Technology Course 2-5 Sept. 1990

Association for the Preservation Technology and Héritage Montréal jointly offered this three day training course in conjunction with APT's recent conference in Montréal. Focused on the process and techniques of historic landscape technology, the sessions provided an intensive examination of approaches to landscape preservation, documentation techniques, and historic plant materials. A site exercise centred upon Parc LaFontaine, a large early 20th century urban park currently undergoing rehabilitation, offered participants an opportunity to apply techniques from the classroom sessions. Professor Robert R. Harvey, Iowa State University, was the principal instructor, supported by John J. Stewart of Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Ltd., Susan Buggy of the Canadian Parks Service, and Gilles Roy of the City of Montreal. The participants brought a broad interdisciplinary range to course discussions. This course may be given again in other locations. Contact APT if you are interested in future sessions. APT, P.O. Box 8178, Fredericksburg, VA 22404 USA.

Susan Buggy

Associations

The New England Garden History Society has recently been formed to promote the study of the history of New England gardening, horticulture and landscape design. The Society also plans to be active in encouraging the preservation of gardens and landscapes, producing publications, sponsoring lectures, trips and courses, and collecting relevant archival materials documenting New England gardens. To become a charter member (Individual, \$25 US, Corporate \$125 US), send your cheque, made out to Massachusetts Horticultural Society-NEGHS, to: Librarian, MHS-NEGHS, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, MA 02115 USA.

Technical Information

Iron Fences at a Second Glance — Joinery

Some of the elegance of wrought iron fences is due to their carefully-crafted joints where the metal was joined with precision without the metal deposits, made by electric arc welding rods, filling the gaps. A close examination can be done to discover the location and type of joints made by these true craftsmen, usually blacksmiths.

The relevance of this discussion is two fold. A rich variety of ornamental designs in iron can be created if these traditional joinery techniques, basic tools and forming methods are used. As well, knowledge and appreciation of joinery techniques also enables further determination of methods of disassembly, if necessary, for the restoration and repair of fences.

The types of joints most commonly found are forge welded, mortised and tenoned, punched and riveted, hot and cold riveted, cottering and collaring.

Forge Welded: Before electric welding, the smith forge welded pieces together by forming a matching scarf joint on the anvil. The two pieces were joined by reheating the ends, applying a flux to exclude impurities in the metal, then hammering the joint until fusion of the metal occurred. The only evidence of this method was a hairline diagonal mark running across the finished piece. It appears to be a simple technique, but is the hard-

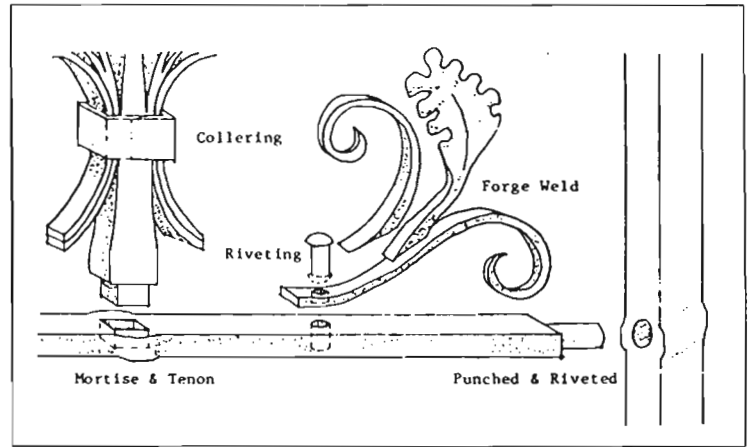
est in which to achieve quality work. This method of heating and deforming metal is the essence of a number of other joining procedures.

Mortise and Tenon, Punched and Riveted: These two types of joints are closely related and used the same technique to achieve virtually the same results. A good example of the mortise and tenon joint might be found in latch and hinge hardware attachments and more commonly in the framework. The parent metal was heated and a punch driven through it on the anvil (that's what the hole in the anvil is for). This round hole was opened and shaped by the use of forms until it was the correct dimension of the required mortise. Joining was accomplished by driving the white-hot tenon into the mortise and riveting the tenon over to fill the countersunk cavity in the rear side of the mortise. The shrinkage of the tenon upon cooling gave the joint its strength.

Punched and riveted is similar to mortise and tenon except that angular alignment of the pieces was not important; thus the mortise may be replaced by a circular hole and the tenon by a round peg. A small circular bump on the surface of the parent metal signals the use of this technique.

Hot and cold riveted: As the name implies, the operations may be accomplished either by heating the rivet and forming a head or forming the head cold (usually at the time of on-site fence erection). The rivets are found in a variety of head shapes from round to countersunk.

Cottering: This is another on-site fence erection technique usually used to join long panels to posts where thermal

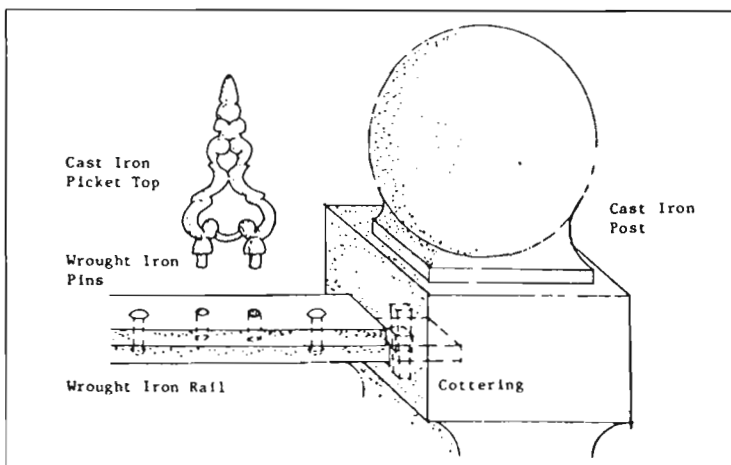


expansion posed problems. The top rail of the panel was mortised into the post. The rail was slotted inside to accept a tapered pin, called the cotter.

Collaring: This joint was made to be seen; it formed part and parcel of the decorative scheme of the fence as well as functioning as a joint. Several decorative pieces were laid out in parallel, such as a flower stem and several leaves. The collar was wrapped, while white-hot, around the bundle and then forge welded closed. When the collar cooled, the bundle was tightly secured. Sometimes a rivet was set through the bundle in the transverse direction to hold the collar in place. Alternatively a collar was made solid and after heating was pushed up the length of the bundle to its appointed place and then allowed to cool to form a tight fit.

Rivets in Cast Iron and Cast-in-Place: To this point the joinery techniques discussed are applicable to joining pieces of wrought iron. Often, however, cast iron was used as a decorative element applied to the wrought iron fence or for cast-in-place joints. To overcome the inability to rivet brittle cast iron, wrought iron pins were embedded in the cast iron during the casting process. The pin which projects from the cast iron element was then ready for riveting.

Wrought iron members were also joined by placing them in a mould and pouring a small quantity of cast iron around each joint. A good example of the cast-in-place method might be the joining of small diameter wrought iron pickets to rails to make up small panels. These panels were then formed into fence sections by some of the other techniques mentioned.



Good News

Parkwood, Oshawa, Ontario

Lovers of historic gardens will be delighted to learn that the threat to Parkwood, the former Robert Samuel McLaughlin estate at Oshawa, has diminished since it was last discussed in the pages of *Pollen*. Parkwood's owner, the Oshawa General Hospital, has set aside plans to build an addition on the adjacent grounds of Parkwood. Declared a National Historic Site this year, Parkwood is a unique example of the grand estates of the inter-war years and consists of a 55 room house surrounded by twelve acres of grounds and outbuildings. The overall landscape design for the estate was developed by H.B. and L.A. Dunington-Grubb in the 1920s and was later modified by the introduction of the magnificent John Lyle-designed water garden of 1935-36. Both the house and grounds of Parkwood are open to the public and details regarding the house may be determined by calling 416-579-1311.

Publications

The City Beautiful Movement, William H. Wilson, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1989, 365 pp., illus., US \$38.50. William H. Wilson, professor of history at the University of North Texas, has written a detailed account of the City Beautiful movement in America. It is, in his words, "a revisionist planning history," which focusses on the growth of the City Beautiful idea and its development as a cultural, aesthetic, political and environmental movement. Its American heyday was from 1900 to 1910. However, it was rooted in the mid-19th century and has influenced city planning thought up into the late 20th century.

The book is organized into four parts: the first examines the City Beautiful movement's late 19th century origins and its consolidation at the turn of the century. The second section looks at the movement in detail through case studies of four cities:

Kansas City, Harrisburg, Seattle, and Denver. The third section continues the case study approach, concentrating on the later years of the City Beautiful movement. The last section returns to a national study of the movement's diminution. Wilson examines the disparagement of the movement by promoters of the "city practical, the city sensible, the city useful" movement. As well, he examines the philosophical and physical legacy of the City Beautiful.

Wilson feels the ideals of the men and women who promoted the movement were not escapist, but were firmly grounded in urban reality — they "took the world as found and tried to make it better."

There are many interesting parallels to be drawn between Wilson's account and the Canadian experience. His study could provide a useful counterpoint to a future, fully developed Canadian treatment of the City Beautiful movement.

Edwinna von Baeyer

The Canadian Plant Sourcebook, edited by Anne and Peter Ashley, lists over 10,000 plants and 80 nurseries across Canada. The book is divided into five sections: edibles; irises, daylilies, lilies and peonies; perennials; roses; and shrubs, trees and vines. To order, send \$13, plus \$2 for postage and handling to: The Canadian Plant Sourcebook, 93 Fen-timan Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1S 0T7.

How to Rescue a Ruin by Setting Up a Local Buildings Preservation Trust, by Hilary Weir, Architectural Heritage Fund, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AW, £5. This book focusses on how to form a preservation trust to prevent the loss of historic buildings which have been neglected and are falling into decay. The reader is taken step-by-step through the realities of legal concerns, project management, fundraising, to avoiding unwelcomed members from the bureaucracy on your committee.

Of note: *Garden Book Catalog* lists more than 700 titles from the United States and Britain on every aspect of gardens, gardening and horticulture. Available free from the American Horticultural Society, 7931 East Boulevard Dr., Dept. PR-490, Alexandria, VA 22308 USA

Garden Ornamant: Five Hundred Years of History and Practice, George Plumtre, Thames and Hudson, London, 1989, 256 pp., illus., \$60. Plumtre has compiled a lavish survey of the history of western garden ornaments. The book is beautifully illustrated — over a fifth of its 500 photographs are in colour. The garden ornament is firmly placed in its historical setting through two essays: "The Ornamental Garden in the West" and "Gardens and History" These are cursory treatments of a large subject, but are well-written and well-organized. In the section on ornaments and their applications, the reader is treated to illustrated capsule histories of the main groups of ornaments — from pergolas, trelliage and ironwork to urns and vases. The pieces are shown in situ — mainly in British gardens.

The third section "The Modern Garden: Dilemmas and Opportunities" is written by Jamie Garnock, a landscape architect specializing both in the restoration of historic gardens and the creation of new public and private properties. In this section Garnock discusses how to integrate classical elements into a modern setting. It is interesting to see how many of these elements have been scaled down through the years. Garnock comments: "The physical landscape that surrounds the garden in modern Britain is often less significant than the emotional landscape that surrounds its owner."

Garden ornaments certainly generate a number of emotions in the heart of many gardeners. On my part, the chief emotion was covetousness as I leafed through the last section, a survey of available garden ornaments. This illustrated collection was compiled by James Rylands, a Departmental Director of Sotheby's, who has overseen its garden sculpture and ornament sales. His selection illustrates typically available and affordable pieces, rather than the rare.

The designer, the historian, the preservationist and the avid gardener will all find this book quite useful.

Edwinna von Baeyer

Heritage Landscapes in British Columbia: A Guide to Their Identification, Documentation and Preservation by Douglas D. Paterson and Lisa J. Colby, reviewed in *Pollen's* last issue,

has won a 1990 national and regional honour award from the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects. The jury noted this booklet "expands the public and professional definition of heritage landscapes. It is easy to read; the information is clearly communicated; and the photographs and captions reinforce the statements and arguments presented. The charts and how-to steps allow users to make their own judgments. In sum, the document works. With a change of title, it could apply nationally." (Quoted from, *Landscape Architectural Review*, July 1990, p.7)

The Old-Fashioned Fruit Garden by Jo Ann Gardner, Nimbus Publishing Ltd., RR1, Orangedale, Nova Scotia, BOE 2K0, 1989, \$13 CDN. This is a guide to help the novice fruit grower (of heritage and contemporary varieties) successfully maintain a home fruit garden. Planting and cultivation tips are balanced by a wide selection of receipts.

William Lyon Mackenzie King's fifty years on his country estate near Ottawa are examined in Edwinna von Baeyer's recently published *Garden of Dreams: Kingsmere and Mackenzie King* (Dundurn Press, Toronto, 230 pp., illus., \$39.95). For King, the estate was a refuge and a status symbol, as well as an enormous canvas for him to fill with flowers, trees, roadways and European-inspired ruins. *Garden of Dreams* is not only a biography of a landscape, but is also a lively exploration of the passions and motivations which led King into delightedly playing the roles of cottager, country squire, and even gentleman farmer.

Of note: *The Climates of Canada* published by the Environment Canada for \$19.95, describes the factors that shape and control Canada's diverse climates.



Pansy Padparadja

Museum and Site News

Doon Heritage Crossroads, RR # 2, Kitchener, Ont., N2G 3W5 (519) 748-1914

The landscaping and programming at Doon Heritage Crossroads, are designed to suggest the rural landscape of the early twentieth century. Current research projects by Doon staff include studying rural landscaping, gardening and agricultural practices with the goal of providing factual, historically correct data to curatorial and programming staff for the ongoing development of the two farm sites, the village dwellings, roadlines and other landscaping at the Doon site.

These surveys cover not only the "scientific" agricultural and horticultural practice of the early years of this century, but also prevailing ethnic influences from the British and Pennsylvania German traditions. Information for the development of the Doon's garden came from a variety of sources, but predominantly from a large number of interviews conducted by Doon staff with elderly men and women whose youths were lived in the heart of the local rural tradition.

The Peter Martin Farm

At the Peter Martin Farm, an Old Order Mennonite farm, a square garden between the house and barn displays a gardening style common to the Pennsylvania German tradition. During the period interpreted at Doon, the garden was often a focus for social life in the Old Order Mennonite community, and it was important that the garden be practically "so clean it looked like someone had swept it."

The four squares of the Peter Martin Farm garden are themselves divided into quadrants. Nearest the house are herbs, small vegetables, and strawberries. The back two quadrants contain larger or bushier plants like citrons, cabbage, tomatoes and potatoes, bordered by rhubarb, hollyhocks, lovage, castor beans and currants. The plot sections nearer the

house are edged and planted with annuals and perennials.

A domestic orchard for the Peter Martin Farm is in the "budding" stage: eight heritage varieties (two summer, three fall and three winter varieties) were chosen from a number of sources (including farmer's diaries, interviews and publications of the Department of Agriculture). The domestic orchard will allow interpretation of many areas of early twentieth century agricultural practices, including the topics of tree size and spacing, pruning, the use of chemical pesticides and insecticides, orchard maintenance, the harvesting of apples, storing, drying, canning, making of cider, cider sauce or apple butter.

The Seibert House Garden

At the Seibert House, presented as a relatively prosperous middle class rural dwelling, the flower garden is a showcase for the perennials and annuals admired by horticulturalists and gardening amateurs in the early 20th century. The garden is bordered by perennials interspersed with annuals. The remainder of the garden is divided into six plots, the front two this season were diamond-shaped and heart-shaped; this idea was originally the fancy of Reverend Eckert, a Lutheran minister in Hespeler, Ontario. In the original garden at the Lutheran manse, the heart-shaped bed was devoted to violets.

The Doon version will contain portulaca, a plan which may be modified in the future. The diamond-shaped bed will be a mix of annuals. Another bed in the Seibert garden will be entirely asters, another dedicated to cut flowers. One of the back plots shaded by a mulberry tree, will contain shade-tolerant plants; the other back plot will be a mix of cosmos and marigolds.

This garden layout and its contents tend toward the "high end" of horticultural practice in Waterloo County, not overly formal, but still reflective of the profusion of modern flower varieties offered to the home gardener.

The McArthur House

The McArthur House, a whitewashed one-and-one half storey log house, represents the modest dwelling of a village tradesperson and family in the Doon village setting. The original dwelling was lived in by the writer, Peter McArthur, and his family in Appin, near London, Ontario.

Much first hand information has been gathered from family members about the original gardens. Future development of the garden at the McArthur House will suggest the original setting, with a flowering cucumber vine on the verandah, a small rockery, flowering almond and snowball bushes on the lawn, and flower gardens containing a mix of domestic and wild flowers.

Future Considerations

Staff at the Doon site are seeking ways to integrate a recent Environmental Youth Corps project, sponsored by the Ministry of Natural Resources, with plans to include outdoor embellishments such as lawn swings, benches, gazebos, artificial ponds, etc. on the site. The Youth Corps explored the whole site with a view to exploiting this potential.

As well, the site is being re-evaluated following a recent flood study in response to severe flooding in the heart of the historic village area in the past few years. Long-range restoration, interpretive and programming plans for the site as a whole will of necessity bend to the demands of the environment. Making a virtue of necessity in the face of a sometimes less than benevolent Nature is now a challenge for living history sites that interpret the whole spectrum of life for one period of time.

(The above paragraphs were excerpted from: "The Delights of Country Life: Decorating the Out-of-Doors in the Living History Environment," by Elizabeth Macnaughton and George Bechtel, *Heritage Seed Program*, Aug. 1990, pp. 4-9.)

Archival Sources

The National Archives of Canada has unearthed the 1798 garden plan of the David William Smith house and grounds at Newark, Oxford County, Upper Canada. Associated reports on the evaluation of the property (enclosed in Peter Russell's despatch to the Duke of Portland, 12 February 1799; MG 11, Colonial Office 42, volume 324, folios 71-78 on microfilm reel B-284) are also found at the Archives. A house plan can be found in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division.

On-going Research

The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States is an ambitious project which began in 1987. The project is run at Wave Hill, a twenty-eight acre former garden estate given to the City of New York and located in the Bronx. Wave Hill supports arts programming, research (horticulture, anthropology, history of landscape design, urban forest restoration), and educational programmes. The Catalog, housed in the former estate residence, is an index of records dealing with designed, manipulated or managed landscapes in the United States: from small private gardens to national parks; from parkways to college campuses; from urban parks to private estates; from earthworks to historic restorations; from planned communities to reserved lands. The documents may be graphic or written: maps, personal correspondence, drawings, plans, slides, photographs, film, diaries, postcards, advertisements, plant lists, paintings and prints, government records and oral histories. The Catalog does not hold the original documents themselves, only notes their location. This ongoing indexing is inputted on the Library of Congress MARC/AMC database system. The goal of the Catalog is to promote the preservation and proper management of landscape records and advise on their placement and to serve as a national clearinghouse for information on the location of landscape records. The Catalog publishes a quarterly newsletter detailing findings, inquiries, and current research and activities in the field. Information on the Catalog and subscription to the newsletter can be obtained from: The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States, Wave Hill, 675 West 252 Street, Bronx, New York, 10471, USA.

The Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants, established at Monticello, Virginia in 1987, collects, preserves, and distributes historic plant varieties and strives to promote greater public appreciation for the origins and evolution of garden plants. The program centres on Thomas Jefferson's horticultural inter-

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ests and the plants he grew at Monticello. It also covers the broad history of plants cultivated in America up to varieties documented in the early 20th century. As well, choice North American plants, a group of special interest to Jefferson himself, are noted. The Center is sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., which owns and operates Monticello. To receive the Center's mail order catalogue of seeds, books, and sundries, or to obtain information on the Center's activities, write: The Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants, Monticello, PO Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902 USA.

Heritage Plants

Lunaria annua L. Honesty, Bolbonac, Penny flower, Satin flower, Silver pennies, Money work, Moonwort. *Lunaire*, monnaie de pape, herbe auc ecus, Fr.; udaspenning, Du.; Judassilberling, Ger.; *Lunaria*, It. and Sp.; Judaspenge, Da.; Judasilverpenningar, Sw.

Honesty, a member of the mustard family (Cruciferae), originated in Eurasia. It has been cultivated for many centuries in temperate Europe. Chaucer thought it was a plant native to Britain: "And herbes coude I tell eke many on, As egremaine, valerian and lunarie . . ." By the late 1700s it was found in North American gardens. Here too, as in Europe, it has escaped from cultivation and naturalized itself.

Honesty is a biennial which blooms in late spring, early summer. The flowers appear in terminal panicles on one meter high plants. The flowers, which bloom in various shades of purple and pink, are rather showy and



slightly fragrant. Honesty prefers sun, but tolerates some light dappled shade. An attractive plant for the flower border, it self-seeds annually without any problem. As long as adequate moisture is provided, Honesty does well in any type of soil.

The "silver dollars" or "papery moons" — the thin dividers, or septum, within the seedpods — are its main attraction. Once the outer seed-coat falls off or is peeled off, what remains is the circular, almost oval, delicately translucent septum. When dried, *Lunaria*'s silver dollars are used quite effectively in decorative arrangements.

The genus name, *Lunaria*, is derived from the Latin, *luna*, which means moon. This characteristic is reflected in the vernacular names for *Lunaria* in many languages. It is an appropriate plant in any late 18th or 19th century recreated period garden — a fact corroborated by L.H. Bailey, who wrote in his *Cyclopedia* in 1900, "frequent in old-fashioned gardens."

It is commonly found in most seed catalogues.

Ina Vrugtman

a major municipal waterfront park project in (and for) the City of Windsor. Contact: Roger Courtenay, CSLA, Principal, EDAW, 601 Prince Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 USA.

Suzanne Lewis of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia helps operate a small seasonal museum in a house built for Quaker whalers who came up from Nantucket after the American Revolutionary War in 1786. The members of this museum would like to have information on designing a simple kitchen garden corresponding to the late 18th, early 19th century. Readers are requested to write her at, 31 Pleasant Street, Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 3P3

Designation of Historic Landscapes — What You Should Know

Individuals or institutions who consider a park, garden or landscape of potential national historic significance should send a short letter explaining in succinct terms what they believe is of interest about that site. As well, they should request the study of that particular location for the purpose of the ultimate designation on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. Examples of landscapes of national historic significance include: Stanley Park, Vancouver; Maplelawn, and Parliament Hill, Ottawa; Sulpicien Gardens, Montreal; Halifax Public Gardens, Halifax; and Parkwood, Oshawa, Ontario. Criteria for designation may also be obtained from the HSMB. Suggestions and requests should be sent to: The Secretary, Historic Sites and Monuments Board, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3.

Quest for Information

Roger Courtenay of EDAW Inc. requests any information regarding the historical development of the regional landscape and settlement patterns of the Windsor, Ontario area. As well any information would be appreciated on significant historical examples of landscape design (railroad, industrial, civic and residential in particular), for

I would like to subscribe to POLLEN, the Historic Gardens and Landscapes Committee's (HGCLC) publication, produced three times a year. I have enclosed \$21 CDN for one year's subscription. (Make cheques payable to POLLEN and send to Achim Jankowski, Treasurer, Historic Gardens and Landscapes Committee, ICOMOS Canada, PO Box 737, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R4.)

Je désire m'abonner à POLLEN, la publication du Comité des jardins et paysages historiques (Établir les chèques à l'ordre de POLLEN et les adresser à Achim Jankowski, Trésorier, Comité des jardins et paysages historiques, ICOMOS Canada, C.P. 737, Succursale B, Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 5R4.)

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