



*A
Heritage
Conservation
Management
Strategy
for
Allan Gardens*

City of Toronto

COMMONWEALTH HISTORIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

A Heritage Conservation Management Strategy for Allan Gardens

City of Toronto

Prepared for:

Heritage / Preservation Services, Culture Division, Economic Development,
Culture and Tourism Department, City of Toronto

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		Abbreviations:	
		Archives of Ontario	AO
		City of Toronto Archives	CTA
		John J. Stewart	JJS
		Toronto Reference Library	TRL



Executive Summary:

*A Heritage Conservation
Management Strategy
for Allan Gardens
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Note to Reader:

This report consists of the main report which is A Heritage Conservation Management Strategy for Allan Gardens and the accompanying appendices.



Executive Summary

At its inception in 1858, the study area was referred to as the Botanical Gardens. By 1863, however, it had become the Horticultural Gardens, and as early as 1879 The Globe mentioned it as Allan Gardens. It was officially so named in 1901 to honour George William Allan (1822-1901): the man whose vision, generosity, and dedication had brought the Gardens into being and sustained them through the difficult years before the City became sole owner in 1888. To avoid confusion in this document, the study area is referred to simply as “the Gardens.”

The Gardens is known for its large open space, its canopy of mature trees, its Palm House, and its series of botanical glass houses - all in the heart of Toronto. The present-day park, approximately 13 acres in size, is bounded by Carlton, Sherbourne, Gerrard and Jarvis streets. The focal feature of the landscape is the classically proportioned and domed Palm House. The Gardens were placed on the City of Toronto’s Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1973 and designated in 1986 by City Council under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Allan Gardens is a very unique landscape with cultural significance not only for Toronto but for all Canadians. It is a significant landscape, as a design expression, as a relic glimpse of the genesis of Toronto’s urban morphology, and as a mature, isolated 13 acre ecosystem. On a social level, the Gardens donated by George Allan is an example of private-sector philanthropy. In addition to the Gardens proper, the study looks at the larger area within the boundaries of Park Lot V and its relationship to its larger neighbourhood. The assignment, initiated by the Heritage Preservation Services Unit of the City of Toronto’s Culture Division, requires a detailed background in historical research and analysis and the formulation of heritage guidelines. The heritage conservation strategy is developed to:

- Identify the various components of Allan Gardens which define its character.*
- Ensure sensitive integration of new development without threat to the heritage integrity of resources.*
- Guide the ongoing stewardship of these resources by the City.*

The report is divided into four chapters. The first chapter addresses the City’s objectives to articulate the heritage values of Allan Gardens’ entire 13 acres, define the core heritage values, and present a commemorative integrity statement setting out the values and resources. The chapter concludes with a discussion of some of the current issues and their impact. Chapter 2 provides a synthesis of archival and other research pertaining to the history and evolution of the landscape, horticulture, and architecture of the Gardens. It sets out a series of plans mapping significant changes which have had an impact on the Gardens. Chapter 3 draws the analysis together, offering a detailed description of recommendations and guidelines for conservation interventions. The guidelines address protection and enhancement of the cultural values embodied in the historic resource – including the setting, buildings, landscape features, and plant material. The final chapter provides a detailed chronology of the Gardens. This prodigious collection of reference material without which we could not have completed the assignment was compiled by Pleasance Crawford. It is divided into three sections: the first referencing mainly written material; the second, photographs; and the third, plans and drawings.

The report was prepared by Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Limited and by Pleasance Crawford, Landscape Design Historian. John Stewart managed the project and undertook the analysis. Pleasance Crawford was responsible for the research. Together they wrote the report with input from Ian Hunter and Christopher Stewart who prepared plans and illustrations. Wendy James looked after layout and report production.



Chapter 1:

Background and Study Purpose

Note to Reader:

Chapter 1 brings forward the City's objectives to articulate the heritage values of Allan Gardens' entire 13 acres. The chapter then defines the core heritage values which characterize the Gardens, the resources which represent these resources, and the probable impact of development on these values and resources. Next, it presents a commemorative integrity statement setting out the values and resources. The chapter concludes with a discussion of some of the current issues and their impact on the commemorative integrity of the Gardens.



1.1 Introduction and Background

This document is a heritage conservation strategy developed to guide the ongoing management of Allan Gardens. The assignment, initiated by the Heritage Preservation Services Unit of the City of Toronto's Culture Division, requires a detailed background in historical research and analysis and the formulation of heritage guidelines as part of the overall heritage conservation strategy.

As a research document, it focuses on a very unique landscape with cultural significance not only for Toronto but for all Canadians. Allan Gardens is a significant landscape, as a design expression, as a relic glimpse of the genesis of Toronto's urban morphology, and as a mature, isolated 13 acre ecosystem. On a social level, the Gardens donated by George Allan in 1858 are an example of private-sector philanthropy—a very generous gift to the citizens of Toronto. This legacy of green space was, in his words, intended “to promote the interest of horticulture and at the same time prove a new source of healthful recreation and a rational enjoyment for their fellow citizens.”

At its inception in 1858, the study area was referred to as the Botanical Gardens. By 1863, however, it had become the Horticultural Gardens, and as early as 1879 *The Globe* mentioned it as Allan Gardens. It was officially so named in 1901 to honour George William Allan (1822-1901): the man whose vision, generosity, and dedication had brought the Gardens into being and sustained them through the difficult years before the City became sole owner in 1888. To avoid confusion in this document, the study area is referred to simply as “the Gardens.”

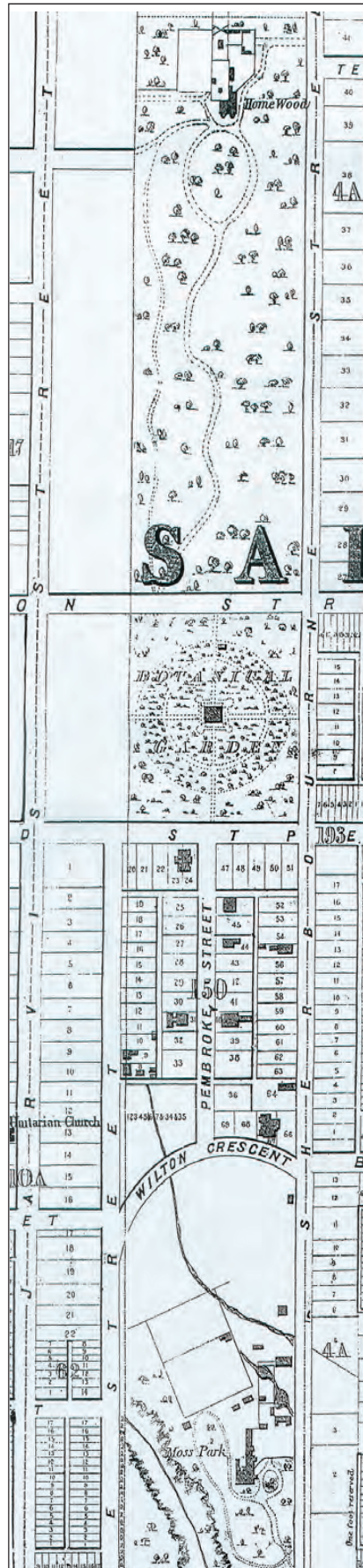
The Gardens is known for its large open space, its canopy of mature trees, its Palm House, and its series of botanical glass houses - all in the heart of Toronto. The

present-day park, approximately 13 acres in size, is bounded by Carlton, Sherbourne, Gerrard and Jarvis streets. The focal feature of the landscape is the classically proportioned and domed Palm House, designed by City of Toronto architect Robert McCallum, constructed in 1909 and officially opened in 1910. The Gardens were placed on the City of Toronto's Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1973 and designated in 1986 by City Council under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

In addition to the Gardens proper, the study looks at the larger area within the boundaries of Park Lot V. The analysis includes: important historic view corridors, sight lines, surrounding streetscapes, pedestrian connections, and buildings or structures that have influenced the physical design of the Gardens and its relationship to its larger neighbourhood context.

The park lot system of early York was a seminal part of the City's founding. Park lots were granted to gentlemen and officials when York was made the capital of Upper Canada in 1796. Each of these 32 grants contained 100 acres, had a 700-foot frontage along Lot Street (present-day Queen Street), and extended north to the First Concession from the Bay (present-day Bloor Street). The park lots, which were eventually occupied, developed, and subdivided, are the genesis of the urban morphology of downtown Toronto between the Don River and what was once Garrison Creek.

None of these park lots has given the citizens of Toronto as generous a legacy of green space as the “Allan Lot” or Park Lot V. William Allan purchased this lot in 1819 and named it Moss Park after his birthplace in northeastern Scotland. Construction of a brick mansion began in 1827 and the family moved in 1829. Extensive landscaping began the same year. Allan's only son, George William, had a house called Homewood built on the



J.O. Browne Survey 1862 documents the extensive landscape development of Moss Park in the South, Allan Gardens in the middle and Homewood in the northern sector of Park Lot V.

northern part of the Lot V in 1847. It is George who, continuing his father's interest in horticulture, donated the middle portion of the lot to the Toronto Horticultural Society for the enjoyment of the citizens of Toronto. These grounds were opened to the public in 1860, the same year as Queen's Park.

Allan Gardens is the site of two previous pavilions that provided venues for a variety of events including horticultural exhibits, concerts, and lectures. The park surrounding the pavilions was contained by a fence and included gardenesque plantings and, for many years, an elaborate iron fountain. A system of paths offered meandering strolls through wooded areas and linked the various parts of the Gardens.



Looking east, Sept. 15, 1913 "The gardenesque style" referred to a gardening style with flower beds filled with annuals such as geraniums, verbena, marigolds, laid out in geometric shapes and patterns resembling oriental carpets: hence the term "carpet bedding". (Photo credit: CTA Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries 52 Item 103).

Various interventions over the years have affected both the structures and the open space of the Gardens. Factors leading to modifications have included changing management structures, operational requirements, and programmatic needs, evolving tastes in planting and landscape design; and fluctuating budgets. Fortunately, none of these interventions have irreversibly altered the basic framework of the Gardens. However, in the absence of an overall heritage conservation strategy for the Gardens, these interventions and the aging condition of the historic Palm House



Looking east, August 23, 1928. The layout of gardens, with elaborately patterned floral displays, was a major attraction for visitors to the Gardens. (Photo Credit: CTA Fonds 1231 Item 696.)

have contributed to a significant diminishing of the integrity of the Gardens as a valuable heritage resource.

According to the *Market Research / Financial Viability Study for Allan Gardens* completed in December 2001 by Roger Jones and Associates, with Arthur Andersen LLP and Carruthers Shaw and Partners Limited Architects, and Helyar and Associates Chartered Quantity Surveyors, the Gardens' problems can be summarized as steadily deteriorated facilities, grounds neglect, and low service levels. The site is a focus for individuals and groups whose usage is not always compatible with gardens and a horticultural facility; and considerable damage is done by unleashed dogs. The study goes on to state that the general design of the Gardens is unfocused, contains numerous unrelated and possibly non-complementary elements, and lacks clear circulation and framing. In order to overcome these issues the study puts forward an aggressive proposal for upgrading the facility.

1.2 City of Toronto Objectives

The goal of this study is to produce a

heritage conservation strategy that will assist the City in developing a physical master plan for improvements to the site that support the preservation of the heritage of the Gardens. This includes both the conservatories and the surrounding landscape and gardens, and pertains not only to the preservation of existing heritage components but also to the removal of incongruous elements and the reinstatement or interpretation of lost features. As specified in the terms of reference, the study takes into consideration potential new uses or other proposed changes to the current condition of the Gardens.

The objectives of the study are to address three important heritage aspects of Allan Gardens:

Physical Structure of the Gardens, its organization and its component parts. This includes the identification of specific structuring elements, existing or removed. This also includes consideration of the broader neighbourhood context and its historic impact on entranceways, circulation paths, view corridors, and other physical characteristics of the Gardens and their evolution.

Cultural Landscape and Horticultural Collections including views, circulation, the Victorian gardens, and other plantings external to the conservatory. This includes the provision of a list of plant materials documented to have been used in the gardens and elsewhere on the grounds.

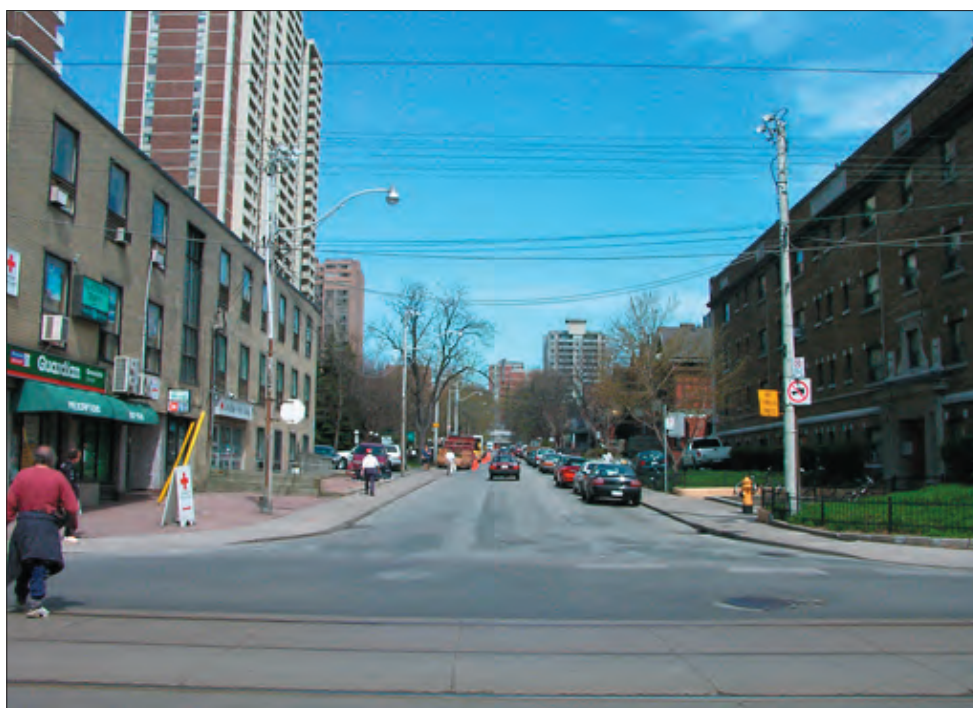
Architectural Heritage of the central fountain, the Palm House, associated greenhouses, boiler house, offices, archaeological features, and site amenities. This includes the development of a chronology of changes made to these structures and guidelines recommending conservation work on a priority basis. This review focuses on the historic significance, physical changes, and the impact of planned development affecting the architecture. The information is intended to complement and build upon the work already completed in the “*Allan Gardens Conservatory: Building Condition Audit*” October, 2000, by Baird Sampson Neuert Architects Inc. and the prioritized five-year work plan for upgrading the glass houses, prepared in 2001 by Nexus Architects, both of which considered technical deficiencies in the structures.

1.3 Heritage Value as a Management Tool

Commemorative integrity or Heritage Integrity is defined as an assessment of the current site in terms of its core heritage values and of the probable impact of development on these values and resources. The approach is closely modeled on a document known as a Commemorative Integrity Statement, which is prepared for National Historic Sites and Monuments by federal heritage staff. As with the federal document it is a framework to help manage and report on the condition of the grounds and buildings and meets best conservation practice objectives.

The Commemorative Integrity Statement articulates what is of significance (locally, regionally, and nationally) about the site, including both material resources and interpretive messages, in one comprehensive statement and thus provides direction for all decisions about the property. It identifies the heritage values of the site, the whole and parts that make up the whole, and so provides a means

A view looking north towards Wellesley Hospital (former site of Homewood). The streets linking Allan Gardens to Moss Park and Homewood should be assessed for their potential as part of a conservation district taking in the whole of Park Lot V. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 051.)





'Grouping to produce the picturesque.' From A. J. Downing's Landscape Gardening a treatise on the theory and practice of landscape gardening adapted to North America, 1859, 4th edition, this drawing provides an insight into the picturesque style, which aimed for a pastoral appearance with serpentine paths groupings of trees, and a series of tableaux or pictures as one moved through the landscape.

of ensuring that management decisions do not lose sight of what is most valued. It also provides measurable objectives and/or indicators to determine how successfully the site is being managed.

1.4 Defining the Landscape Character

Parks Canada defines a cultural landscape as “any geographic area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people.” (Parks Canada, *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*, 1994) The World Heritage Committee (UNESCO) states that “cultural landscapes, like other products of human activity such as buildings and archaeological sites, demonstrate human values, skills and intentions.” The U.S. National Parks Service also includes “natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals herein associated with historic events, activities or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” (U.S.NPS, *NPS-28*, 1994). UNESCO goes on to classify types of cultural landscapes as: designed, organically evolved and/or associative. Allan Gardens is a cultural landscape and although it exhibit traits of each of these classifications, its predominant character is that of a designed landscape.

As such, Allan Gardens is characterized as a designed landscape whose significance is defined in part by its physical manifestations of the 19th century philosophy of landscape treatment, by its collection of structures devoted to horticulture, by its gardenesque elements, and by its collection of plant material both in the ground and under glass. The period prior to 1954 represents the most consistent period of the Gardens as a design expression and managed institution.

Allan Gardens is organized around an axial path system with a focal element located where the axial paths meet. This strong axial layout was originally overlain with a network of winding paths that encouraged outdoor enjoyment and provided leisurely changes of viewing experience and established the picturesque nature of the grounds. Implicit in the picturesque design are the relationships between the buildings and outdoor spaces. The labour-intensive carpet beds in the gardenesque tradition were laid out around the fountain and conservatories. The important axial path and associative views out of the Gardens are also important, as are the Langley churches that punctuate the Jarvis Street façade. A third church on the corner of Carlton and Sherbourne further enhances the quality of the tree-lined edge and streetscape.

The Commemorative Significance

Allan Gardens is valuable as a whole for its distinctiveness as a cultural landscape as exemplified by its designed picturesque qualities and its evolved built elements. The commemorative significance of Allan Gardens is encompassed in the following historic values:

The Gardens is distinctive as a designed landscape of historic and architectural significance. It was opened in 1860, the same year as Queen's Park. Strictly speaking, the Gardens were not established as a park until the City acquired it, and that was not only after Queen's but also Eastern and High parks. The original 10-acre site reflects a 19th-century philosophy of landscape design integrating, in a picturesque composition, horticultural displays under glass with arboretum, ornamental gardens, landscape features, and gardenesque flower beds.



Aerial survey taken in April 1959. (Photo credit: AO C30-1 E512-340)

The Gardens' single most important function and defining feature is the collection and display of plant material. The integrity of this collection of plants (including tropicals, palms, commemorative trees, shrubs, and botanical specimens) is an essential component of the original intent and ongoing use.



Inside new house, looking north, April 9, 1926. (Photo credit: CTA 2008, 372, 52, 1259)

The heritage value and integrity of the Palm House as an element within the grounds is very high. The building and its mirrored wings, set on a raised plinth, is an icon that symbolizes the horticultural activities at the Gardens. The complex of buildings associated with the Palm House is equally significant. The processional entrance through the Gardens to the Palm House is also a character-defining element.



Palm House in snow Feb. 18 1913 (Photo credit: CTA Fonds 231 Item 541)

Value lies in the Gardens' association with the transformation of Toronto from a settlement, and as a remnant example of early town planning and the park -lot system documenting the City's beginnings. The surrounding streetscapes, the north/south link and the two Langley, Langley and Burke designed churches (bookending the grounds along Jarvis Street), support and define this broader cultural landscape. Allan Gardens and the grouping of churches forms the core of a social, cultural and religious precinct.



A Plan of York in 1793 from the Aitkens Survey depicts the 32 park lots which formed the basis of Toronto's urban plan of streets and subdivision of lands. (Photo credit: City of Toronto Archives)

The Gardens is important for its significant role in the early social and cultural development of Toronto and for its close association with the Toronto Horticultural Society founded in 1834 and one of the earliest in Canada. It may be the City's earliest example of a generous gift by a private donor.



*Prince Arthur's maple 1869-19__
(Photo credit: AO S 1225).*

1.5 Principal Characteristics that Contribute to Allan Gardens Historic Significance

Allan Gardens is a recognized entity characterized as a designed, continuing landscape possessing significant cultural patterns based on picturesque principles overlaying a dominant axial circulation pattern. These overall patterns of planned landscape and evolved features provide a clear, legible framework distinguishable from surrounding urban areas and together comprise the unique character of the designated place. The design or pattern on the land is expressed in the system of circulation, the discernable boundaries and edges, the relationship along built forms, the structural vegetation, and the views and viewsheds. As well, there are clear distinctions between the original elements (which relate directly to the statement of commemorative intent and include all elements within the original ten-acre Gardens) and the additional three acres acquired by the City in the latter half of the 20th century. These relationships constitute the overall pattern and create the dominant qualities of the cultural landscape.

The heritage character of the cultural landscape resides in the relationship between grounds, buildings, the adjoining streetscape, and the larger neighborhood, and included:

- The composition of expansive lawns, ornamental flower beds, and diverse tree collections, as depicted in photographs, particularly between the years 1880 and 1950 - as well as the existing plant collection, both outdoors and under glass;
- The axial circulation system, overlaid with a serpentine perimeter-path system as shown on insurance maps, the 1915 Parks Department plan, and a series of aerial photographs;

- The sequence of views and viewsheds throughout the gardens, documented in numerous historic photographs;
- The perimeter fences and gates which served to separate and define the park from the surrounding urban form and which reinforced the sense of place and arrival to the grounds;
- The surrounding tree-lined streetscapes along Carlton, Sherbourne, Gerrard, and Jarvis streets, as well as the north-south streets of Homewood and Pembroke;
- Structures and infrastructure including the fountain and the 1909 Palm House - both of which served as focal points and were part of a processional entrance to the conservatories;
- The 1924 South Conservatory, the 1957 North Conservatory, and the Arid and Tropical houses - both pre-dating 1912 and relocated in 1957 from the Exhibition grounds.
- The 1909-10 Boiler House and chimney associated with the Palm House and the 1910 Administration Building
- The archaeological sites and features that remain to be investigated;
- The landscape components including garden furniture, the 1902 Burns monument, the light fixtures, and the paving materials; and
- The extensive archival records and supporting historic references.

These landscape-character defining features are listed here and are discussed in greater detail, along with guidelines for management, in Chapter 3.



Chapter 2:

Historical Overview

Note to Reader:

Chapter 2 provides a synthesis of archival and other research pertaining to the history and evolution of the landscape, horticulture, and architecture of Allan Gardens. This overview of the evolution of the 13 acre site -- beginning with its origins in the park-lot system--leads to a determination of areas, associations, and elements of heritage significance. A list of significant changes mapping the events which have had an impact on the Gardens is set out. All information, including primary and secondary textual sources as well as archival maps, drawings, and photos, is fully referenced in the chronology and other appendices.



2.1 The Evolution of Allan Gardens as a Cultural Landscape

The 12.879 acres (5.21 hectares) that now comprise the Gardens consist of parcels of land set aside over a long period of time. The original two five-acre (two-hectare) parcels, containing the present building complex and the open space north, south, and east of it, are parts of Park Lot V, Concession 1 from the Bay, which had belonged to George Allan's father, William Allan. Making up these ten acres (four hectares) are an inner oval of five acres plus five acres extending from the oval to Carlton Street on the north, to Sherbourne Street on the east, to Gerrard Street on the south, and to a line paralleling and then continuing from Horticultural Avenue on the west. The inner five acres were acquired by the Toronto Horticultural Society from George Allan by a deed of voluntary gift dated March 14, 1861. They were then transferred by the Society to the City by a trust deed dated April 28, 1888. The outer five acres were acquired by the City directly from George Allan, for \$11,500 taken from the Walks and Gardens Fund, by a deed dated November 25, 1864.

The remaining 2.879 acres consist of smaller parcels along Jarvis and Carlton streets acquired by the City during the latter half of the 20th century: in 1957, 1958, and circa 1995. These parcels were originally parts of Samuel P. Jarvis's Park Lot VI, Concession 1 from the Bay. Because of these differences in early occupation, subsequent land use, length of City ownership, and orientation of major buildings within the Gardens, the westernmost portion has only recently become a major entrance to the garden complex.

The history of public access to the grounds is varied. During the official opening of the Gardens on September 11th and 12th, 1860, the masses were allowed to enter the

grounds and explore the paths, admire the recently planted trees, shrubs, and bedding plants, and view flowers, vegetables, and field crops displayed under three special tents. During the opening ceremonies on the 11th, however, ropes separated onlookers from the Prince of Wales and other dignitaries gathered in front of the pavilion. For the next two years, when the Society occasionally opened the grounds to "Visitors," it charged an admission fee. In late 1863 when the City purchased the outer five acres and then leased them back to the Society, there were certain conditions. The entire ten acres were to be open to the public free of charge from six a.m. to eight p.m. After eight, the Society could charge admission to the concerts and other events organized to help fund the ongoing maintenance and improvement of the Gardens. In addition, it could use the Gardens ten days per year for horticultural exhibitions. This arrangement continued until, overwhelmed with debt (especially that incurred during construction of the 1879 pavilion and fountain), the Society sold its property to the City in 1888.

The City immediately opened the grounds to the public free of charge. It viewed the pavilion as a revenue-generating space and rented it out for a variety of evening events including major concerts. Even so, if sponsors of such events appealed to City Hall afterwards on charitable grounds, Council often agreed to rebate the rental fee. Following the 1894 completion of Massey Hall, which had superior acoustics, the pavilion hosted fewer concerts but more balls, banquets, mass meetings, University commencements, and dog shows. On June 5th, 1902, the Board of Trade held its annual banquet in the pavilion just hours before a fire destroyed the entire structure.

To provide space for permanent horticultural displays, the pavilion had attached structures to the south: a 45' by 48' conservatory built by the Horticultural Society in 1880, and a 61'

by 90' conservatory built in its place by the City in 1894 (and surviving until after the 1902 fire). It appears, however, that both conservatories were accessible only from the pavilion. Presumably to generate additional revenue, the City in 1894 added a refreshment room to the pavilion.

Although the City clearly hoped for revenue from the pavilion, it viewed the 1909 Palm House differently. When the horticultural displays in this new structure were opened to the public in 1910, admission was free. It remained free when the south wing was opened in 1925, and when the newly renovated and enlarged "Allan Gardens Indoor Botanical Garden" was opened in 1956. It remains free to this day.

2.2 Defining the Picturesque Landscape Aesthetic

The "English Landscape mode" or picturesque landscape arose in England in the latter part of the 18th century as a reaction against the geometric formality of classical garden design which had dominated design taste since early 17th century. The word picturesque is derived from the Italian "pittresco" meaning in the manner of painting. The picturesque aesthetic was based on an idealized interpretation of nature. Emphasizing nature's inherent beauty, a series of tableaux created and emphasized the visual qualities of the landscape. The layout was intended to create foreground, middle ground, and background where landform, vegetation, and the play of light and shadow combined to create a series of changing views or pictures as one moved along a given route.

The picturesque landscape style was brought to North America at the end of the 18th century and well into the 19th century by British colonial officers and emigrants and was promoted by American theorists such as Andrew Jackson Downing and, later, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. The North

American wilderness offered many of the qualities for which features inherent to the style could be readily adapted. Country and villa estates such as Inverardin House in Cornwall, Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, Moss Park in Toronto, the Grange in Toronto, and Rideau Hall in Ottawa represent the adaptation of this ideal to Canadian settings.

When the Gardens was laid out circa 1860, the picturesque landscape style was well established in Canada. Its conventions included a pastoral appearance and recurring elements such as large stretches of pasture or lawn, gently rolling land, winding paths, and architectural features that served as focal points and were intended to be viewed from different parts of the grounds.

Buildings were to be seen as an integral part of the overall scenic composition, and architecture was expected to reinforce the surroundings. The completion of St. Peters Anglican Church, with its lofty bell tower, in 1865 provided a focal point at the southeast corner of Carlton and Sherbourne streets. Completed in 1875 and 1878 respectively, the spires of Jarvis Street Baptist Church and St. Andrew's Church on Jarvis Street created visual harmony within the Gardens by framing views towards the west.

George Allan spent his formative years at Moss Park, whose picturesque landscape was laid out circa 1829 by André Parmentier (1780-1830). This Belgium-born, Brooklyn-based horticulturist, nurseryman, and landscape designer-- recognized by Andrew Jackson Downing as "hitherto the only practitioner of the art of landscape gardening on this continent" continues to be recognized for his major role in transmitting the European picturesque style to North America. So superior was Parmentier's work that in 1834, Toronto Horticultural Society judges awarded William Allan first prize

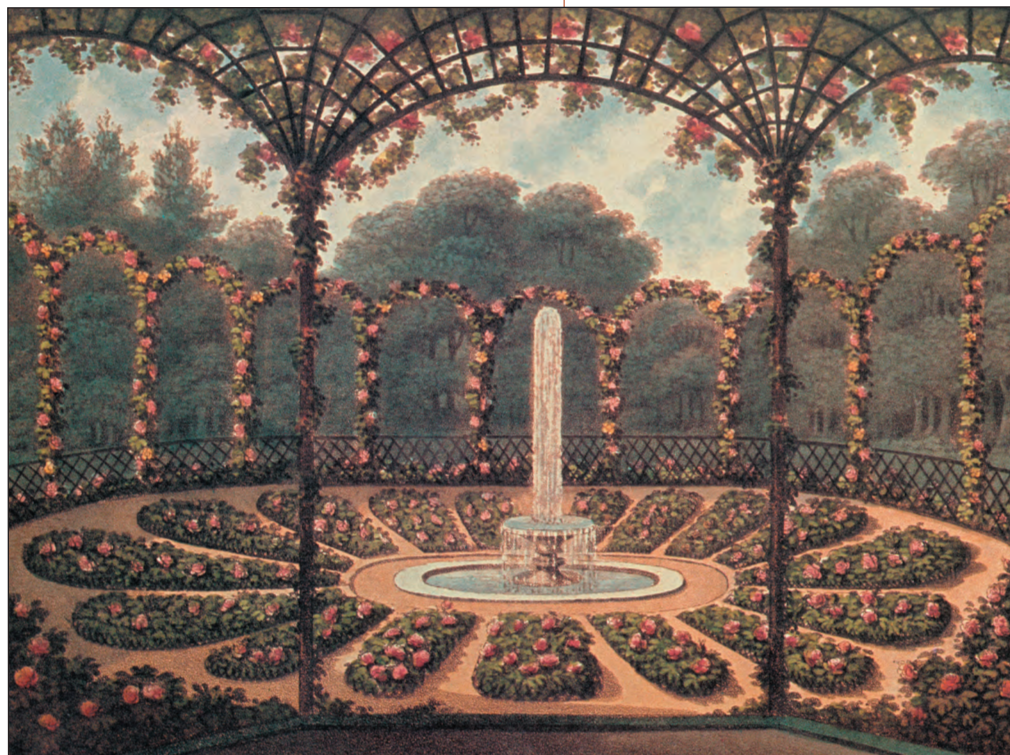
for the ornamental grounds of Moss Park. Following his father's death in 1853 George (the Allans' only surviving child) moved back to his old home, whose immediate landscape he enjoyed for the rest of his life.

Allan Gardens conveys picturesque principles very clearly but the dominant axial path system--linking the Gardens to Moss Park to the south and Homewood to the north--is a classical, formal design. This suggests that George Allan was maintaining his option to subdivide and sell the land in separate parcels, dictating a design solution that would offer flexibility. Another example of a park lot developed with both formal and picturesque idioms is at Grange Park. There, the house was set on axis with John Street and the classical pattern of a formal drive leading to the front door was overlaid by a picturesque motif for the plantings and grounds.

2.3 Changes Over Time

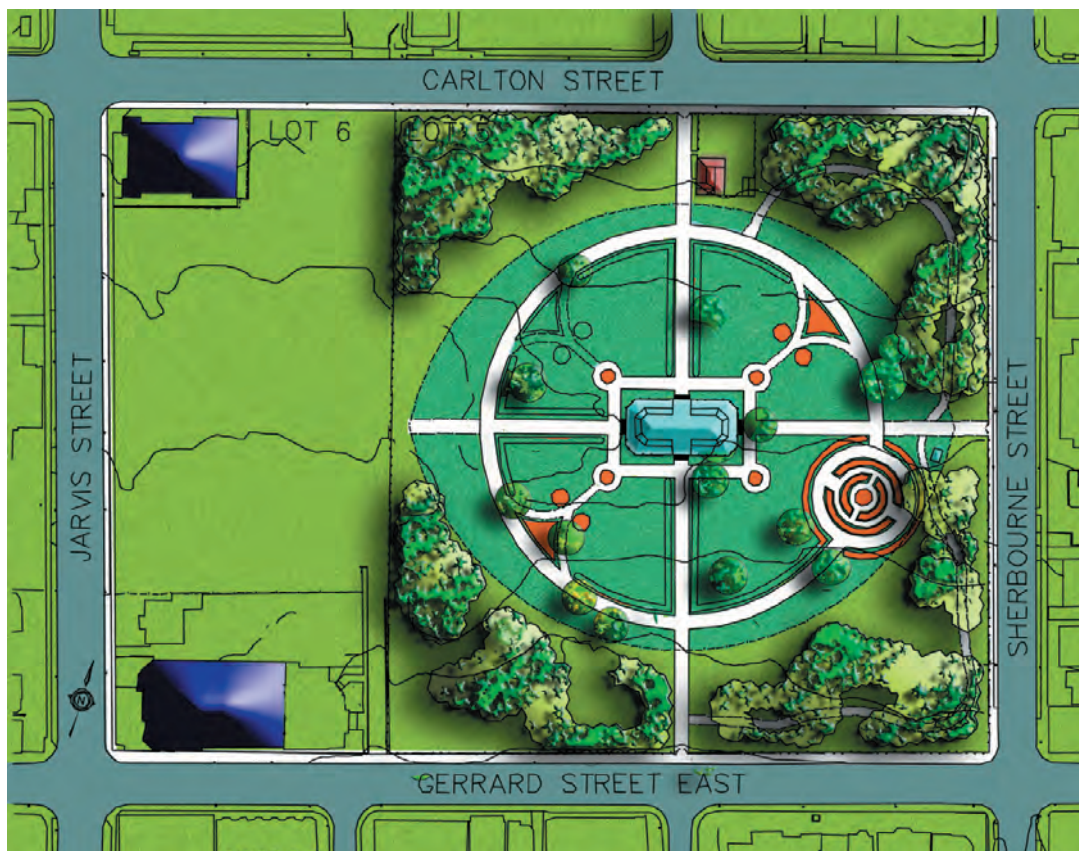
The historical overview in Chapter 2 discusses the various eras and the changes that have occurred throughout the grounds. As one

reviews the documents, it becomes apparent that the landscape has seen a number of changes over more than 140 years. Today, it is a complex tapestry of natural elements interwoven with built features. Despite these changes, the basic framework of the landscape plan established by the 1860s remained fundamentally intact up until the 1950s. Both visually and functionally, Edwin Taylor's 1859 landscape plan captured in a unified presentation the ideals of a botanic garden and horticultural display garden. Edwin Taylor was an English horticulturist and landscape designer who, during 1859-60, was responsible for the design and construction of the Gardens. Subsequent design and management decisions preserved and strengthened the visual character and the historic design intent. The following plans and accompanying text presents the evolution of the Gardens through the lens of history. They provide context and an historic overview. In the following material the changes are summarized; for a detailed discussion of changes the chronology in chapter 4 provides a full review.



Gardenesque features including floral display gardens, rosaries or a rosarium, an arboretum and glass conservatories were incorporated into the picturesque settings. (Humphrey Repton's Rosery at Ashridge Park from Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, 1816, would have been a standard text in designing a property such as Allan Gardens).

Allan Gardens, 1860-1878 Era



*Plan Illustrating
1860-1878 Era*

In 1859, as his contribution to George Allan and the Horticultural Society's vision of a botanical gardens for Toronto, Edwin Taylor drew a plan for the proposed site showing walks and parterres, a central earthen terrace, and a sunken amphitheatre. During 1859 and 1860 he supervised the construction, which included undertiling and grading as well as preparing paths and planting trees, shrubs, and flowers. When the grounds were officially opened in September 1860, the layout was essentially as it would remain through 1878. The focus was on the inner five-acre oval, but in the outer five acres paths winding through groups of existing native trees allowed views of the picturesque effects within. A picket fence, with a main gate on Gerrard Street and a secondary gate beside the gardener's lodge on Carlton Street, enclosed the entire ten acres.

Edwin Taylor was an English horticulturist and landscape designer who, during 1859-60, was responsible for the design and construction of the Gardens. (During this short stay in Toronto he was also at work on a portion of the University grounds.). Being conversant with several landscape aesthetics, he managed to integrate picturesque qualities with the formal arrangement of the ovals and the streets around the Gardens.

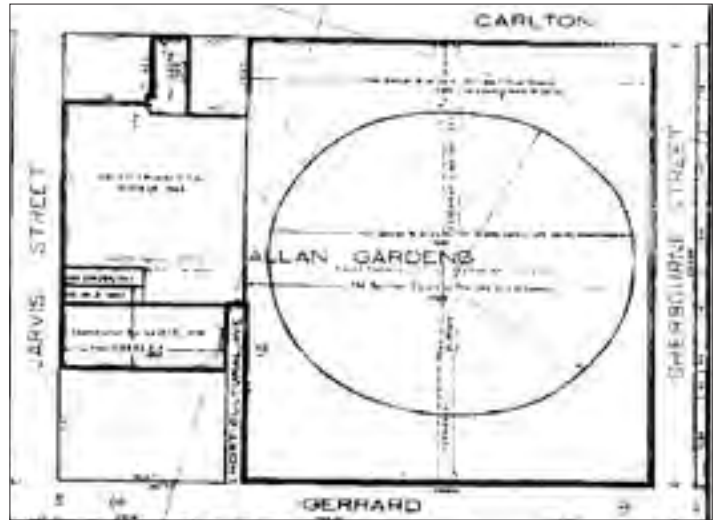
Taylor was said to be a former assistant of Sir Joseph Paxton, and, it is possible, worked under Paxton at Chatsworth, a widely admired example of the picturesque. Reporting in 1859 on Taylor's progress at the Gardens, *The Toronto Leader* described his design as "the pure English picturesque style . . . characterized by flowing graceful lines, and the absence of . . . straight and stiff walks and sharp, harsh corners."

Indeed, in Taylor's design only the walks between the main (Gerrard Street) gate and the south entrance to the 1860 pavilion, and thence to the Carlton Street gate, were straight. The secondary paths--as well as a few added later--meandered through the trees and naturalistic plantings. These, in turn, framed continually shifting views of the rustic pavilion at the centre of the grounds and the gabled cottage at the north gate and thus completed the picturesque effect.

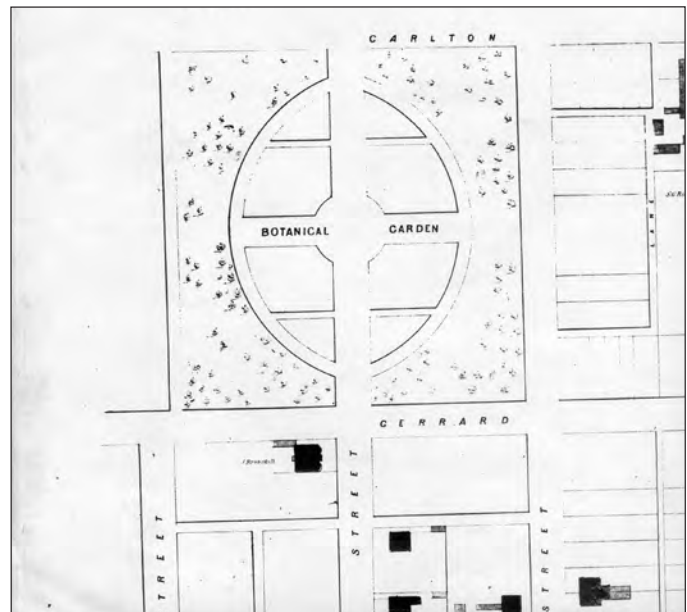
Taylor's plan has apparently not survived, so the one drawn for this study is a synthesis of information from contemporary newspaper descriptions, city maps, and the few early engravings and photographs known to exist. It pinpoints the central location of architect William Hay's rustic pavilion, with its surrounding walks, porches, and flights of steps. It approximates the locations of paths and groups of large trees; the gardener's lodge; the sunken amphitheatre; and the "small glass propagating pit" that was nearby. It reveals the early prominence of the north/south and east/west axial paths that remain strong elements of the Gardens to this day. It includes three buildings constructed immediately west of the Gardens during this period: Jarvis Collegiate Institute (1871), Jarvis Street Baptist Church (1874-75), and the old St. Peter's Anglican Church (1878).

The original plan of the Gardens was a product of the landlocked oval parcel of land deeded to the Horticultural Society with a predetermined axial path system. The addition of the surrounding five acres and the subsequent location of Langley, Langley and Burke's 1879 pavilion along the western edge of the ten acres necessitated a readjustment of the circulation system that provided the backbone of the landscape structure we see today. The principal access points along Carlton, Sherbourne, and Gerrard streets and the axial paths leading to the central focus of the landscape were maintained

even with the new pavilion set off-axis. The ornate, multi-tiered fountain replaced the rustic pavilion as this major focal point. It is likely that much of the original path system and planting configuration was reincorporated but, in the years between 1879 and 1888, the Horticultural Society's limited resources for maintenance probably resulted in deterioration of the grounds.



Drawing showing the parcels comprising of present-day Allan Gardens.



Detail of Plate 18 Boulton Atlas 1858. The layout shown here as well as on Browne's 1862 plan is repeated on later maps such as those published by G.N. Tuckabury in 1875 and Miles & Co. in 1878.



(Photo credit: TRL T11684)



(Photo credit: TRL T11686)

Although the early photographic imagery supports the 1862 Browne plan showing the layout around the rustic pavilion and the axial paths leading to it, the photographic imagery clearly shows an overlay of paths leading outward from the circular viewing plazas at the four corners of the structure. The encircling path shown originating from the midpoints of the axial walkways to the pavilion may be discernable in Octavius Thompson's 1868 photograph from the south and is a slightly later view (T11684) taken from the southwest.



Victoria Rink and Hort. Gardens, 1863 (TRL T11774). One feature not clearly evident in images of the site is the sunken display garden, 85 feet in diameter, and covered--at least during the opening of the grounds--by a huge canvas tent. This image showing the Gardens as seen from the south, published in Canadian Illustrated News in 1863, shows as a slight depression what might be interpreted as the sunken garden.



A stereopticon pair by H. Askew entitled "Gardens, Gerrard St. Toronto" may be a view looking east from the pavilion across the sunken garden. The form of the excavation matches a description given by The Globe in "Toronto Botanical Gardens." (Two gas lanterns evident in this stereograph were most likely situated on the street.) (Photo credit: Private collection of N.A.)

Allan Gardens, 1879-1888 Era



*Plan illustrating
1879-1888 Era*



Intended only as a temporary structure, the rustic pavilion was in very poor condition by 1878 when the Horticultural Society took it down. Construction of Langley, Langley & Burke’s wood and glass pavilion in 1879 brought about a significant shift in the layout of the Gardens. The west side of the new structure followed the western boundary of the site. A 25-foot-tall fountain with a 25-foot-diameter stone base, also designed by Langley, Langley & Burke, replaced the rustic pavilion as the central focal point. Unlike its predecessor, the new building had glass windows and good acoustics. These features made it ideal not only for horticultural exhibitions but also for concerts and other rent-producing gatherings.

Also that year, the Horticultural Society had the gardener’s lodge moved to the southwest corner of the ten acres and a pair of greenhouses (apparently joined by a potting shed) constructed nearby. In

1880, fulfilling its wish to create a “winter garden,” the Society added a small, shapely conservatory to the south side of the pavilion.

Each of these changes created a need for more or different paths. While retaining Taylor’s axial and serpentine paths, the Society constructed new ones and removed unnecessary ones throughout this period.

With construction of the new pavilion and alteration of the path system, the sunken amphitheatre became isolated. Although the original tiers gradually lost their sharp contours, they did not disappear and the amphitheatre was turned into an attractive garden with paths and flowerbeds in alternating concentric circles.

The population of the surrounding area grew greatly during this period--partly, no doubt, due to the presence of the Gardens.

Historical photographs show typical Victorian responses to increased use: signs prohibiting this and that, hoops protecting grass and flowers, and fences barring entrance to certain parts of the grounds. As for the fountain, it became so popular with children, for climbing and wading, and with adults, for stopping and sitting. Late in the period the original wooden picket

fence became so deteriorated that it had to be removed. As a result, pedestrians and even horses and wagons began degrading the lawns, borders, and gardens by “trodding this way and that way” across the grounds. Through it all, the Horticultural Society struggled to pay even for routine maintenance.

A photograph of the Toronto Horticultural Gardens in G. Mercer Adam's 1891 book Toronto, Old and New, shows typical Victorian responses to increased use: signs prohibiting this and that, hoops protecting grass and flowers, and fences barring entrance to certain parts of the grounds.

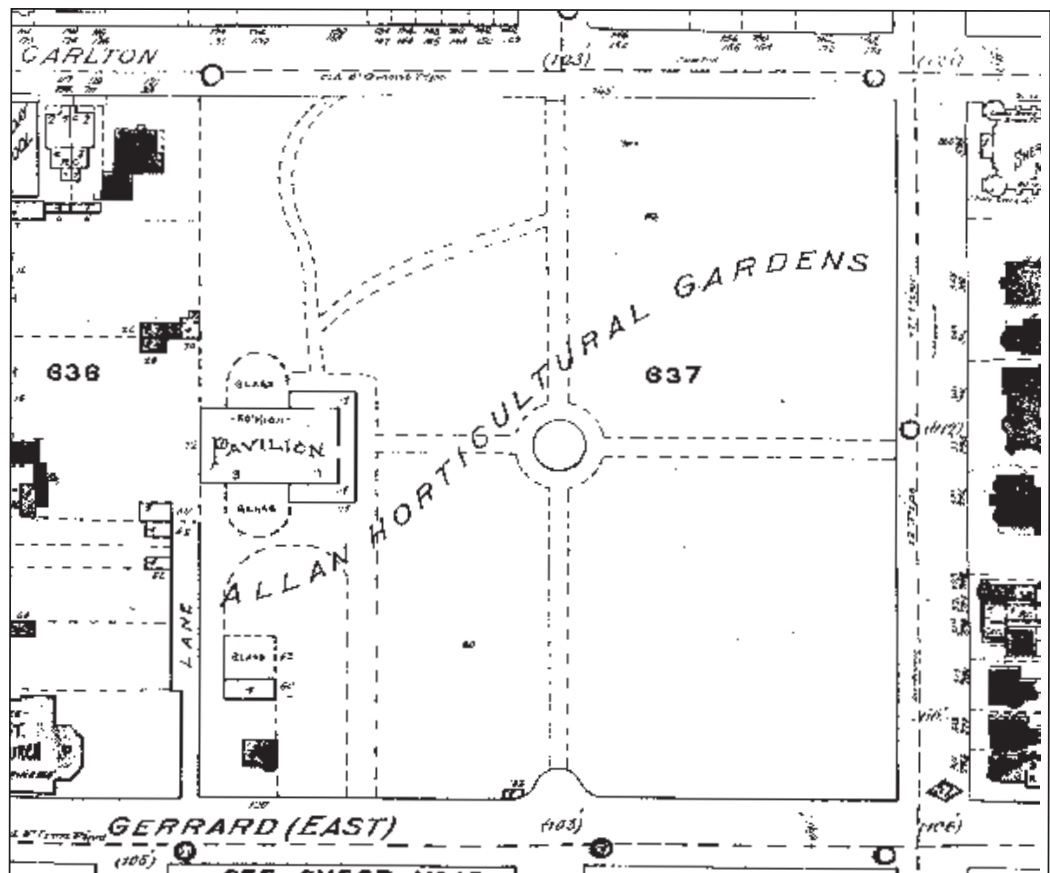


Plate 84 from the March 1882 Goads Insurance plans locates the pavilion and the axial path. A portion of the original oval along with a path to Carlton St. are the only suggestions of serpentine pathways. The entrance off of Gerrard, with half circular arc and a gate house, suggest this is the prime entrance. A carriage entrance with drop-off circles into an enclosed yard behind the gardener's lodge.



The original wood picket fence, probably in deteriorated condition, was removed during the 1880s and the public had access to the park from anywhere along the enclosing streets. Consequently, City Council's Committee on Parks and Gardens requested authority to erect the new fence "in view of the manner in which the said gardens are being used." (Photo credit: T34928)

In 1889, the City undertook construction of an iron perimeter fence and two main entrance gates. (Photo credit: RD546 NAC)



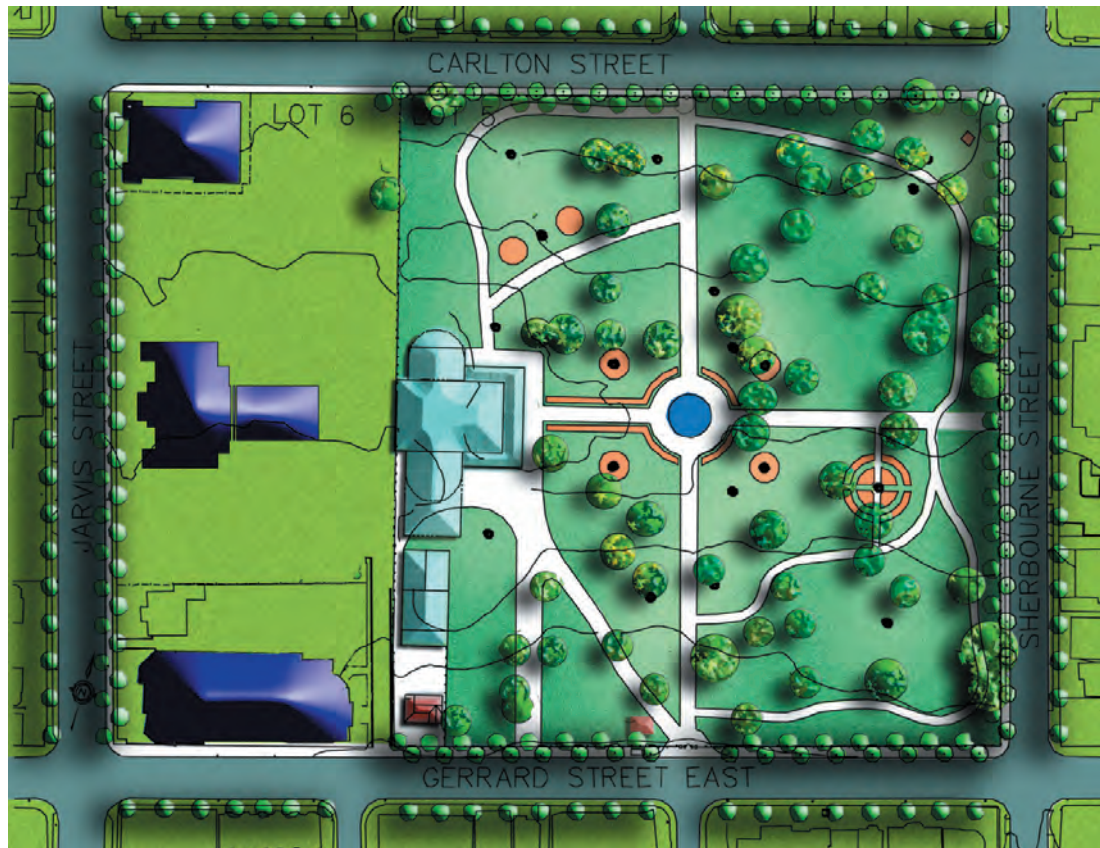
This seems to be a favoured view capturing the fountain in the foreground and the wedding-cake-like pavilion at the centre of the photo with the church spire and spruce tree framing the view. Note the empty flower beds and the large potted agaves which have not yet been moved indoors. Pipe-iron barriers around the fountain's central figures as well as the stone basin are to deter people from climbing on it. (Photo credit: NAC PA 210986)

The curving path sweeping in front of the pavilion is probably part of the original oval path. The collection of trees vary in size suggesting newer plantings supplementing the older ones. (Photo credit: NAC PA 210987)



Allan Gardens, 1889-1902 Era

*Plan illustrating
1889-1902 Era*



The City of Toronto became sole owner of the ten acres in April 1888; the Gardens became a city park; and City Council's Committee on Parks and Gardens became responsible for its maintenance and programming. During the period that followed, the buildings and grounds continued to evolve incrementally. In 1889 the City had an iron fence erected around the north, east, and south sides of the grounds, with entrance gates at the three midpoints. Around that same time, it supplemented the gas lanterns with electric arc lamps. In 1894 it replaced the small conservatory attached to the south side of the pavilion with one more than twice that size, and added a refreshment room north of the pavilion.

During 1889 the City also considered a substantial upgrade of the walkways within the Gardens. Council received a communication "praying that a walk be

made across the Horticultural Gardens, from the north-east corner to the south-west corner, for the convenience of the citizens in the neighborhood," and another requesting a review of "making an entrance to the Horticultural Gardens through Jarvis Street." That fall the City received--and accepted--three unsolicited offers from private firms to apply samples of hard surfacing to the paths leading to the fountain from Carlton and Gerrard streets as well as the axial path to the pavilion.

It was not until the turn of the century, however, that the City redeveloped the secondary perimeter path system overlaid on the axial system. Concrete walkways were reserved for the major, axial paths, with stone dust and gravel used on the serpentine paths. There is some evidence that these paths followed an earlier system of paths laid out by Edwin Taylor and described in newspaper articles in 1860.

The Parks Department's 1915 plan (see page 2-19) confirms much of the layout and records the location of planting beds along the meandering paths.

The City also enlarged the complex of freestanding greenhouses south of the pavilion and carried on the Horticultural Society's tradition of creating seasonal floral displays throughout the grounds. These included the paths and plantings in the former amphitheatre which, by 1893, was known as the "rosery." About 1896, the City--perhaps responding to public pressure--removed the fencing from around the fountain.

In the first years of the 20th century a series of unexpected events affected the Gardens. George Allan died suddenly in July 1901 and so in September, in his honour, the City officially named the park "Allan Gardens." The following June 6th the pavilion, refreshment room, most of the conservatory, and all of the plant collection were destroyed by fire. Shortly thereafter, on a base recently constructed near the northeast corner of the grounds, a statue of the Scottish poet Robert Burns was unveiled on July 21st, the 100th anniversary of his birth. This was an event of extra poignancy because it marked the beginning of a new era for the Gardens.



The picturesque quality of the landscape is captured in this view looking northwest, with mature trees, lawn area, and floral displays set around the tiered fountain. (Photo credit: NAC PA210989)

By 1893 the City had created a rose garden or "rosery," as it was sometimes called, just south of the axial path near Sherbourne Street. This extended to the east the floral displays shown in many photographs as concentrated especially near the fountain and pavilion. It appears to have been located in the same area as the sunken garden described in the 1860s. (Photo credit: TRL T30141)



The 1894 conservatory can be seen just to the right of the pavilion. The four circular flower beds set in the lawn around the fountain are in the same location as the four beds at each corner of the earlier rustic pavilion. (Photo credit: TRL T14162)

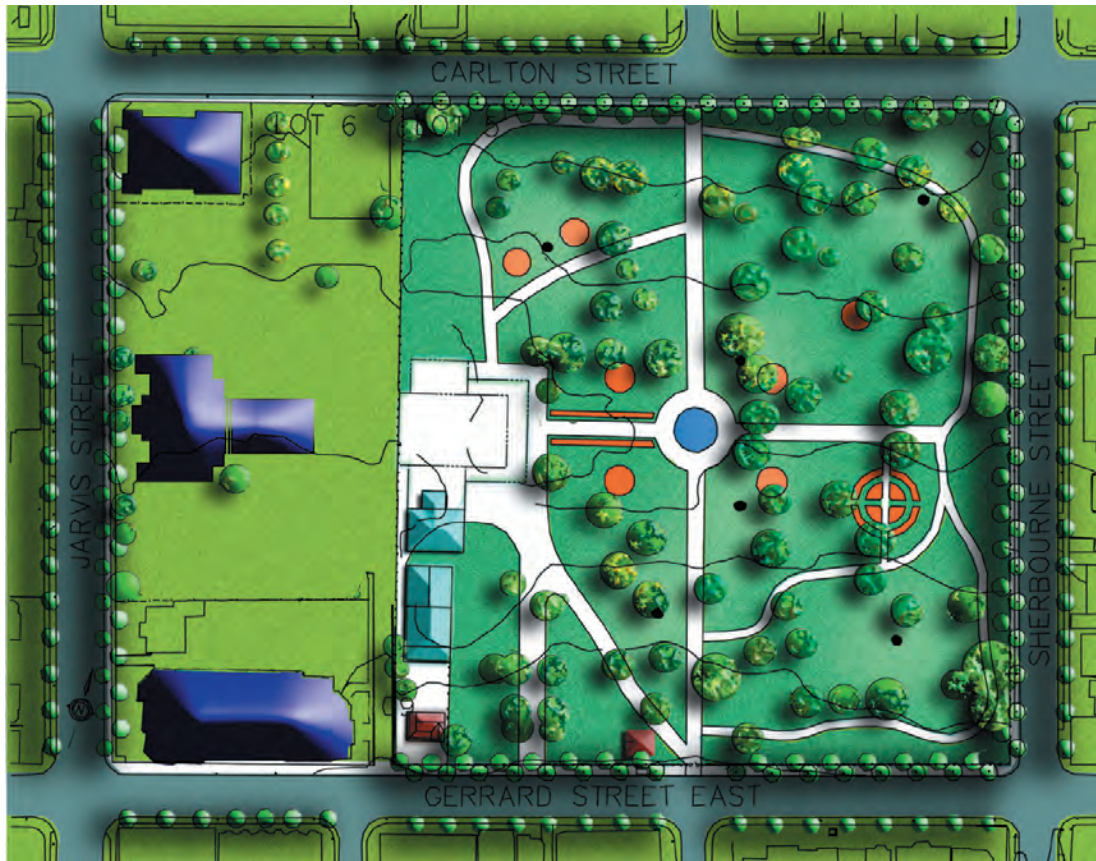


The Prince of Wales Maple was located just to the right of the fountain and had a sign on the trunk. The axial path leading north towards Homewood is at the left. (Photo credit: AO S 1224)

This rare interior view of the 1879 pavilion captures the wonderful exhibition quality of the space and the showmanship that went into presentations. (Photo credit: T11698)



Allan Gardens, 1903-1909 Era



*Plan illustrating
1903-1909 Era*

Following the 1902 fire, the rubble was removed, the raised pavilion site was smoothed over, and the remaining end of the conservatory was rebuilt as a freestanding structure. Elsewhere, the grounds continued to be maintained as usual.

Although city councilors discussed rebuilding the pavilion as early as January 1903, no drawings were produced until 1905. City Architect Robert McCallum first proposed an immense, ornate, rectangular pavilion that he showed in a larger and a smaller version. Either one cost more than city politicians apparently had in mind: the total of the money received in the insurance settlement plus the interest accrued since. By 1908, McCallum had conceived of a domed Palm House, with future wings to the north and south. Council approved his

drawing in January 1909; the City Architect's Office began producing working drawings for the Palm House, boiler house, and chimney; and construction began soon afterwards.

Some of the most unusual photographic views of the Gardens appear to date from this period. Without a pavilion to include in the composition, photographers looked elsewhere. The central fountain remained a favourite subject but the north, east, and south quadrants of the grounds now showed in the background. In several postcard views the focus was on the area around the Burns monument or on the surrounding streetscape, with the Gardens beyond.

What appears to be a massive silver maple or possibly an elm tree dwarfs the three women who are enjoying a leisurely stroll. (Photo credit: TRL T34935)

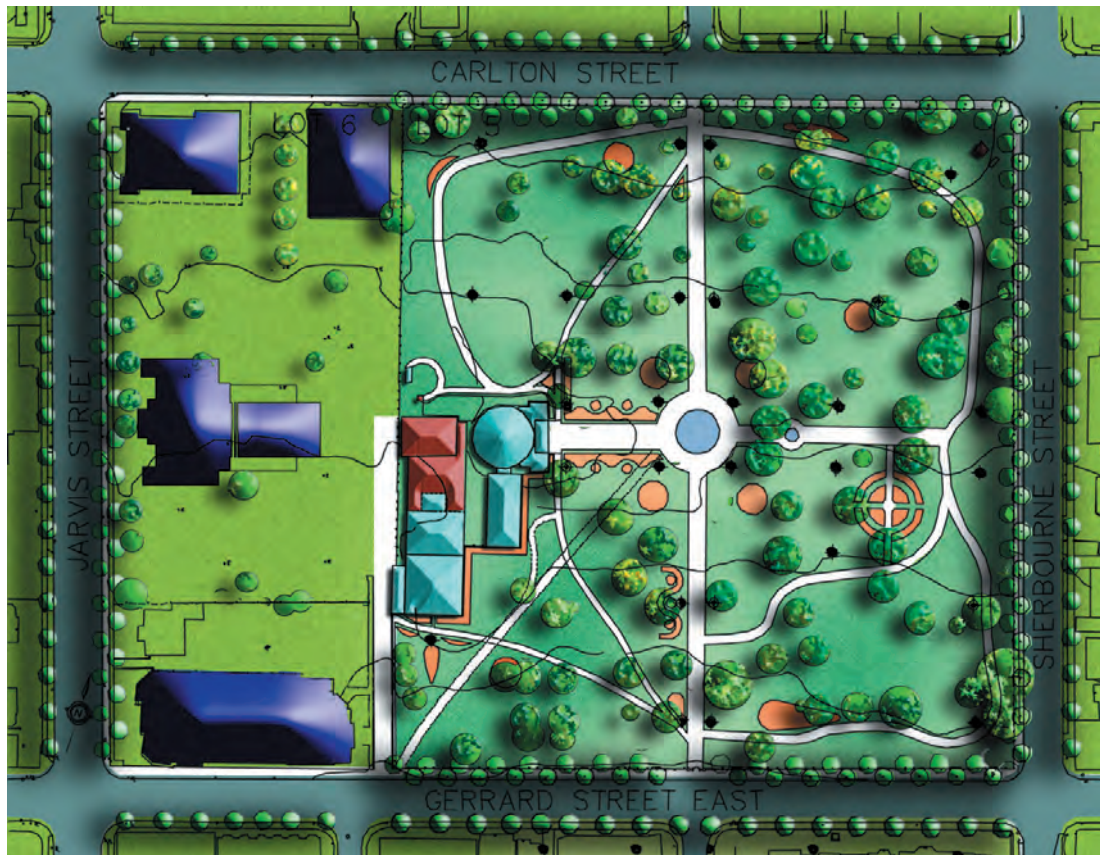


The circular bed with a planting of canna lilies, ringed with coleus and alyssum is one of four accentuating the central fountain. The Robert Burns monument is to the right. (Photo credit: TRL T31179)

In several postcard views the focus was on the area around the fountain and the Burns monument or on the surrounding streetscape, with the Gardens beyond. (Photo credit: TRL T34930)



Allan Gardens, 1910-1953 Era



*Plan illustrating
1910-1953 Era*



Although signifi. cant in terms of architecture, Robert McCallum's Palm House, constructed on the same site as the pavilion in 1909-10, had little influence on the overall layout of the Gardens. It, along with other greenhouses, was creatively integrated into the existing framework. Changes were limited to siting of the buildings, which dictated localized modifications to the walkway system. The Palm House enhanced the underlying concept of a focal point; and the churches on the perimeter enriched the picturesque quality of views from the Gardens, as did the massive Jarvis Collegiate Institute opened in 1871 between them. It would be fair to argue that the City's subsequent acquisition of various properties along Jarvis and Carleton streets (encompassing part of Park Lot VI) was in keeping with the original design intent and secured these important views.

Construction continued during 1910 and included a small, square men's lavatory near a previously existing women's lavatory,

north of the boiler house. Finally, late in the year, the Palm House and its new heating system were complete, and the plants could be installed.

Seen from the east, the Palm House sat on the same manmade height of land as the 1879 pavilion. This position emphasized the ceremonial quality of McCallum's front entrance, with its double windows and doors, colonnade, double flight of broad stairs, and equally broad expanse of concrete walkway, and the new, globe-topped electric light standards placed throughout the grounds.

New diagonal paths allowed visitors to approach the Palm House from the Carlton and Gerrard Street gates. Nevertheless, the original north/south and east/west axial paths were not only retained but enhanced. Photographs of the long beds between the Palm House and the fountain show them handsomely planted and beautifully maintained for many years.

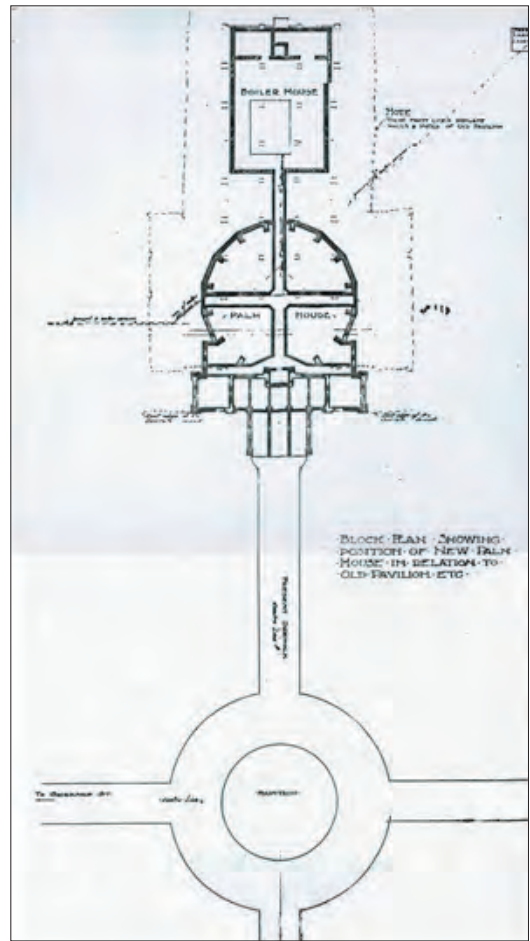
By 1913 the Parks Department had introduced several other new features. Due east of the 1879 fountain, within the axial pathway, was an ornamental stone drinking fountain set on a two-tier, circular base. At the centre of the rose garden were tall arches and a large, luxuriantly planted urn. At the southwest corner of the grounds, in place of the just-demolished gardener's lodge, was a new planting of evergreens.

During the 1910-1953 period, many of the trees planted in the 19th century not only reached maturity but began to decline. All too often, the Parks Department replaced dead or dying trees--many of them white elms (*Ulmus americana*)--with Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*). As these vigorous trees grew, the underlying turf was heavily shaded and deteriorated.

During the 1920s a rectangular "comfort station" took the place of the men's and women's lavatories. Construction of several three- and four-storey, walkup-apartment buildings near the Gardens, on lots formerly occupied by single-family homes, signaled changing attitudes about living in the area. Typical of this trend were the Allan Gardens Apartments, built in 1923 just beyond the northwest corner of the park. (These apartments were later acquired by the city and razed as part of its long term land assembly.)



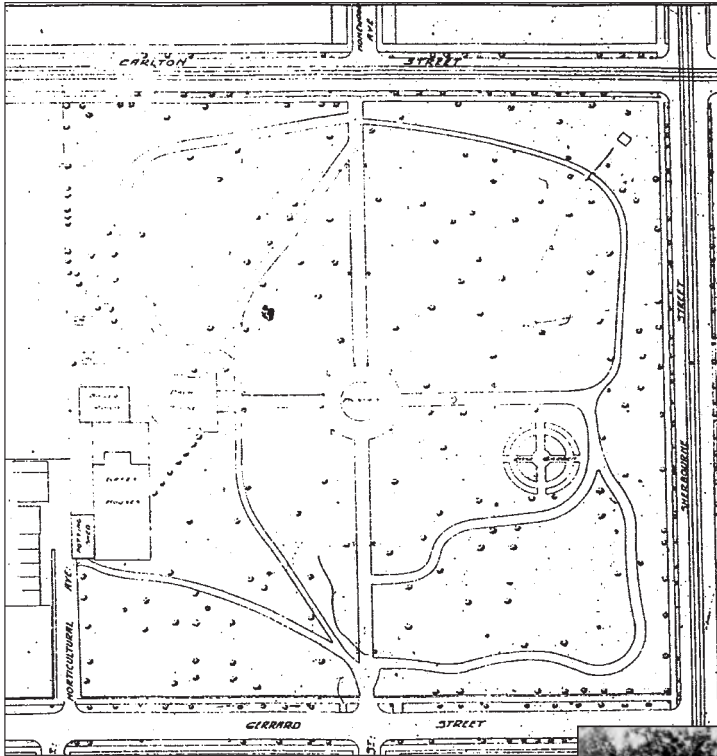
The Palm House in late 1910 or early 1911. Plant material installed indoors but hoarding still up outside. (Photo credit: TRL T34932)



As shown in this 1909 Block Plan, constructing the Palm House on the site of the second pavilion and orienting it towards the fountain maintained the east/west axis. Adding its south and north wings, in 1924 and 1956 respectively, reinforced the north/south axis. Adding greenhouses relocated from Exhibition Park in 1956-57 further reinforced the formality of the building complex. (Photo credit: CRA Series 544, File 19, 200555-5)



The drinking fountain, tiered water fountain and domed Palm House are aligned in this remarkable 1913 photo. A neatly edged crushed gravel path extends towards Sherbourne Street. (Photo credit: CTA Fonds 2009, Item 101).



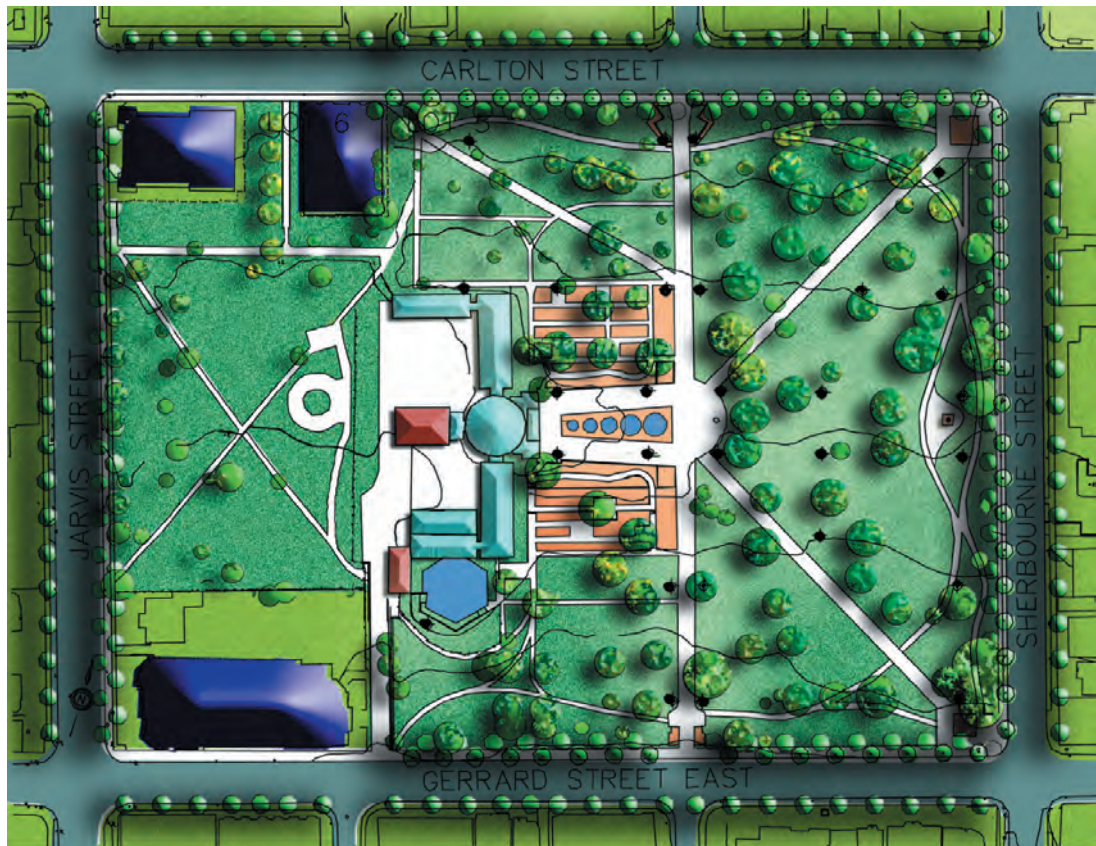
The Parks Department's May 5, 1915, plan of Allan Gardens is the first to formally illustrate a path network within the park. Photographs post-dating 1880 and pre-dating 1902 confirm that the majority of the serpentine paths illustrated on this plan had been developed by 1889.

This postcard dated 1932 shows a vine-covered Palm House. The tree to the left appears to be a mature maple and is most likely the commemorative tree planted by the Prince of Wales. (Photo credit: TRL T34937)



The serpentine path network as outlined on the 1915 plan is corroborated by this 1947 aerial view of the property. The only exception is a diagonal path between the southwest corner of the property and the fountain, presumably added sometime between 1915 and 1947. (Photo credit: CTA Sheet 18G, 1947).

Allan Gardens, 1954-1967 Era



*Plan illustrating
1954-1967 Era*

The most sweeping changes in the entire history of the Gardens occurred during this period. They appear to have begun when the City appointed George T. Bell as Parks Commissioner. Bell was responding to the fact that the Gardens had been poorly maintained for many years. For example, he found the Palm House in such poor condition that it had been closed to the public since 1952. Immediately after his appointment in 1954 Bell initiated an extensive programme of works throughout the City's park system. At Allan Gardens these included removal of the 1879 fountain and 1889 iron perimeter fence (thereby allowing pedestrians to enter the grounds from anywhere along the length of the enclosing streets); relocation of the Burns monument from the northeast corner of the Gardens to its present location; and introduction of the diagonal pathways.

Bell's changes then continued with

upgrading the Palm House and renovating and extending its south wing. Also on the south side, they included relocating a double-width greenhouse from Exhibition Park and renovating the office building along Horticultural Avenue. On the north side, they involved constructing a new wing and attaching another greenhouse relocated from Exhibition Park.

Along with these physical changes came a major policy change. Whereas certain greenhouses in the Gardens had previously been reserved for plant production, all were now to serve as an "Indoor Botanical Gardens" entirely open to the public.

Continuing his intention to update the grounds, Bell promoted an "Outdoor Botanical Gardens" and a "Water Garden" that would include a dramatic display of "Live Water." In late 1955, to prepare drawings and supervise construction, the City--on Bell's recommendation--hired the

best-known landscape architectural firm in the Toronto area. This was Dunington-Grubb Floyd and Stensson, comprised of Howard B. Dunington-Grubb, J. Austin Floyd, and J. Vilhelm Stensson. Although the firm's concept for the Gardens showed the probable influence of Dunington-Grubb, the much younger Floyd was the partner in charge and so, when the firm was amicably dissolved on January 1, 1956, Floyd continued with the project.

Strongly Beaux Arts, rather than Picturesque, in approach, the Floyd plan was a masterful piece of modern design. On the east/west axis, directly in front of the Palm House, it placed six circular basins, each equipped with fountain jets and floodlights, in rectangular planting beds edged with low retaining walls. Around this it created an embroidered apron of planting beds designed to be filled with hundreds of species and cultivars of herbaceous perennials and woody shrubs including roses. South of the greenhouse complex, it introduced the children's playground that survives, in part, today.

By September 1958--despite species not yet planted and fountains not yet in satisfactory working condition--Floyd's work was considered finished. Changes to the grounds since that time have included a redesign of the circulation network in the western two quadrants of the park; reinstatement, by 1969, of the diagonal paths between the southwest and northwest corners of the site and, with the incremental acquisition of the parcels of Park Lot VI west of the building complex, the planting of these areas, the installation of a fountain (by 1964), and the creation of pathways linking the grounds to Jarvis Street.

The changes altered the integrity of the landscape composition. Removal of the perimeter fence completely modified the Gardens' framework. Removal of the 1879 fountain at the intersection of the axial paths took away an important feature of

the Gardens as seen from Pembroke Street or Homewood Avenue. Implementation of J. Austin Floyd's Beaux-Arts-inspired landscape plan created dramatic changes in perceptions of the Gardens and its relationship to the Palm House. Extensive planting of norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) and littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*) throughout the grounds had a significant impact on species diversity and understory conditions.

These changes marked a philosophical shift from a horticultural garden to a city park. This shift was manifested in functional and visual changes in the Gardens' basic layout and in the approach to its management. Prior to the 1950s, grounds and greenhouses were under a single jurisdiction. Changes were incremental, responding to maintenance needs. Dead or dying trees were replaced; pathways were raked and edged as needed; flowerbeds were annually replanted, depending on budgets and tastes. Collectively, the changes document the maturing of a landscape with no comprehensive shift in the overall concept. The underlying order of the plan established by Edwin Taylor--with its intersecting axial walkways, meandering paths set in a loosely organized arrangement of trees, floral displays, and core focal point designed to be viewed from different angles--all worked together as a comprehensive system. Even as new layers were added, the concept remained constant.

The downside of this laissez-faire style of management was that the buildings deteriorated drastically. As mentioned in Fred Dale's article in 1962, ". . . for 42 years no repairs were made and by 1952 the Palm House was so shaky it was closed. Tropical plants were dying as temperatures inside fell to 32 . . .". It is partly from this experience that management recognized the need for renewal and, in the process, abandoned parts of the earlier concept.



The birdseye aerial view of the property taken in 1959 shows the Floyd fountains located to the east of the Palm House and conservatories. The structure of the landscape in the eastern half of the property remains largely unchanged; however, the circulation system in the western half of the property has undergone the considerable alterations necessitated by the introduction of the Floyd landscape elements. The two curvilinear paths extending between the Palm House and the north/south axial pathway have been removed. The perimeter pathway in the northwest quadrant has been realigned and a second serpentine path stretches between the northeast corner of the Palm House and the north/south axial walkway. In addition, the diagonal path from the northwest corner of the property is attenuated at the perimeter walkway; and a rectilinear walkway linking the outer perimeter path to the newly introduced inner path has been constructed. (Photo credit: AO C30-IES12-340)



This 1960 view shows Floyd's terraced water fountains leading up to the Palm House. (Photo credit: AO 65-35-1 1-F-2160)

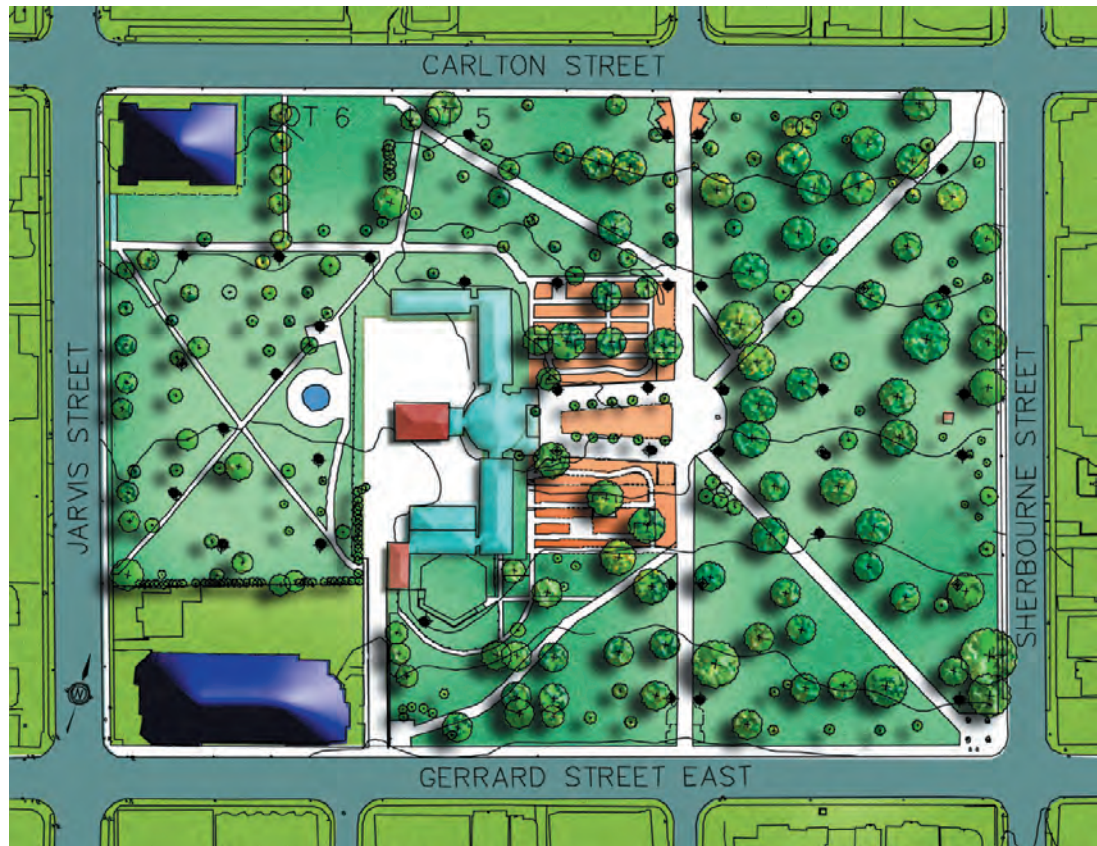


This photo captures what appears to be a Russian spy carrying a purse rather than one of the many visitors enjoying the Palm House's Easter display of lilies and hydrangeas. It is during Commissioner Bell's tenure that a major policy change occurs. Whereas certain greenhouses in the Gardens had previously been reserved for plant production, all were now to serve as an "Indoor Botanical Gardens" entirely open to the public. (Photo credit: NAC PA 135518)



Constructing J. Austin Floyd's Beaux-Arts-influenced water gardens and perennial gardens in 1957-58 increased the linearity of the area in front of the glass houses. (Photo credit: City of Toronto Parks)

Allan Gardens, 1968-2002 Era



*Plan illustrating
1968-2002 Era*



Between 1956 and 1966 the City acquired the several properties between the two churches on Jarvis Street. Thus, for the first time, the Gardens extended beyond William Allan's Park Lot V and included part of Samuel Peter Jarvis's Park Lot VI. By 1969 the Parks Department had demolished the old Jarvis Collegiate Institute and developed this new area with plantings, walkways, and a fountain. By 1969 the serpentine perimeter walkways were removed, as well as the serpentine and rectilinear paths introduced by Floyd. However, diagonal walkways between the northwest and southwest corners of the property and the centre of the grounds were introduced and additional rectilinear paths constructed to link to the newly acquired properties along Carlton and Jarvis streets.

By the end of the era, the greenhouse complex and other structures, as well as the 1950s landscape and the grounds as a whole, were again in poor condition. For budgetary, maintenance, and programmatic reasons, major parts of the Floyd landscape, including the raised planting beds and fountains in front of the Palm House, were demolished in 1995. The area was redesigned by staff at the Department of Parks and Recreation, City of Toronto; and the work including the pergola near the north/south axial pathway, (also designed by Duguid), was constructed the same year.



By 1969, as shown in this aerial survey, the serpentine path system has been eliminated. (Photo credit: CTA Sheet 480)

This set of photographs shows the Palm House as it looked in June of 1995 after the removal of the Floyd fountains. Decisions as to the merit of preservation to specific a era and the relative commemorative significance of eras would be much harder to arrive at if the Floyd design had not been removed. His design is an excellent example of early modern landscape architecture and would have merited lengthy discussions as to its preservation. (Photo credit: R. Duguid, Parks)



The curved pergola designed and constructed in 1995 by Robert Duguid, (Landscape Architect, City of Toronto staff) was intended to provide a place for street-food vendors, with electrical outlets, etc. Although handsome, it is a modern intervention that is at odds with the heritage character of the park, and should be removed as part of the restoration of the landscape east of the Palm House. (Photo credit: D833- jjs 085)

2.4 Historic Changes and Their Effects

The following summary focuses on a number of interventions that have occurred throughout the Gardens' history that have had significant impact in shaping its character.

- George Allan donated five acres of garden to the Horticultural Society.
- The purchase by the City of the additional five acres surrounding the original oval secured the Gardens and its relationship to the neighborhood.
- The removal of the rustic pavilion from the centre of the axial path system and the location of the new pavilion along the western edge of the property necessitated a change in the pathways and created a central location for a fountain. The four planting beds at each corner of the rustic pavilion appear to have been incorporated into this new scheme, which suggests that paths were retained as well.
- The apparent abandonment of the practice of planting commemorative trees in the Gardens, which began in 1860 and continued at least into 1932, meant a lost opportunity for making significant additions to the tree collection.
- The central fountain as well as the axial path to Sherbourne Street were removed.
- The introduction of the six circular fountains, raised planting beds and parterre perennial gardens across the east front of the Palm House shifted the focus and lessened the picturesque framework of the landscape.
- The removal of the perimeter fence allowed the introduction of the diagonal pathways giving pedestrians access to the grounds along the length of the three surrounding streets. No longer enjoyed, in the Picturesque manner, for its

meandering paths and framed vistas, the park became instead simply a shortcut for pedestrians.

- The widening of the surrounding streets and the removal of the trees within the boulevards reduced the residential quality of streets lined with canopy trees and encompassing a garden.
- The change to a forestry approach with a uniform distribution of tree planting and the extensive planting of trees such as *Acer platanoides* and *Tilia cordata* reduced the species diversity, the picturesque layout, and the arboretum-like quality of the Gardens.
- The removal of the colonnade and the redesign of the main entrance to the Palm House lessened the processional character of the east elevation. Replacing the central door with windows and creating new doors in the small domed wings obscured the original clarity of the design.
- The acquisition of properties along Jarvis and Carlton streets secured views, extended the Gardens and completed the block; provided an opportunity for a new fountain; and allowed pedestrian access to and from the west and northwest.
- The Parks Department's use of the service yard behind the Palm House as a storage depot for heavy equipment, landscape materials, and outdoor furniture from a number of different parks adversely affected views of the greenhouse complex from the west side of the Gardens. It is not an appropriate use of this landscape.



Chapter 3:

Conservation Management Strategy

Note to Reader:

Chapter 3 draws the analysis together; offering a detailed description of recommended conservation interventions, proposed methods, opportunities for phased implementation, and a schedule of priorities that take into account the recommendations of the Marketing Research / Financial Viability Study. The commemorative heritage statement conservation guidelines define the historic values, attempt to measure impact of any development, and will be instrumental in mitigating disturbances and providing specific principles for protecting the cultural resources of this landscape.



3.1 Objectives for Determining the Commemorative Integrity of Allan Gardens

As discussed in Chapter 1 the Commemorative Integrity Statement articulates what is of significance (locally, regionally, and nationally) about a site, including both material resources and interpretive messages, in one comprehensive statement and thus provides direction for all decisions about the property. It identifies the heritage values of the site, the whole and parts that make up the whole, and so provides a means of ensuring that management decisions do not lose sight of what is most valued. It also provides measurable objectives and/or indicators to determine how successfully the site is being managed. The Commemorative Integrity of Allan Gardens can be stated as:

Allan Gardens is characterized as a designed landscape whose significance is defined in part by its physical manifestations of the 19th century picturesque philosophy of landscape treatment, by its collection of structures devoted to horticulture, by its gardenesque elements, and by its collection of plant material both in the ground and under glass. The period prior to 1954 represents the most consistent period of the Gardens as a design expression and managed institution. The commemorative significance of Allan Gardens is encompassed in the following historic values:

- The Gardens is distinctive as a designed cultural landscape of historic and architectural significance.
- The Gardens' single most important function and defining feature is the collection and display of plant material.
- The heritage value and integrity of the Palm House and associative structures as elements within the cultural landscape is very high.
- The processional entrance through the Gardens to the Palm House is a character-defining element.

- Value lies in the Gardens' association with the transformation of Toronto from a settlement, and as a remnant example of early town planning and the park-lot system documenting the City's beginnings.
- The Gardens is important for its significant role in the early social and cultural development of Toronto.

The cultural landscape of Allan Gardens will be unimpaired or not under threat when:

1. The surviving 19th-century landscape plan and its features - including the Palm House, greenhouses, circulation pattern, lawns, ornamental gardens, trees, and other elements set in a picturesque composition are safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles.
2. The present boundaries and spatial balance of the Gardens are maintained and a perimeter fence is installed which will enhance the understanding of the historic functions.
3. Any additions, repairs, or other interventions to the buildings respect the historic character of each individual building and its setting, design, and role in the designated place; and the buildings are managed in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles.
4. Future uses, including development of visitor services or programming, respect the historic and distinctive cultural landscape patterns and features through the application of recognized heritage conservation principles.
5. Decisions on future development continue to respect the layout of the Gardens as documented in historic plans and other iconographic material.
6. Any changes, including incremental changes, to the collection of glass houses and support buildings respect

the scale and character of the collection and their contribution to the historic character of the designated place.

7. Additions and modifications to the landscape respect the surviving picturesque character of the landscape, in particular the important views.
8. A vegetation management plan exists that respects the identified historic planting patterns, the layout of the circulation system and the important views.
9. The placement and design of operational facilities, pathways, lighting, site furniture, signage, and fencing respect the character of the designated place, in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles.
10. The historic values of the cultural landscape are communicated to the public through an active interpretive program.

3.2 Site Components and Guidelines for Their Conservation

The design or pattern on the land is reflected in the various features, path system, use areas, fence lines, buildings, trees, floral displays, and historical views--all of which, collectively, constitute the overall pattern of the cultural landscape. This section discusses these character-defining features and provides conservation guidelines and recommendations.

International and national standards of heritage conservation require that all contributions to the development of the landscape be respected. The challenge is to assess the value of the various contributions in relation to the cultural values associated with the fundamental *genius loci* or genius of the place. The overall goal of the following guidelines is to insure that any developments in the Gardens are considered against the heritage values placed on features in the landscape. At this point it should be stated

that there is no intention to recommend restoration to a particular date or specific era. The study adopts a conservation approach where alterations and changes over time are assessed within the context of the historical and design intent. The conservation guidelines recommend that detrimental alterations from the past be removed and that future new development does not detract from the heritage value of the landscape.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. In conjunction with the Heritage Strategy and Market/Financial Viability undertake a Program Needs and Staffing Study to establish and help focus on what Allan Gardens will be and how it will be managed. As a starting point it should be treated as a "living museum" utilizing international standards and guidelines for collections, acquisitions, and defining curatorial responsibilities.
2. With these three studies in hand develop a master plan for the whole property acknowledging that the success of Allan Gardens as an attraction is closely linked to its heritage character, education, scientific and conservation activities and public enjoyment.
3. Interpret the organic character of the grouping of glass houses and service buildings making up the conservatory complex. Make any new development respect the massing and the hierarchy with the domed Palm House at the centre, with everything appearing to flow from it. Do not allow new development to overpower the site.
4. Initiate an archaeological program which includes a public archaeological program.
5. Set in place a permit process for all special program or organized uses, gatherings, and events. As part of this process, establish appropriate hours and types of events; ensure public access; provide for public safety and mitigation of conflicts among users; and institute a system of damage deposits. Include the right to deny a permit if the size,

timing, or nature of the event might disrupt regular programs and/or cause stress to the grounds.

6. Recognize that the Gardens represents a complex, mature ecosystem whose survival will depend on the maintenance of vegetation, structures, equipment, and infrastructure. At present the considerable extant resource is underutilized. It will require putting in a single management structure capable of focusing on the operational issues of both the grounds and the greenhouses, enhancing the interpretation of the horticultural history of the Gardens, and programming for new development to create an economically sustainable garden.
7. Introduce and support a higher standard of maintenance and integrate the management of the conservatories with that of the grounds.
8. Develop a management strategy to deal with a mature landscape containing a multi-aged population of trees and a requirement that some of the trees will have to be removed.
9. Continue the Gardens' historic role in providing a picturesque setting for passive recreation.
10. Integrate interpretive programming as a major part of the maintenance activities and initiate a staff training program.
11. Undertake discussions and the comparative research to allow for designation as a national historic site.
12. Consider affiliation with a university or college. The Conservatory and grounds could serve as a practicum for horticultural students and would provide a needed labour force for the Gardens.

Surrounding Streets, Edges and Access

Allan Gardens is bordered by four streets containing low- and medium-rise residential, institutional, and commercial buildings overlooking its grounds and conservatories. The churches on the corners of Jarvis and Gerrard, Jarvis and Carlton, and Carlton

and Sherbourne have traditionally been an important part of the visual character of the Gardens. They, as well as the former school have reinforced the theme of this area as a social and community oriented precinct. Street trees and their overhanging canopies give the surrounding sidewalks a pleasant quality. Since the removal of fences in the early 1950s the grounds have been approachable from all sides, although raised concrete curbing installed in 1956 introduced a new barrier to universal access. Access points to the park at north/south axial pathways and at the corners are defined by rectilinear areas of concrete surfacing lined with planter boxes and planting beds.



The raised curb presents an accessibility issue. An iron fence modeled on the historic design is required around the entire property. A second row of trees should be planted along the property line just inside the fence with spacing based on historic photographs. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 048)



In this postcard the view is looking south on Sherbourne from just north of Carlton Burns monument is at right. Based on the postmark, the photo is between 1902 and 1909. (Photo credit: TRL T14043)



The removal of street trees, grassed boulevards and widening of the road width along Jarvis Street has dramatically altered the quality of the streetscape when compared to earlier post card views dating from 1891. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 030)

Guidelines:

1. Assess the potential of establishing a Heritage Conservation District extending from Moss Park up to the Wellesley Hospital site. If the potential exists with redevelopment of the Wellesley site, ensure that a major portion is devoted to green space in keeping with its original character and supporting the interpretation for the neighbourhood.
2. Establish a zoning by-law that ensures environmental protection from encroachment in the form of buildings that will cast shadows and increase winds.
3. Undertake an inventory of neighbourhood buildings and landscape with the potential of encouraging revitalization of private properties surrounding the Gardens.
4. Undertake tree planting and streetscape beautification programs for Jarvis, Carlton,



In conjunction with conservation of the Gardens there should be a complementary program to revitalize and stabilize the surrounding streetscape and buildings facing onto the park. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 068)



Adam's 1891 Toronto, Old and New included this view of Jarvis Street looking north. The two churches mark the block west of the Gardens.

- Sherbourne, and Gerrard streets between Moss Park and the Wellesley Hospital site, and for Pembroke Street and Homewood Avenue.
5. Reinstall a cast-iron perimeter fence with entrance gates around the entire property, using historic photographs and descriptions in the 1889 City Council minutes as the basis for the design. Establish through the design of the gates a hierarchy to indicate the principal entrances and secondary openings. Use colour or possibly a different design to distinguish between Park Lot V and the later additions of Park Lot VI.

Hydrology, Ecology and Topography

Hydrology

Prior to the preparation of the area for urban development in the mid 1850s, a small watercourse cut across the site from north to south. This was filled in 1859 when the land was selectively cleared, drained, and graded for the Gardens. Although “water pipes, to which hoses can be attached [were] laid throughout the grounds” in 1860, there is at present

no irrigation for either the lawns or the flowerbeds.

Ecology

The ecology of the Gardens has evolved with the surrounding city. The park is now isolated from other green spaces and should, for all intents and purposes, be regarded as a distinct ecosystem.

Many of the trees are mature or over-mature. Most are deciduous. Some are fine specimens, but it is doubtful that any were already present or newly planted in the 1860s. Henry Scadding, writing in 1893, singled out the maple planted by the Prince of Wales in 1860, the English oak planted by Prince Arthur in 1869, and a large (presumably native, old growth) oak near the northwest corner of Gerrard and Sherbourne streets. Not one of the commemorative trees planted in the 19th century is still present, nor does it seem that any new trees mark their former sites. Specimen trees such as the weeping European birch so prominent in period photographs of the southeast corner of the 1879 pavilion have not been replaced.

Historic photographs show that conifers were once a significant part of the planting scheme, but it appears that they were later dropped from the palette of plant material used in the Gardens. The planting program underway by the second half of the 20th century dramatically altered the character of the grounds.

Dogs allowed to run without leashes throughout the grounds seriously compromise the quality of the environment. In terms of native wildlife, the Gardens provide habitat for small animals (squirrels and raccoons being the most visible) and a variety of birds, especially during the spring and fall migrations.

Topography

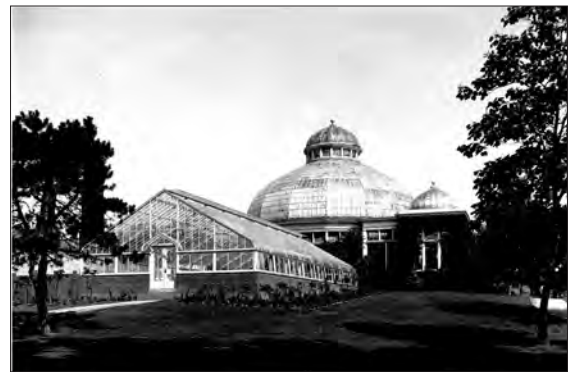
The topography of the Gardens can be characterized as a gentle sloping plain with raised earthen platforms introduced around buildings to give prominence to architectural elements of the landscape. The 1860 pavilion was set on such a platform (possibly created in conjunction with excavating the sunken amphitheatre), its sides terraced down to the surrounding grade level. The 1879 pavilion was similarly elevated, and the 1910 Palm House was set on this site of the earlier pavilion.

Guidelines

1. Require consultation with an archaeologist before work proceeds on any proposed digging or excavating to a depth greater than six inches. This includes small extractions such as holes for planting new trees.
2. Identify wildlife habitats and implement a management program to protect, enhance, and interpret these as part of an inner-city ecosystem.
3. Initiate a bylaw restricting access of dogs in the Gardens, requiring all pets in the Gardens to be leashed, and requiring dog walkers to stoop and scoop.
4. Take into consideration the special, historic character of the Gardens and restore the concept of an arboretum with specimens in groups.
5. Initiate a comprehensive maintenance program.



A comparison between this view and a 1925 view of the Palm House documents changes in the grades and overgrown foundation plantings. These inappropriate alterations should be addressed as part of the master plan. (Photo credit: D833-jjs007)



Palm House & Extension 1925 (Photo credit: CTA Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries, Item 684)

Plant Material and Lawns

In characterizing the Gardens as a cultural landscape, the most prominent and defining feature is the collection and display of trees and shrubs in the grounds and under glass. At the present time there is no clear policy for dealing with plants as a museum collection; no horticultural management plan; and no collection policy for plants in the Gardens.

The following is brief chronology of vegetation in the Gardens:

<i>Lawns</i>	<i>1860-present</i>
<i>Native, lower and exotic trees</i>	<i>1860-present</i>
<i>Commemorative trees</i>	<i>1860-1932 (and beyond)</i>
<i>“Bread and butter” forestry trees</i>	<i>1956-present</i>
<i>Rosery/Rose garden</i>	<i>before 1893-1915 (and beyond)</i>
<i>Flower beds lining walks</i>	<i>1860-1920 and, less formal to present</i>
<i>Circular beds in lawn</i>	<i>1860 (or before)-1930s (and beyond)</i>
<i>Plants in containers</i>	<i>1880 (or before)-1914 (and beyond)</i>
<i>Plants in raised beds</i>	<i>1958-1995</i>

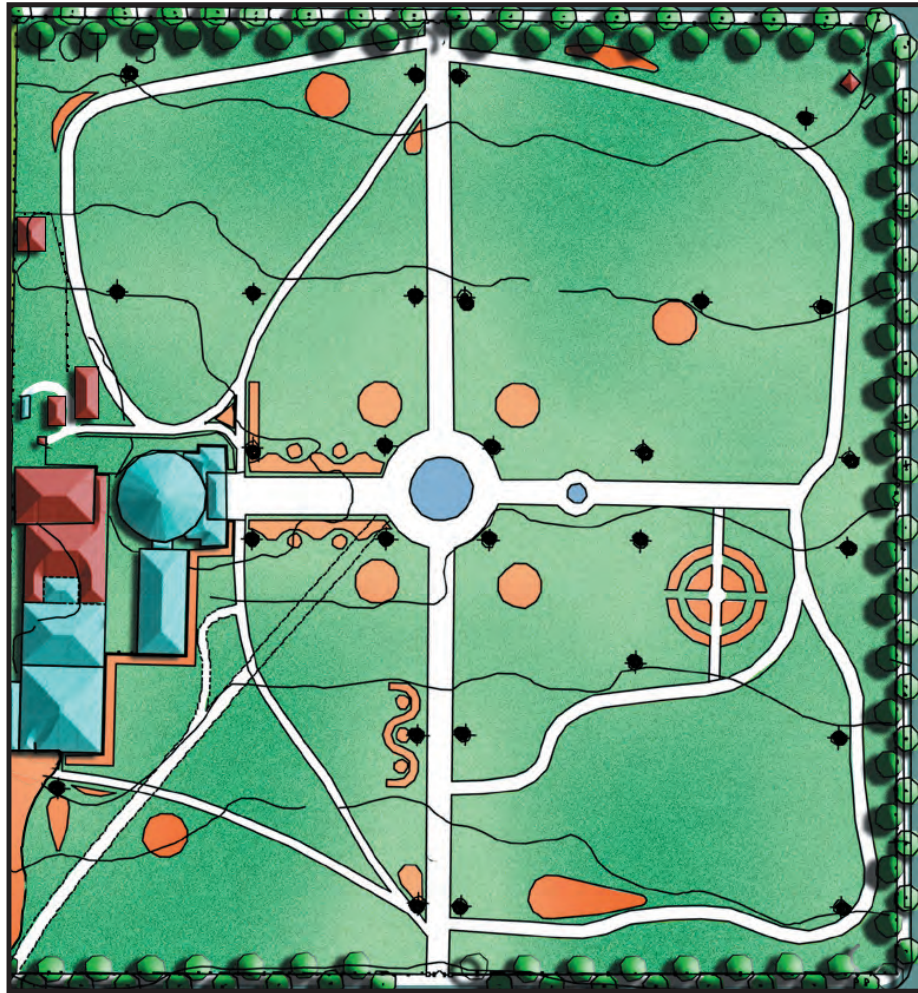
The tree planting layout evident for the longest period was laid out in the 1880s and augmented incrementally until the 1950s. This planting plan was characterized by a treed edge with a central lawn area traversed by a system of axial and serpentine pathways.

The trees were organized in groupings surrounded by stretches of open lawn. The plant collection was more specimen-

oriented than that currently displayed and included shrubs and trees, and a mixture of deciduous and coniferous material. Today the numbers of mature trees are such that open spaces have been filled in and views lost. A uniform distribution of trees throughout the grounds has also obscured the picturesque quality of the Gardens. Foundation planting around buildings was introduced only after completion of the Palm House and, later, its display wings. The most recent tree inventory may be one carried out by Pleasance Crawford and Gwynne MacHattie in 1976. If so, it requires updating. It is included here as a basis for undertaking an inventory and condition assessment of existing plant material.



Throughout the grounds there are a number of fine heirloom tree specimens particularly along the eastern edge of the property. Some of the trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist and a maintenance program put in place. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 056)



Pictorial records provide elaborate examples of flowers in the Gardens. Pathways and other features such as light standards were surrounded to varying degrees with an array of planting beds devised in circular, rectilinear, and irregular shapes, and these were interspersed throughout the grounds. The Parks Department's 1925 plan (upon which this drawing is based) locates these beds and documents an array of shapes--ranging from teardrops to paisley scrolls.



Floral displays and potted specimens set out for the summer, often in the form of carpet bedding, were a major component in the Gardens for most of its history. (Photo credit: TRL T34933)





Vegetation Survey (Source: Commonwealth, 1976.)

ALLAN GARDENS

Plant List (June, 2002)

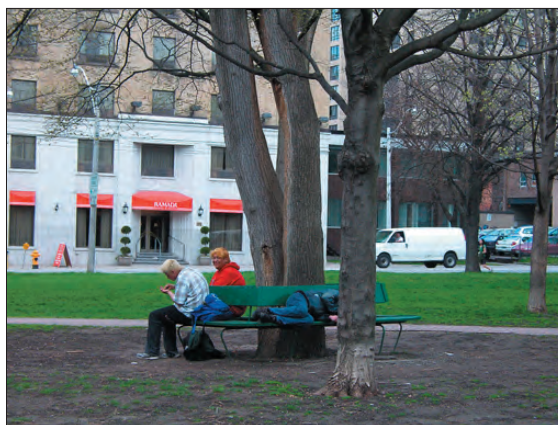
Tree #	Species	Botanic			
T1	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T59	Juniper	Juniperus
T2	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T60	Juniper	Juniperus
T3	Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra	T61	Juniper	Juniperus
T4	Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra	T62	Juniper	Juniperus
T5	Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra	T63	Juniper	Juniperus
T6	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T64	Juniper	Juniperus
T7	Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra	T65	Juniper	Juniperus
T8	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T66	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T9	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T67	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T10	American Elm	Ulmus americana	T68	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T11	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T69	American Elm	Ulmus americana
T12	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos	T70	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T13	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T71	Red Oak	Quercus rubra
T14	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T72	Manitoba Maple	Acer saccharinum
T15	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T73	Ash	Fraxinus americana
T16	Ash	Fraxinus americana	T74	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T17	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos	T75	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T18	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T76	White Ash	Fraxinus americana
T19	Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	T77	Pine ?	Pinus ?
T20	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T78	Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba
T21	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T79	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T22	Sycamore Maple	Acer pseudoplatanus	T80	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos
T23	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T81	American Elm	Ulmus americana
T24	White Ash	Fraxinus americana	T82	Planter	
T25	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T83	Planter	
T26	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T84	Planter	
T27	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T85	Planter	
T28	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T86	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos
T29	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T87	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos
T30	American Elm	Ulmus americana	T88	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T31	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos	T89	Kentucky Coffee Tree	Gymnocladus dioica
T32	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T90	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos
T33	Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	T91	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T34	Spruce	Picea ?	T92	Hawthorn	Crataegus ?
T35	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T93	Hawthorn	Crataegus ?
T36	White Oak	Quercus alba	T94	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos
T37	Elm	Ulmus laciniata	T95	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T38	Elm	Ulmus laciniata	T96	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T39	White Ash	Fraxinus americana	T97	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T40	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T98	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T41	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T99	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T42	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T100	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T43	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T101	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T44	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T102	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T45	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T103	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T46	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T104	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T47	Elm	Ulmus laciniata	T105	Horse Chestnut	Castanea dentata
T48	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T106	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T49	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T107	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T50	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T108	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T51	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T109	Planter	
T52	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T110	Planter	
T53	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T111	Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera
T54	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T112	Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'
T55	Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	T113	Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'
T56	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T114	Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'
T57	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T115	Planter	
T58	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T116	European Birch	Betula pendula
			T117	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus vilmoriniana
			T118	European Birch	Betula pendula

T119	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T182	Poplar	Populus
T120	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T183	Poplar	Populus
T121	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	T184	American Elm	Ulmus americana
T122	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T185	English Oak	Quercus robur 'fastigiata
T123	Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	T186	English Oak	Quercus robur 'fastigiata
T124	Red Pine	Pinus rubra	T187	English Oak	Quercus robur 'fastigiata
T125	Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	T188	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T126	Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	T189	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T127	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T190	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T128	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T191	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T129	Sycamore	Platanus acerifolia	T192	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T130	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T193	Oriental Cherry	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'
T131	European Birch	Betula pendula	T194	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T132	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T195	Tiny & Sick	?
T133	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T196	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T134	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T197	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T135	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T198	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T136	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T199	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T137	Rock Pine	Pinus ?	T200	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T138	?	?	T201	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T139	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T202	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T140	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T203	Oriental Cherry	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'
T141	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T204	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T142	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T205	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T143	Cherry	Prunus serrulata	T206	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T144	American Elm	Ulmus americana	T207	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
T145	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T208	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T146	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T209	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T147	European Birch	Betula pendula	T210	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T148	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T211	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
T149	?	?	T212	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T150	European Birch	Betula pendula	T213	Elm	Ulmus laciniata
T151	Horse Chestnut	Castanea dentata	T214	Red Maple	Acer Rubrum
T152	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T215	Elm	Ulmus laciniata
T153	Tulip Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera	T216	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T154	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T217	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus vilmoriniana
T155	Mountain Ash	Sorbus ?	T218	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T156	Mountain Ash	Sorbus ?	T219	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus vilmoriniana
T157	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T220	Elm	Ulmus laciniata
T158	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T221	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T159	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus vilmoriniana	T222	Oriental Cherry	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'
T160	American Elm	Ulmus americana	T223	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T161	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T224	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T162	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T225	Oriental Cherry	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'
T163	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T226	Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos
T164	Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	T227	Elm	Ulmus laciniata
T165	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T228	Elm	Ulmus laciniata
T166	Big Leaf Linden	Tilia platyphyllos	T229	Elm	Ulmus laciniata
T167	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T230	Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata
T168	Kentucky Coffee Tree	Gymnocladus dioica	T231	Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'
T169	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T232	Hawthorn	Coataegus?
T170	Elm	Ulmus laciniata	T233	European Beech	Fagus sylvatica
T171	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T234	Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides 'nana'
T172	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T235	Mystery Tree	?
T173	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	T236	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum
T174	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	T237	Poplar	Populus
T175	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides			
T176	Cherry	Prunus serrulata			
T177	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides			
T178	Poplar	Populus			
T179	Poplar	Populus			
T180	Poplar	Populus			
T181	Poplar	Populus			

In 1958 perennials were introduced as part of the “Outdoor Botanical Gardens” designed by Floyd. At the present time, most of the parterres have reduced the variety of perennials to ground covers and hostas. In front of the Palm House, a broad stretch of paving, flanked by rose gardens, has replaced Floyd’s fountains and raised planting beds.

Shading, soil compaction, and compromised drainage have all contributed to poor lawn quality in most parts of the Gardens. In open sunny conditions turf quality is relatively easy to maintain; but in shade, turf tends to be sparse. Throughout the grounds there are bare sections and meager grass cover.

Overuse, soil compaction, and shading from dense canopied trees have resulted in bare sections and meager grass cover. The unit pavers and park benches are not compatible with the historic character of the Gardens. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 034)



The removal of the fence and street trees along the perimeter of the garden has reduced the sense of enclosure. As well, the introduction of species with shallow root systems and dense canopies has resulted in bare sections of lawn.

Mechanical damage to the base of trees is prevalent throughout the grounds. The circular bench around the tree is a fine example of the Victorian style of furnishing.

(Photo credit: D833-jjs 036)

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Implement a horticultural policy including:
 - Codify the role of vegetation (display, research, and collection).
 - Establish a collection committee with a clear mandate for accessioning and de-accessioning plant material.
 - Formulate a collection-management policy based on historic records. Emphasize a diversity of trees, to provide greater visual and ecological as well as botanical interest.
2. Update and consolidate the records for the collections of outdoor and indoor plant materials, photographs, and other artifacts. Treat the plant collection as a cultural resource and document its history, provenance, integrity, and condition.
3. Monitor existing trees, develop a tree pruning schedule that can be reasonably undertaken by staff, and prune plant material as needed to remove deadwood, cavities, and heavy limbs. Establish a three-year fertilizer schedule and, with grass as the major ground cover, surface supply the fertilizer to trees.
4. Establish a goal of gradually reducing the numbers of trees by about 20-25%. Designate certain sections of the grounds for more open lawn as depicted in historic views and, as trees die off, do not replace them.
5. Using aerial photos and historic records, plot the juxtaposition of tree groups and open lawns prior to the 1950s. Gradually, over time, work towards restoring these relationships.
6. Undertake an analysis of historic photographs to determine the distance between street trees used in the 1880s. Then reintroduce the original lines of street trees and the formal rows of trees near the perimeter of the Gardens. Use the overall collections policy in selecting species.

7. Remove foundation plantings from in front of the 1924 greenhouse and re-establish the original grades throughout this area.
8. Remove the 1995 planting beds and pergola east and northeast of the Palm House and re-establish pre-1957 grades.
9. Limit service and storage yards to the needs of the Gardens. Develop a portion of this area as an outdoor classroom and demonstration area.
10. Re-establish carpet bedding at least along the walkway in front of the Palm House and in the four circular beds at the intersection of the axial paths.
11. Restore the image of manicured lawns that was a significant feature of the original landscape character. Initiate a program of turf management that includes fertilization, aeration, and irrigation as part of the renewal process.



This Frank Micklethwaite postcard shows an arc light, hooped roseroy and columnar tree. (Photo credit: TRL T344929 and NAC# RD-000607)

CIRCULATION

Axial Walkways and Serpentine Paths

Next to the plant collection the axial path system is the most important resource. The principal pedestrian access points to Allan Gardens were established in 1859 when the Toronto Horticultural Society established a Horticultural Park on land donated by G.W.

Allan. The City included a public ‘Right of Way’ across the property extending from Carlton to Gerrard Streets and stipulated that the Horticultural Gardens be free to the public. The granting of the north south ‘Right of Way’ permanently fixed the pedestrian access points at the midpoint of the property along Gerrard and Carlton Streets as well as permanently defining the focus of the Horticultural Gardens.

The central walkway and diagonal paths are concrete, interlocking brick and asphalt. The serpentine perimeter path system has been removed. The concrete walkways are cracked and uneven. The

interlocking material is of different patterns and colours. The stone dust is compacted and its edges are ragged and poorly defined.

The following is brief chronology of circulation in the Gardens:

Circulation System

Intersecting axial paths 1860-present

Original curvilinear paths 1860s-1960s

Granular paths 1960-present

Paved paths 1889-present

Supplementary paths At various times, 1860's-present

Diagonal paths to NE & SE corners ca 1955 (after iron fence removed) -present



Diagonal paths from the southwest and northwest corners were installed at the time of the Floyd renovations. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 060)

Parking

Parking was never a component of the site until 1957. City Council passed a by-law in 1949 dedicating “the strip of land known as Horticultural Avenue for highway purposes” but prohibiting parking on the east side of said avenue. An area of the expropriated land along Jarvis Street was rented for vehicular parking in the late 1950s; however, this interim measure ceased once the City had acquired the final parcel along this street. Staff, service, and visitor parking is presently located in the area between the Boiler House and the south conservatory.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Retain the north/south axial entrances to the Gardens as the main entry points. Maintain the drop off and service entrance off Carlton. If there is to be an entrance off of Jarvis Street, treat it as secondary.
2. Using visual records, develop a hierarchy of surface materials for all pathways. Based on visual records, newspaper descriptions, and archaeological findings, re-establish the width of paths and the materials used to surface them.
3. Do not use materials such as unit pavers, granite sets, flagstones, and asphalt that are not in keeping with the heritage character of the Gardens.



The use of asphalt as a paving material along the axial path is inappropriate. Restoration should include the concrete surface with the forced perspective as seen in historic photographs. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 0652)

4. Acknowledge the desire lines of pedestrian movement. Retain the northeast and southeast diagonal paths established in the mid-1950s and integrate them into the overall system.
5. Once the perimeter fence is reinstated, reintroduce the serpentine path system that was evident at least until 1959.
6. Keep the grass surfaces next to pathways thick and well maintained.

Views and Viewsheds

Views, vistas, and viewsheds are essential parts of a picturesque landscape. Traditionally, in 18th and early 19th century Picturesque landscapes, views along with plant material and structures were rigorously composed to have allegorical meaning and designed to evoke feelings of joy or sadness as one moved through the landscape. By the end of the 19th century the allegorical and symbolic elements were no longer a factor but the use of topography, planting composition and views played a role in site selection and in the layout of most gardens and public grounds. This was largely influenced by the work and writings of the American Andrew Jackson Downing, who popularized the Picturesque or English Landscape Style in his magazine, *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*. His design principles relied heavily on the English tradition of picturesque design. Key components of his designs were the views and changing compositions with foreground, middleground, and background as one moved through the landscape. Today, we would refer to these compositions as Kodak moments.

The following are distinctive views. Compositions include but are not limited to:

1. **The views into the Gardens looking south along Homewood Avenue and north along Pembroke Street.**

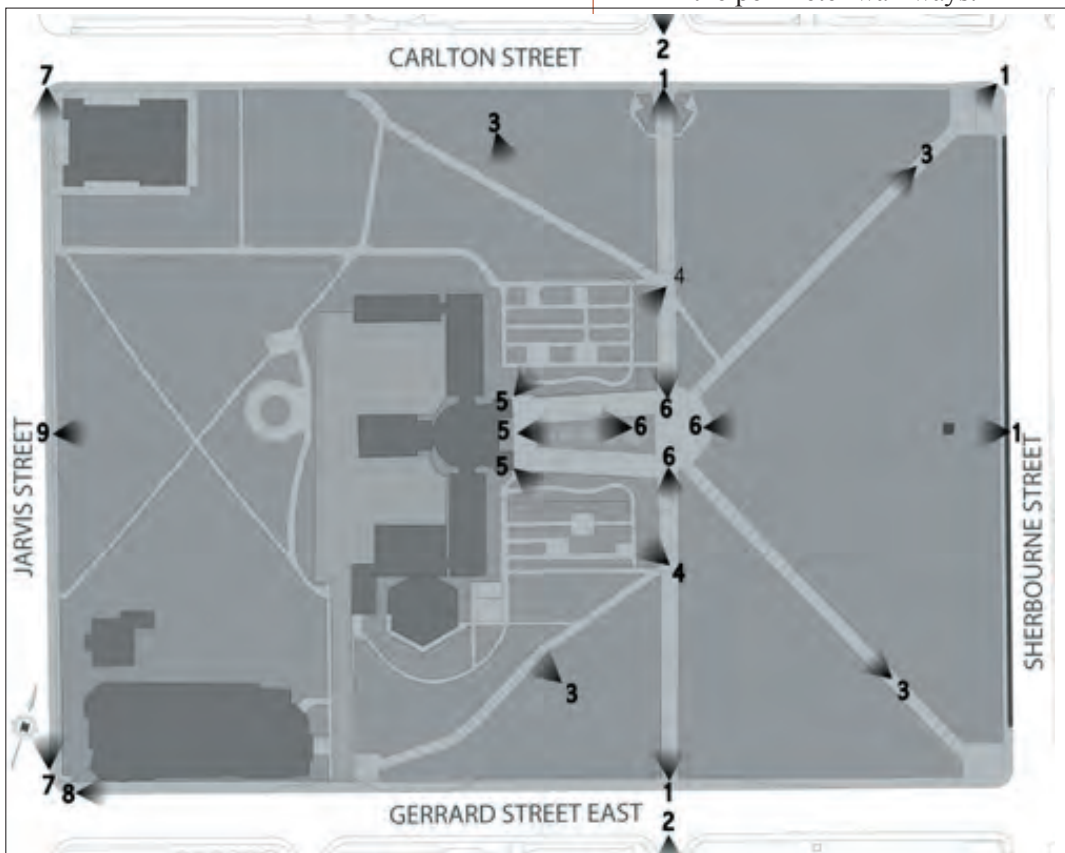
From 1860 through 1878, the focal point of both these views was the rustic pavilion and, from 1878 until the early 1950s, the 25-foot-high fountain. Since 1961 the drinking fountain commemorating G. Mercer Adam, which is low to the ground and barely visible from a distance, has occupied this key location. From 1860 until the early 1950s, access to the Gardens was limited to main gates at Carlton and Gerrard streets, and views of the grounds, framed by these gates, were significant. Secondary gates, such as one at the midpoint of the fence along Sherbourne Street, were usually kept locked. Nevertheless, the midblock view into the Gardens from Sherbourne Street, focusing on the 1860 pavilion, the 1879 fountain and pavilion or the 1909-10 Palm House, was significant. Another important view was from the corner of Sherbourne and Carlton Street to the statue of Robert Burns which was located at the northeast corner of the Gardens from 1902 to 1956.

2. The views out of the site from Carlton and Gerrard streets, on axis with Homewood Avenue and Pembroke Street respectively.

The views looking north to Homewood and south to Moss Park are important in that they give one a sense of the urban morphology of downtown Toronto between the Don River and what was once Garrison Creek. The Moss Park and Homewood estates were owned by William Allan and the latter George William Allan, instrumental in the establishment of Allan Gardens.

3. The views from the serpentine perimeter path system to the pavilions, the fountain, and the Palm House.

Written descriptions and early photographs suggest that the serpentine path system was overlaid on the axial pathways as part of the original plan. It is not until 1889 that the City parks department formalized the perimeter walkways.



Plan showing views and viewsheds.

4. Views looking west from within the Gardens at the Palm House centered between the spires of the churches on Jarvis Street.

These views, with the domed Palm House framed by the spires of the two churches, has been captured repeatedly by photographers. The churches (completed in 1875 and 1878) and the 1879 pavilion and fountain were all designed by the architectural firm of Langley, Langley & Burke.

5. The view between the colonnade of the Palm House and the 1879 fountain and views to the grounds of Allan Gardens.

The Palm House was set on a plinth with steps between the colonnaded portico and the surrounding grade. This raised platform served as a viewing stage. The forced perspective with the walkway and the floral displays along it emphasized the processional nature of the entrance.

6. The views from the fountain to the Palm House and axial views to the entrance gates.

7. The views along Jarvis Street looking north and south from the corner of Gerrard and Carlton streets.

8. The view east along Gerrard from the corner of Jarvis Street.

9. The view from the midpoint of Jarvis Street to the chimney on the Boiler House.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Use historic photographs to determine and potentially re-establish views and viewsheds within the Gardens.
2. Screen intrusive views of existing incompatible development. Take steps to protect the Gardens from intrusive development around its perimeter, by developing viewshed guidelines or zoning measures.
3. Maintain and enhance views by identifying trees that block views, and creating records that will assist in the future to maintain viewsheds or open them up.

Fences and Gates

A wooden picket fence was constructed around the perimeter of the ten-acre site in 1860 when the inner five-acre oval was developed. A large wooden gate formed the south entrance at the midpoint of Gerrard Street and at the north entrance beside the gardener's lodge at the midpoint of Carlton Street. This fence was removed in the mid 1880s. A pipe-railing fence, extending from Carlton Street to the northeast corner of the 1879 pavilion, apparently served to separate a lawn area reserved for private functions from the public park.



In this sketch of the south side of the lodge, 1877, the entrance gate off Carlton can be seen at the left. (Photo credit: TRL T11695)



(Photo credit: Parry Sound Public Library, John B. Miller Collection, #76 & #77)

In 1889 a cast (and possibly partially wrought) iron fence was erected around the property boundaries adjacent to Carlton, Sherbourne, and Gerrard streets. It had entrances off Carlton and Gerrard streets along the north/south axis of the Gardens. Although these are still suggested, the sense of a formal arrival at a special place was lost when the fence and gates were removed.

The western property line continued to be fenced with a solid board fence. Following the removal of the iron fence in the early 1950s, the Parks Department placed a raised concrete curb, 18 inches high, inside the property line adjacent to the enclosing streets. The grassed areas enclosed by the driveway between Gerrard Street and the 1879 pavilion were enclosed by a wire strung between wooden posts about three feet in height.



The iron fence can be seen in this photo of the Horticultural Gardens. (Photo credit: NAC, RD-000545)

The 61-foot-long boundary between the Gardens and the Jarvis Street Baptist Church is delineated by a chain-link fence installed in 1957. The children’s play area south of the wading pool was enclosed with a metal fence around the same time.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Construct a new perimeter fence in a style in keeping with the original iron fence. Continue this fence along Jarvis Street.
2. Construct replica gates at the original access points: midblock on Carlton and Gerrard streets. Also construct replica gates at the two Sherbourne Street corners and near each corner of the Gardens on Jarvis Street.
3. Maintain the entrances off Carlton and Gerrard streets along the north south organization axis of the Gardens, as the principal entrances.

Outdoor Lighting

As early as 1861, the editor of *The Leader* wrote, “It would be very pleasant to have the grounds lighted at night.” It was 1879, however, before a fixed outdoor lighting system was installed. Before that, on special occasions such as the Queen’s Birthday, lime lights, Bengal lights, and Chinese lanterns were sometimes used, along with displays of fireworks. The first lighting system installed in 1879, was supplied by the Fire and Gas Committee and consisted of a series of gas lanterns set on cast-iron standards. The lanterns were interspersed throughout the grounds, flanking pathways, entrances, and buildings.

New electric arc lamps set on wooden poles were installed throughout the grounds in 1889. A number of photographs show both arc lamps and gas lanterns flanking the paths.



Plan locating light fixtures.

The globe-shaped electrical lights on metal standards were installed early in the 20th century and remained in place until the extensive landscape changes of the 1950s.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Lighting in the Gardens should be provided for the security of users after dark and also to enhance the landscape, structures, and nighttime quality of the conservatories.
2. Consideration should be given to seasonal lighting and the potential of a winter presentation of lights in trees.
3. The original light fixtures throughout the Gardens are a valuable resource and should be repaired and maintained. The more recent fixtures are leaning and should be adjusted and /or replaced.



The globe light with decorative cast standards circle the central fountain and the axial paths. (Photo credit: NAC, PA72547)



This Frank Micklethwaite postcard shows the Gardens after installation of electric arc lamps in 1889. (Photo credit: NAC RD605)

The following is brief chronology of outdoor lighting in the Gardens:

Lantern-shaped luminaries 1879-ca 1910 (electric in 1889?)

Arc-shaped (electric) luminaries 1889-ca 1900

Globe-shaped luminaries ca 1900-ca 1955

Modern luminaries? ca 1955? (or later?)



The Palm House was illuminated at night for this January 1995 photograph by Andrzej Maciejewski.

Fountains

The following is brief chronology of fountains in the Gardens:

Fountains

<i>Metal fountain</i>	<i>1879-ca 1954</i>
<i>Stone basin of metal fountain</i>	<i>1879-1957</i>
<i>J. Austin Floyd water garden with six circular fountains</i>	<i>1958-1995</i>
<i>Fountain on west side</i>	<i>early 1960s-present (renovated 1990's)</i>

Other Landscape Elements

The following is brief chronology of other landscape elements in the Gardens:

<i>Signage</i>	<i>1868 (or before) -present</i>
<i>Benches present</i>	<i>mid 1890s-present</i>
<i>First drinking fountain</i>	<i>before 1913-early 1950s</i>
<i>Burns statue at NE corner</i>	<i>1902-1956</i>
<i>Burns statue as now</i>	<i>1956-near</i>
<i>Children's playground</i>	<i>ca 1957-present</i>
<i>Second (Adam memorial) Drinking fountain</i>	<i>1961-present</i>
<i>Provincial plaque</i>	<i>1964-present</i>
<i>Cast-iron screens</i>	<i>1995-present</i>
<i>Pergola</i>	<i>1995-present</i>

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Benches, drinking fountains and other furnishings should continue to be provided and should be of a design compatible with the historic character of the Gardens. Benches should be located in prime viewing areas and gathering places. They should be designed with wood slats and iron frames, and based on historic precedent. They should be accompanied by trash receptacles.
2. A signage system should be developed which is effective but discrete in size, style and construction. With the fencing of the property the entry signs need to provide orientation and express a welcome, as well as give clear directions to major destinations and state the regulations.
3. Consider locating a fountain in the central axial point as part of the Gardens refurbishing.



*Fountain closeup, 1880.
(Photo credit: TRL T11691, TEC 318A)*

Structures & Infrastructure

Structures within the Gardens are an integral part of the cultural landscape, providing focal elements and adding character.

Monuments

The bronze statue on a granite base commemorates the Scottish poet Robert Burns and was unveiled on July 21, 1902: the 100th anniversary of his death. It stands near the Sherbourne Street edge, in line with the axial path to the Palm House. Relocated in the mid-1950s, it originally stood at the northeast corner of the property. The bronze is the work of the late D.W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was commissioned by the Burns Memorial Committee, made up of Torontonians of Scottish descent.



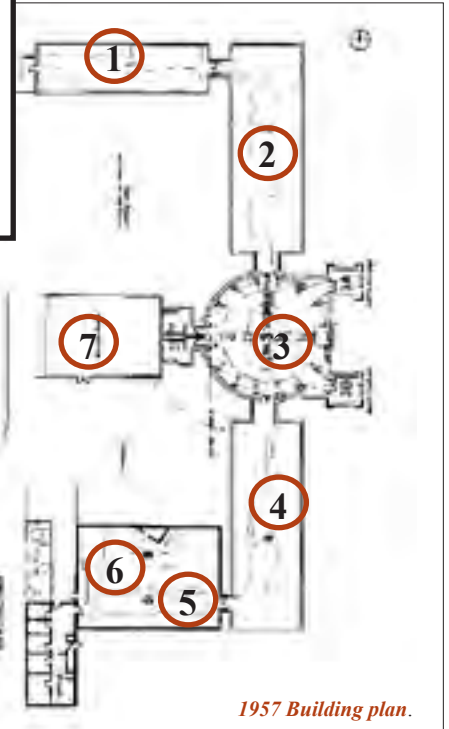
With the exception of the Burns Monument there is no tradition of introducing memorials in the Gardens. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 057)

Buildings

There are six buildings in the Gardens that serve a variety of uses but are mainly focused on the propagation and display of plant material. They range in age from the 1910 Palm House to several greenhouses moved to the Gardens in the 1950s. A number of buildings have been removed over the years. These are described as part of the archaeological discussion.

Greenhouse Identification

1. Arid House
2. Tropical Landscape House
3. Palm House
4. Cool Temperate House
5. Tropical House
6. Tropical House
7. Boiler House



1957 Building plan.

The Palm House (1909-10-Present)

The Palm House was designed by Robert McCallum, Toronto's City Architect from 1903 to 1914, and constructed in 1909-10. Although sometimes attributed to the Lord & Burnham Company (an American firm that did not open its Canadian branch until 1913), the structure appears to have been fabricated locally. The firm of McGregor & McIntyre Limited, who operated a structural iron works in the city, manufactured the dome trusses requiring 16 dome ribs.



The use of the service yard behind the Palm House as a storage depot for city parks has resulted in the parking of heavy equipment and the storage of landscape materials and park furniture from a number of different parks. It is not appropriate to the operation. (Photo credits: D833-jjs 040, 041)

Alterations to the Palm House include new door openings in the south and north walls to provide access to the 1924 south wing and the 1956 north wing--both manufactured by the Lord & Burnham Co. Limited of St. Catharines. The Palm House, which had fallen into a critical state of disrepair, was rehabilitated by the City in 1954. In 1957, in conjunction with construction of the Floyd landscape to the east, the original central entrance portico was removed, the central door closed in, and new entrances created in the domed side pavilions. The redesign of the main entrance to the Palm House has had a negative effect. The removal of the central entrance and the introduction of the two entrances to the side pavilions confuse the original intent of the design. The wooden glazing bars in the central dome were replaced in 1975 with aluminum glazing bars.

The Power and Chimney Plant (1910 - Present)

The Boiler House, a single storey masonry structure, and its associated chimney, were constructed in 1909-10 to heat the Palm House and its proposed north and south wings. The washrooms between the Boiler House and the Palm House were added in 1956. The Boiler House with its corbelled brick chimney is located in a service yard to the west of the Palm House. The building has undergone few alterations with the exception of the removal of original wooden doors and windows. The chimney is a major feature. The building design is utilitarian in nature and is presently concealed behind fences and greenhouses



The area west of the greenhouses should be developed as outdoor demonstration and teaching areas as part of the Gardens interpretive program. This is far too valuable an area to be used to store heavy equipment and snow fencing. The corbelled chimney of the boiler house is a prominent visual feature throughout the Gardens and should be retained. (Photo credit: D833-jjs 045)

Administration Building (Post 1915 - Present)

The single-storey masonry building with a flat roof, at the southwest corner of the double-width Tropical House was constructed after 1915 and prior to 1925. A 1915 plan of the Gardens produced by the Parks Department shows a potting shed in the location of the existing Office structure. A 1925 plan of the Gardens indicates that the building was used as an Office. A 1924 layout plan of the proposed south

conservatory shows a structure at the same location labeled as an Office with a Potting Shed abutting the north of the structure.

South Conservatory (Greenhouse 4, Cool Temperate House) (1924 - Present)

The South Conservatory, joined by a vestibule to the south side of the Palm House, was constructed in 1924. Designed and assembled by Lord and Burnham Co. Limited of St. Catharines, it was extended southward in 1956 by the same company. The curved eaves were removed in 1974 when external galvanized steel ladders set on ridge rails were installed. The south Lord & Burnham greenhouse is an important part of the building massing around the Palm House. The building, representative of an early Lord & Burnham greenhouse, is distinctive from the north greenhouse with the wooden frame and sash in the sidewalls. The northern portion of the 1924 greenhouse is the longest standing extant greenhouse on the site. The removal of the curved eave line altered the visual aesthetic and would appear to have been a practical decision to limit the cost of the renovation. The original wooden side walls are an important element in the aesthetic design of the structure and should be conserved.

North Conservatory (Greenhouse 2, Tropical House) (1956 - Present)

The North Conservatory was constructed in 1956 by Lord and Burnham Co. Limited of St. Catharines. The North Conservatory is a representative example of a Lord & Burnham greenhouse of the 1950s. The glazed sidewalls of the house are formed of galvanized steel. The north greenhouse is an important part of the building mass. The existing aluminum glazing bars were installed as part of a retrofit undertaken in 1974.

The Arid & Tropical Houses (1956 - Present)

The Arid House (Greenhouse 1) and the double-width Tropical House (greenhouses 5 and 6) were relocated from Exhibition Park in 1956 or '57. These houses, constructed to the designs of the Lord and Burnham Company in the United States, date from the first decade of the 20th century. The only original elements remaining are the glazed components above the concrete curb walls.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Maintain as the focus of the landscape a garden feature in the formal lawn, directing visitors inward, where they would proceed upward through the colonnade into the domed Palm House. Attempt to incorporate in any new development the processional aspect of entry, foreground, and arrival--with the Palm House as the front door.
2. Utilize the knowledge of a greenhouse engineer to discuss the technical requirements of restoring the existing glasshouses. It is important that there be a full discussion of greenhouse glazing, best practices, and the needs of the staff.
3. Reinstate the original colonnaded portico and its stairs. Remove the two doors into the side pavilions. Integrate handicap access as part of the redesign. If necessary, create a vestibule between the columns and the restored entrance doors.
4. Reconstruct the deteriorated wooden mullions in the two side domes. The maintenance of finishes on the wood will be problematic; however, the mullions should be replaced with the same material.
5. Undertake a restoration of the exterior of the Boiler House and adapt the interior to continue the servicing of the greenhouses. Assess the building

and its activities for the potential of interpretation, particularly if the existing heating system continues to be utilized. Restore the chimney.

6. Construct new, free-standing washroom facilities in the grounds separate from the existing washrooms located in the Palm House. Locate these close to the road at the property line.
7. Conserve the Administration Building as one of structures contemporaneous with the Palm House and therefore worthy of conservation.
8. Recognize both greenhouses moved from Exhibition Park as historic structures and initiate a program of restoration.

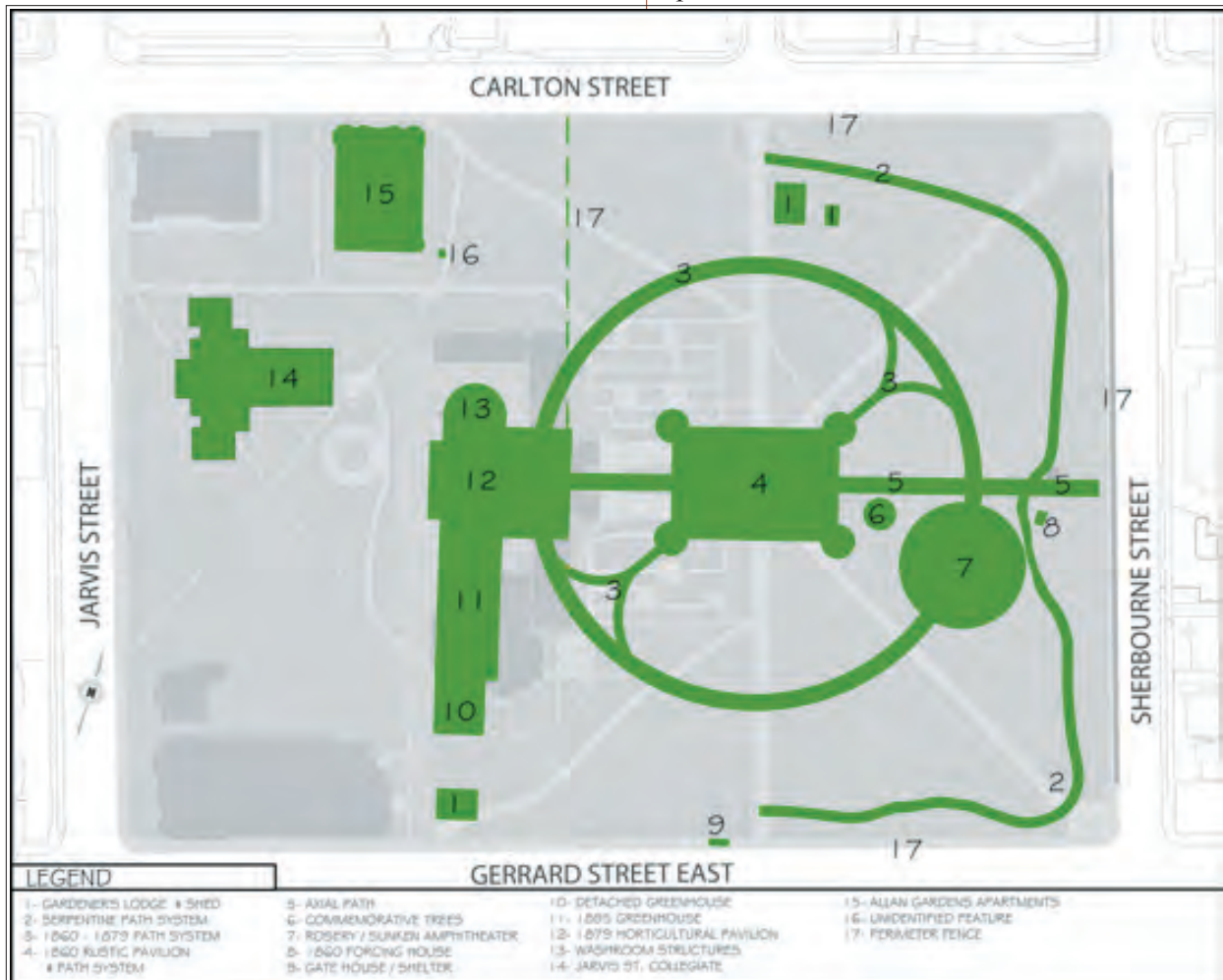
Archaeological Resources

Below is a list of structures in the Gardens that have been demolished or removed,

followed by brief descriptions. An archaeological program would assist in expanding our knowledge of the grounds, and its layout, and past structures.

Rustic Pavilion (1860 - 1878)

The Rustic Pavilion, designed by William Hay, with its construction in 1860 supervised by William Storm was, along with the Gardener's Lodge, one of the earliest structures on the site. It was constructed of cedar in a rustic manner and set on a raised earthen plinth in the centre of the five-acre oval. The Rustic Pavilion measured 100 feet in length and 60 feet in width. The Pavilion was cruciform in plan and oriented in an eastwest direction. It was a single-level, open-air structure with a clerestory. Sitting and viewing platforms were located on its east and west ends. It was dismantled in 1878 due to its poor condition.



Plan of potential archaeological sites.

Horticultural Pavilion and 1894 Conservatory 1879 - 1902

The second pavilion, designed by Langley, Langley & Burke, Architects, of Toronto, was constructed in 1879 and destroyed by fire in 1902. This building, which was a two-storey wood-and-glass structure measuring 75' by 129', was set on a raised platform along the western edge of Park Lot V. Alterations included the addition of a glassed conservatory on the south side in 1880, which was removed in 1894 to accommodate the construction of a larger conservatory built that same year. In 1902 this conservatory was damaged in the fire that destroyed the Pavilion; however, the damaged portions were removed and the remaining structure was enclosed. It was modified in 1909 and demolished in the mid 1950s. An outdoor stage or viewing platform was located on the north side of the Pavilion. The stage was removed in 1894 and the area enclosed to provide an attached refreshment room.

Public Washrooms (Pre-1910 - 1956)

The second 1879 Pavilion is assumed to have had washrooms contained within the building. Public washrooms were constructed in the northwest quadrant of the park along the western edge of Park Lot V, prior to 1910. A foundation plan for the 1910 Palm House shows a freestanding Ladies' Washroom located to the north. The washroom structure is visible in a couple of photographs from the period and appears to have been a wood-frame structure with a hip roof. A similar Men's Washroom was constructed in 1910 north of the Ladies' Washroom. The 1925 plan of the Gardens produced by the Parks Department shows these two detached buildings. The same plan shows the single-storey combined washroom to the south of the detached washrooms. The combined washroom, identified in a photograph as a "comfort station" was constructed of brick with a stuccoed and half-timber finish on the upper portion of the walls and roof gables.

The building was demolished in 1956 and internal washrooms were added between the Palm House and Boiler Plant in the same year.

Secondary Structures

Sunken Amphitheatre & Tent/Rosery (1860 – Pre 1925)

A sunken amphitheatre 80 feet in diameter was constructed to the east of the Rustic Pavilion for the Prince of Wales' visit in September of 1860. It consisted of a series of concentric grassed terraces and paths, and the whole was initially covered by a large canvas tent. Sometime before 1893, it appears, this amphitheatre was developed as a rosery or rose garden.

Gardener's Lodge (1860 – 1911/1912)

A rough-cast (stucco on wood frame) lodge, one and one-half storeys high, was designed by William Hay and constructed within the outer oval of the Gardens at the north gate, close to Carlton Street. A small shed associated with the lodge was located to the south. The building was relocated in 1878 to the southwest corner of the Gardens, close to Gerrard Street. It was demolished shortly after the construction of the Palm House.

Freestanding Greenhouse (1880s - 1950s)

A freestanding greenhouse located to the south of the 1879 pavilion, flanking Horticultural Lane, was constructed shortly after 1880. The building contained a potting shed with a glazed greenhouse to the north. The greenhouses were modified and added to a number of times and finally demolished shortly after the construction of the Palm House.

Forcing House (1860-1879)

A small wooden structure was located at the eastern edge of the five-acre oval, south of the axial path from Sherbourne Street. The structure can be seen in an 1863 engraving which was published in the *Canadian Illustrated News*.

Gate House/Shelter (1880 – 1910)

A small gate house or shelter was located at the Gerrard Street entrance to the Gardens. The building occurs on a number of the Goad's plans published between 1882 and 1903.

Unidentified Structures (1910 – 1925)

Two unidentified buildings are indicated on a 1925 plan of the Garden produced by the Parks Department. The first structure occurs to the north of the combined washroom which superseded the earlier detached washrooms. The second structure occurs along the northwest boundary of Park Lot V to the north of the washrooms.

Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute (1871/1889 – 1962)

The Toronto (later Jarvis) Collegiate Institute was constructed in 1871. An addition was constructed in 1889. Both were demolished in 1962.

Allan Gardens Apartments 1923 - 1995

A walkup apartment was constructed in 1923 on the property adjacent to the northwest edge of the Gardens. The building was demolished circa 1995, shortly after the City of Toronto took possession of the property.

Miscellaneous Structures

A crude frame stable, lean-to in form, was located on Park Lot V adjacent to the west side of Horticultural Lane, at the rear of 347 Jarvis Street. The structure was most likely constructed after 1880, and was photographed by the Parks Department, which may have used it in 1910/1913. Although still present in 1923, it had disappeared by 1947.

Landscape Elements

Lost landscape elements, too, are archaeological resources. The circulation system within Allan Gardens, with the exception of the north-south axial path, has undergone a number of substantial changes. The circulation system between the period 1860 to 1879 is the least understood due to the lack of an original layout plan and the limited number of photographs that date from this period. Other alterations include the removal of the majority of the serpentine perimeter paths that were in evidence for the longest period of time. The axial path leading from the fountain to Sherbourne Street should be considered an archaeological resource.

The 1860 and 1889 perimeter fences and the fence which extended from the northeast corner of the 1879 pavilion to Carlton Street should also be reviewed for archaeological potential.

Commemorative trees planted by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and other dignitaries including Mrs. George Allan are also archaeological resources.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Precede physical intervention on the site with archaeological consultation, in accordance with recognized professional standards. Communicate the findings of such a process to the public.
2. Establish a public archaeological program at the Gardens and develop it annually as part of an interpretation program.

3.3 Interpretive Themes & Messages of Significance

Messages of Significance are based on the reasons why Allan Gardens has been recognized as an important cultural resource. For the public to understand these reasons, an effective interpretation program is needed to communicate the intended messages in a variety of ways. The messages which should be communicated include:

- Allan Gardens is significant because it is a rare, intact example of a botanic garden/public grounds developed in Toronto in the mid-19th century and one of two parks in the City of Toronto established in 1860.
- Allan Gardens contains, a fine collection of plant material including a mature collection of hardy trees and shrubs, and exotics under glass including succulents, tropicals, and palms.
- Allan Gardens is significant as part of the original Park Lot System – the genesis of Toronto’s urban morphology.
- Allan Gardens is significant because of its connection to the Allan Family and G. W. Allan, Mayor of Toronto (1849-1854), and as an example of private-sector generosity, vision, and dedication that established the Gardens, supported them, and donated this legacy of green space as a gift to the people of Toronto.
- Allan Gardens is significant as an example of the most intact, longest operating grouping of historic buildings and grounds in Canada devoted to the cultivation and display of tropicals and palms.

Recommendations and Guidelines:

1. Establish interpretive and education goals that outline purposes, messages and methods of delivery.

2. Develop and install a unified signage system which sets out wayfinding, interpretation and regulations.
3. Make every effort to inform the public about the history of the Gardens, plans for development, and opportunities for horticultural education.
4. Establish a program of visitor-information training for staff and explore the use of volunteers to help with visitor interpretation and Gardens maintenance.
5. Initiate a program of labeling trees, and providing a map or other means of learning about the Gardens collection of plants.
6. Establish and maintain a computerized record system for both indoor and outdoor horticultural collections and make it accessible for research and public information. Establish relationships and exchange information with other horticultural institutions.
7. Initiate discussions with Ryerson Polytechnical University and/or the University of Toronto to establish a program in Greenhouse and Horticultural Management as part of the public education component at the Gardens.
8. Develop closer relationships with groups such as the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta (AABGA).

3.4 Planning Issues

Since the mid 1980s it has been recognized that Allan Gardens was in need of attention. In 1987, ARCOP Architects Inc. prepared *Allan Gardens Revitalization Programmeme Planning and Feasibility Study*. This study was intended to provide a framework for revitalization of the Gardens as a civic facility and neighborhood park. It proposed a formal entrance to a new conservatory complex from Jarvis Street, a civic forecourt and entrance on a newly

established east/west axis. The east side of the conservatory was proposed to be renovated with a newly designed formal parterre type garden on axis with secondary pathway linkage to the Burns statue at Sherbourne Street. The Palm House was retained and all other greenhouses replaced with new glass houses and function space. The grounds were to be redeveloped as a common green with park amenities including washrooms, food concessions, and a water/play area for children. This proposed redevelopment was never acted upon.

In response to concern about the continuing deterioration of the Gardens, the Allan Gardens Revitalization Committee, comprised of members of City staff, the ward councillor, and interested citizens, was formed in February 2000. This group was mandated to discuss and conceptualize ways to revitalize the Gardens—including the grounds, the plant collection, the Palm House, the greenhouses, and other structures, with particular emphasis on the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of the history of the Gardens.

The Committee identified two required studies:

- A market feasibility study to explore opportunities to generate revenue from the site to help fund the extensive improvements needed; and
- A heritage conservation strategy to guide future capital improvements to the Gardens.

Roger Jones and Associates, with Arthur Andersen LLP and Carruthers Shaw and Partners Limited Architects, and Helyar and Associates Chartered Quantity Surveyors, prepared the *Market Research / Financial Viability Study for Allan Gardens*. The study, completed in December 2001, analyzes the potential market for an expanded facility at the Gardens, looks at four options for redevelopment, and reviews some comparable facilities.

Assessment and Comments on the Market Research / Financial Viability Study for Allan Gardens:

The Market Research/Financial Viability Study is a useful analysis of the potential of the Gardens as a major tourist attraction. The comparative discussion of conservatories in other cities documents the strong public interest in horticulture and botanic displays. Although the study includes heritage and preservation as elements of the discussion, the main thrust is to present contemporary planning and design solutions to address both social and functional problems. Heritage conservation is viewed as one of the issues to be overcome. Closely tied to the study's analysis is increased tourism: a public use that is distinct from the enjoyment of the grounds and facilities as a local garden and public open space. In order to deal with a higher volume of visitors, visitor orientation, additional washrooms, a children's garden, and sales activities are planned along with additional conservatory space.

The study puts forward four options:

1. Status quo, 2. Truly magnificent conservatory and gardens,
3. Restoration, and
4. A combination of 2 and 3.

It recommends option 4 and its development plans and marketing feasibility focus on this option.

Comment: *The study provides a thorough analysis of visitor services but the programming and facility needs of an arboretum/public garden are not as well defined. There is a discussion concerning display versus exhibit space but no rationale for allocating these programming requirements. There is no space allocation for materials storage, for propagation and nursery, for outdoor plants being wintered. There is an expressed desire for teaching facilities but it is focused mainly on a children's program and there is no provision for an outdoor teaching demonstration*

area. There is no discussion of feature areas housing high interest displays such as orchids, water lilies (Victoria amazonica would be a real show stopper but requires a large pool area), night-owering plants and/or a butterfly house.

The study places most of its attention on the conservatories. It separates the Palm House from the grounds and treats the two as totally distinct entities. There is a small area west of the Palm House cordoned off as part of the fee-based attraction. All four options address the development of new conservatories. The study does not take into consideration the historic value of the existing collection of buildings, including the Boiler House and chimney and the Administrative Building and, in fact, assumes that these structures would be removed.

Comment: Historically, the grounds and buildings are well-integrated elements in the composition. The historic significance of this cultural piece involves garden and conservatories bound together in a single concept. The existing collection of buildings is significant and should be integrated into any new development.

The scale of the proposed development is fairly massive. The gross floor area of the new development is 35,000 SF which is more than twice the SF of the existing facility.

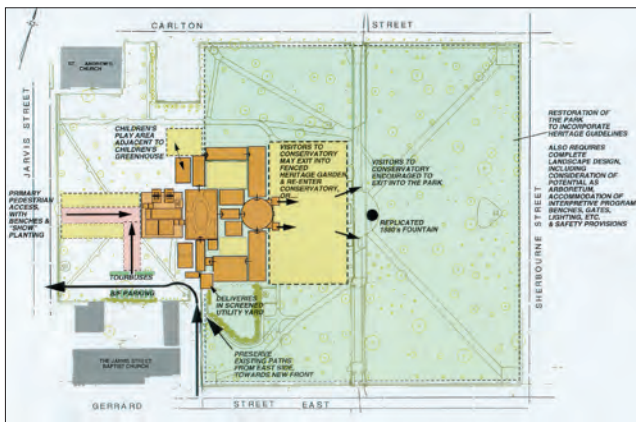
Comment: When considering new development at a historic property- Scale and Definability are principles which should be taken into consideration. There is a possibility that new development could overpower the Palm House, associated structures, and existing glass houses. The Palm House is, at present, the most prominent feature in the landscape and there is a sense of it being part of the garden. If the marketing and financial requirements merit this scale of development, the design should consider a facility partially below grade so as not to overwhelm the existing building mass.

The proposal calls for a new, fee-based entry off of Jarvis Street and only limited access to the Palm House directly from the gardens. The proposed building complex is directly behind the Palm House in the storage and maintenance area.



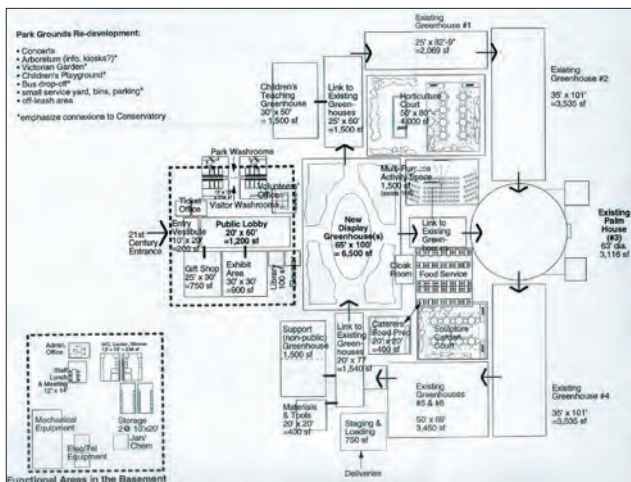
THE MIAMI HERALD - Specialty Plants and rare/exotic species are highly regarded and assure visitor attendance.

The potential of a specialty plant sale/gardening shop is a very successful and lucrative component of most arboretum/conservatories. It would have been interesting to consider the other options in more detail and, in particular, the restoration option -incorporating the existing buildings and integrating more modest new visitor-services facilities.



Schematic view of Option 4, Market Research Study

Comment: In terms of Siting and Positioning the study has located development west and directly behind the Palm House. This location and grouping seems to be a logical location, because it is off the original Park lot V. The main entrance off Jarvis however, is a complete reversal of the historic circulation pattern. A basic design principle for the Gardens relates to the axial path system and the Allans' development of their park lot. (This was quite different from neighbouring approaches such as Samuel Peter Jarvis's development of the park lot, with Jarvis Street running down the centre of Park Lot VI, with lots framing Jarvis Street. The focus of the landscape has always been a garden feature in the formal lawn directing visitors inward, where they would proceed upward through the colonnade into the domed Palm House. It is a magical, planned procession through a variety of landscaped spaces. Any new development should attempt to incorporate the processional aspect of entry, foreground and arrival with the McCallum Palm House as the front door. Linked to this is the discussion of an entrance fee. As a matter of course, the terms of the original donation to the City should be reviewed, the City solicitor should be charged with investigating. In terms of programming it might be worth considering continuing to use the existing glass houses as display greenhouses with access from the park and the new facilities for exhibit and teaching with controlled access.



Space needs diagram, market research/financial viability study

Assessment and Comments on the Building Condition Audit

Other recent initiatives include the previously mentioned building condition audit carried out in 2000 by Baird Sampson Neuert Inc. The purpose of this study was to identify technical deficiencies in the structures, define a schedule of improvements, and estimate associated costs required to correct the deficiencies. The study was undertaken in accordance with the City's long-term objective to retain the Palm House and conservatories as valued heritage resources and as operating greenhouses. And, as previously mentioned, Nexus Architects were engaged in 2001 to set out a prioritized five-year work plan for upgrading the glass houses.

Nexus Architects worked from The Baird Sampson condition audit to prepare a design proposal for the first phase of a nine-year restoration project. This included a restoration plan for the two pavilions attached to the Palm House. The traditional glazing system was to be fully restored to original condition. This work required recording of the existing system, including the anomalies and the condition of each of the elements. The project also included the design of a completely new and up-graded electrical system including new lighting and alarm systems.

Assessment and Comments on the Relocation of the University of Toronto Botany Conservatory

The City, in partnership with the University of Toronto, is looking into the feasibility of moving the Department of Botany's circa 1932 Lord & Burnham greenhouse from its original location at the northwest corner of College Street at University Avenue to Allan Gardens. This will involve disassembling the structure and reconstructing the central portion at the Gardens. A Feasibility Study prepared by Alex Turkewitsch P. Eng., Greenhouse Engineering, dated April 25, 2001, addresses the feasibility from the

point of view of scope of work, general condition and probable code issues. A second report prepared by Carruthers Shaw and Partners Ltd. Architects addresses levels of intervention and the siting of the Botany greenhouse at Allan Gardens.

Conservation Principles

Conservation principles are set out as guidelines in Chapter 3. They are also discussed here, however, to help frame a major intervention such as the relocating of the Botany conservatory into the historic setting of the Gardens. The application of these principles may help guide the process at least from a heritage perspective. These include:

Precedents:

1. *There is precedent for bringing greenhouses from other locations to the Gardens. The arid house and its double-wide counterpart on the south side were moved from Exhibition Park to the Gardens in 1956 or 1957. These greenhouses are a successful example of relocated structures that were both functionally and visually integrated into the Gardens property.*
2. *In the longer history of the Gardens several other buildings, such as the gardener's lodge, have been relocated and adapted in response to needs.*

Definability:

1. *The Botany greenhouse is a major artifact with its own identity, which should not be subjugated and lost. The positioning of the relocated greenhouse, the commemorative intent, and the interpretation should be distinct. The interpretive programme should celebrate this splendid addition to Allan Gardens.*

Structural Integrity and Massing:

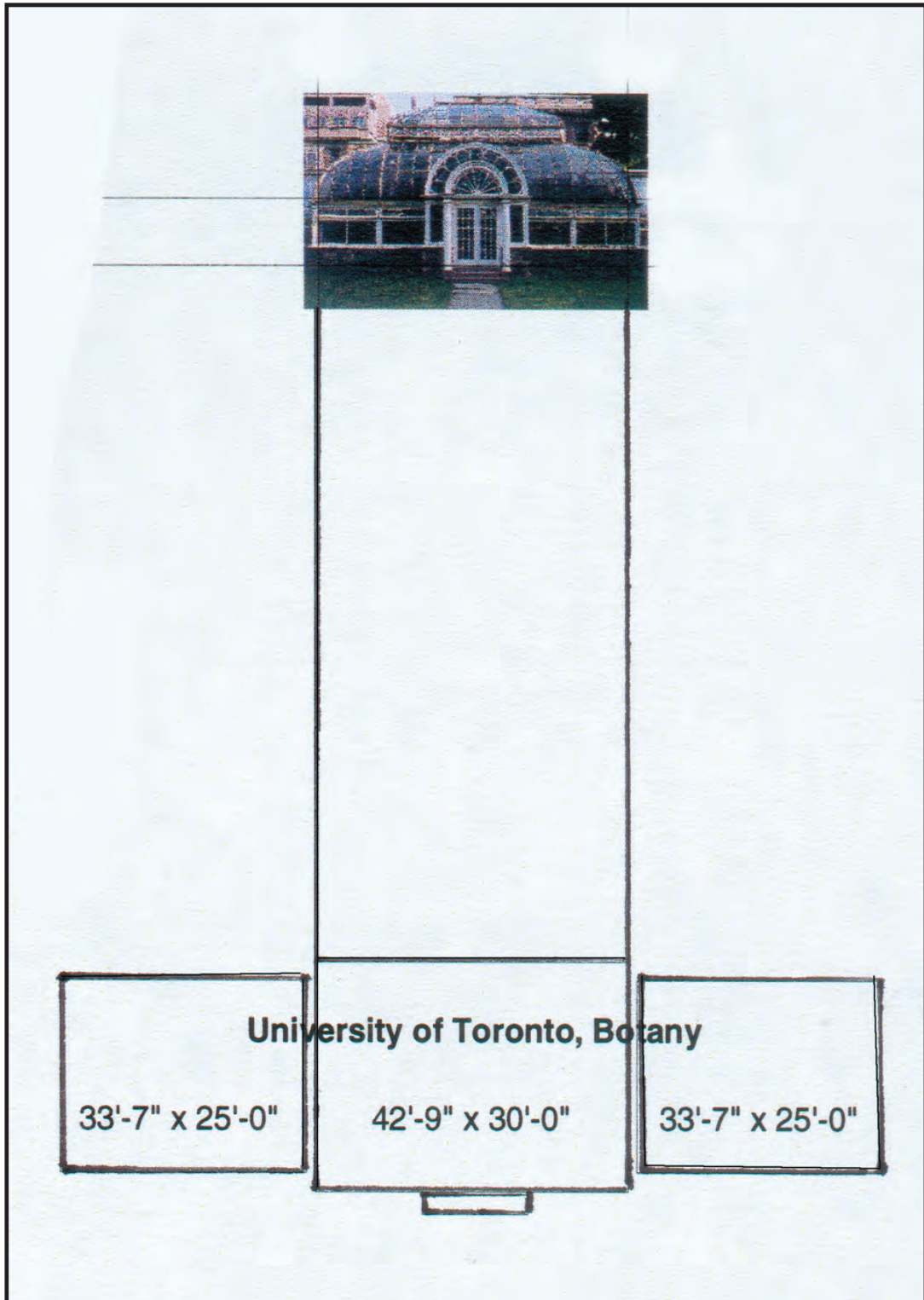
1. *The Botany greenhouse complex was designed as a classical structure with a central focal piece and symmetrical, mirrored wings. This symmetry is an intrinsic part of the visual presentation.*

Moving the whole complex should be the first choice. If this is not possible, the siting of the central portion should allow for future construction of two wings, using new materials and interpreting the original massing.

2. *The Palm House was originally built as a stand-alone structure. The south and north wings, although planned for, were not added until 1924 and 1956, respectively.*

Siting and Positioning:

1. *Visually and philosophically there is a problem with the proposed siting of the Botany greenhouse: between the arid house and the proposed children's cottage. This is awkward. The greenhouse is truncated and thus loses much of its integrity. The circulation pattern, and proposed forecourt design, is insular and does not relate to the existing landscape.*
2. *It is recommended that the greenhouse be sited closer to Carlton Street, standing proud of the arid house and overlapping it. In the future when the wings are added there is room. Also there is room to construct support facilities behind the greenhouse without compromising future plans. An alternate location would be facing Jarvis Street.*
3. *The location facing Carlton Street provides good visibility and allows the Botany greenhouse to retain its identity. At a practical level it can be reasonably serviced from the existing heating system and will provide needed swing space for the plant collection as work is undertaken in other houses.*



Plan showing dimensions of the Botany greenhouse and its existing wings (Credit: Carruthers Shaw and Partners)



Chapter 4:

Chronology for Allan Gardens

Note to Reader:

Chapter 4 provides a detailed chronology of the Gardens. Allan Gardens was known first as the Botanical Gardens and next as the Horticultural Gardens. The Globe referred to it as Allan Gardens as early as 1879, but it was not officially so named until 1901. To avoid confusion, it is referred to below simply as “the Gardens” except in direct quotes. This prodigious collection of reference material without which we could not have completed the assignment was compiled by Pleasance Crawford. It is divided into three sections the first referencing mainly written material, the second photographs and the third dealing with plans and drawings.



4.1 Chronology

DATE	CAT.	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
1818		The Town of York establishes the Walks and Gardens Trust.	Toronto Parks & Recreation. "Toronto Parks: A Walk Through History." 4-page leaflet. Ca 2002. [p. 2].
1819		William Allan purchases Park Lot 5, Concession I from the Bay. Note: Several recent City sources identify Allan's park lot incorrectly. Lot 5 is correct. The lands to the west, acquired by the City from 1957 to the mid-1990s, are part of Park Lot 6, Concession I from the Bay.	
1822		George William Allan, who will be the only one of William Allan's eleven children to survive him, is born.	
1824		Samuel Peter Jarvis builds "Hazelburn" on Park Lot 6, immediately west of William Allan's property. The house (demolished in 1847) is at the centre of today's Jarvis Street, slightly south of Shuter Street.	Thompson, Austin Seton. <i>Jarvis Street: A Story of Triumph and Tragedy</i> . Toronto: Personal Library Publishers, 1980. 87.
1827, spring-1829, early		William Allan has his mansion, "Moss Park," constructed near the southern boundary of Park Lot 5. Its entrance is to the east, off "Allan's Lane" (later Sherbourne St.).	Allodi, Mary, and Stephen A. Otto. "Landmark Sketches." <i>Rotunda</i> (spring 2001):18-23.
1829, fall?		André Parmentier lays out the grounds of William Allan's Moss Park Estate, using the naturalistic devices for which he is later celebrated by A.J. Downing: serpentine drives, belts of trees, exotic specimens (including a copper beech from his nursery in Brooklyn, NY), and parterres. George William Allan, who is seven years old at the time, is to spend most of his formative years in this setting.	Crawford, Pleasance, and Stephen A. Otto. "André Parmentier's 'Two or Three Places in Upper Canada'." <i>Journal of the New England Garden History Society</i> 5 (Fall 1997): 1-8; or on line at http://www.apa.umontreal.ca/gadrat/formcont/seminaire98/confrences/Otto/Otto.htm .
1834, 1 Apr.		George Leslie begins work as gardener to William Allan at Moss Park. He works three days per week at 3/9 per day.	Toronto Reference Library (TRL). S-245. William Allan Papers.
1834, 1 May		The Toronto Horticultural Society is founded. The "Hon. William Allan, Commissioner, Canada Company" is among the prominent citizens who subscribe as honorary members.	Archives of Ontario (AO). J.B. Robinson Papers. Ms 4, R 4, SS 7/410; and Crawford, Pleasance. "The Roots of the Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>Ontario History</i> LXXXIX, 2 (June 1997): 125-139.
1836		George Leslie's work as gardener at Moss Park expands to full time, at \$22 per month.	TRL. S-245. William Allan Papers.
1836-1837		The Nova Scotia Horticultural Society is formed in 1836 and, within a year, establishes the beginnings of a public garden occupying 5 1/2 acres of the Common of Halifax.	Wilson, Alex. "The Public Gardens of Halifax, Nova Scotia." <i>Journal of Garden History</i> 3,3 (July-Sept. 1983): 179-192.
1837, 11 Apr.		Michael York succeeds George Leslie as gardener at Moss Park. He will remain there through William Allan's death in 1853.	TRL. S-245. William Allan Papers.
1841, 28 Dec.		Originating at a generating plant near King and Yonge streets, gas lighting is introduced on Toronto streets.	
1843		In partnership with Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, George Leslie commences his Toronto Nursery when he leases 20 acres of land on the Kingston Road east of the Don. He purchases the land in 1845 and buys out his partners in 1848. Note: Ellwanger & Barry donate trees to the Gardens in 1861. (See 1862, 15 Jan.)	Robinson, C. Blackett. <i>History of the County of York, Ontario</i> . Vol. II. Toronto: 1885. 197; and Leslie, George Sr. "Horticultural Reminiscences." <i>The Canadian Horticulturist</i> XII (June 1889): 158.
1846, 16 Apr.		George William Allan marries Louisa Matilda Robinson, daughter of Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson.	
1847		George Allan has "Home Wood" (later "Homewood") built on the northern half of Park Lot 5. The architect is Henry Bowyer Lane.	
1847		S. P. Jarvis's "Hazelburn" is demolished to permit completion of the new Jarvis Street being laid out from Queen to Bloor streets by City Surveyor John G. Howard.	Thompson. <i>Jarvis Street</i> . 87.

1849-1859		What later becomes the Toronto Baptist Seminary (and still stands at 337 Jarvis just north of Jarvis Street Baptist Church) is constructed as the home of Samuel Platt, a brewer and distiller.	McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . Toronto: Mercury Books, 1985. 163.
1850s, late-ca 1910		The mansions along Sherbourne and Jarvis streets are constructed.	Dendy, William, and William Kilbourn. <i>Toronto Observed</i> . Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1986. 115-117.
1851		Robert McCallum (who becomes City Architect in 1903 and designs the palm house built in 1909-1910) is born in Toronto.	Hill, Robert G. "File: McCallum, Robert (1851-1916)." [Courtesy of Robert G. Hill, editor. "The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950" (in preparation).]
1852-1862		William Hay, design architect of the lodge and the first pavilion in the Gardens, arrives in Toronto in 1852. Remaining for a decade, he leaves behind "a large number of well-designed buildings."	Arthur, Eric. <i>Toronto: No Mean City</i> . Third Edition. Revised by Stephen A. Otto. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986. 250.
1852		George Allan's first wife, Louisa, dies of tuberculosis in Rome. The couple has been traveling in Italy because of her poor health.	
1853, [Jan.?)		The Toronto Horticultural Society is reorganized.	"Horticultural Supper." <i>The Globe</i> , 23 Feb. 1854, p. 3, c. 5-6.
1853, 11 July		William Allan dies. George Allan inherits his father's estate and moves back to Moss Park, where he will live for the rest of his life.	
By 1854, 22 Feb.		The "idea of a Botanic Garden" at the University of Toronto is being projected.	"Horticultural Supper." <i>The Globe</i> , 23 Feb. 1854, p. 3, c. 5-6.
Re 1854, 22 Feb.		About 100 Torontonians interested in horticulture attend "a public supper" at the North American Hotel. George Allan tells the group: "Floriculture has been a passion I have cherished from my earliest youth. . . . it adds not a little to the pleasure I have received from meeting you all tonight, that I find sitting here the very man who gave me my first lessons in grafting, and a proud youngster I was, when after profiting by the instructions of Mr. George Leslie I saw my first grafted branches bearing fruit. . . ."	"Horticultural Supper." <i>The Globe</i> , 23 Feb. 1854, p. 3, c. 5-6.
1854, 23 Apr.		Plan by J.O. Browne show Pembroke St. as a treed avenue 66 feet wide extending north to Gerrard St.	"Villa Lots for Sale on the Moss Park Estate. Toronto. The Property of G.W. Allan Esq." J.O. Browne, P.L.S., Toronto, April 23 rd 1854.
1854, 11 Aug.		"For the last time during the present season," George Allan throws open "his beautiful grounds" at Moss Park for the "amusement and recreation" of the public.	"Moss Park. <i>The Leader</i> , (Toronto), 11 Aug. 1854, p. 2, c. 7.
1854, Sept.		George Allan hosts the Horticultural Society's fall exhibition on the southern part of the Moss Park estate. According to <i>The Leader</i> , "A gateway will be opened on George Street, a short distance north of Queen Street, for the admission of carts and wagons [sic] bringing articles for Exhibition."	Bain, David. "George Allan and the Horticultural Gardens." <i>Ontario History</i> LXXXVII, 3 (Sept. 1995): 237-238, citing "Horticultural Exhibition." <i>The Globe</i> , 18 Sept. 1854, and <i>The Leader</i> , 18 Sept. 1854.
1855, Jan.		George Allan is City Council's unanimous choice as Toronto's 11 th mayor and, during this year, wins "the respect of all by energetically wading through the mire of negotiations and investigations caused by the construction of the railways and the Esplanade." Note: Allan serves on Council in 1849 and 1854, but leaves city politics after 1855.	Russell, Victor Loring. <i>Mayors of Toronto: Volume 1, 1834-1899</i> . Erin, ON: Boston Mills Press, 1982. 52-55.
1855, May		For George Allan, J.O. Browne prepares a plan of subdivision for the northern two thirds of the Moss Park Estate.	Dendy, William. <i>Lost Toronto: Images of the City's Past</i> . Revised edition. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1993. 152.
1856		George Allan takes a second wife, Adelaide Harriet Schreiber, daughter of the Reverend Thomas Schreiber and his wife Sarah.	Bain, "George Allan . . ." 237.

1856, May-1859, Feb.		<p>George Allan and his new wife are on an extended trip to England. While there, he visits various gardens and "great horticultural exhibitions." He writes: "The first of shows that I attended after my arrival in England, was the so called exhibition of American plants in the Regent's Park Gardens. Under an enormous tent, arranged so as to form a sort of amphitheatre of the most glorious masses of flowers, were hundreds of azaleas and rhododendrons in immense size, and covered with bloom; groups of the same magnificent plants so disposed as to present the most harmonious and beautiful assemblage of colors, occupied the central space, the whole as you entered forming as lovely a <i>coup d'oeil</i> as the heart of any horticulturist could possibly conceive . . ." He also mentions the "stove plants" (Ixora, Allamandra, Diplodemia, Hoya, Gardenia, and various orchids) and adds that Canadians should try harder to grow less demanding plants such as roses and pelargoniums, verbenas, lasthenia, calceolaria, nemophila, common white candytuft, Salvia patens, and Escholtzia Californica.</p> <p>Note: It is possible that Allan meets Edwin Taylor on this trip and encourages him to come to Toronto. In any case, the above-mentioned amphitheatre provides inspiration for the one constructed in 1860 in the Horticultural Gardens and described in "Toronto Botanical Gardens" in <i>The Globe</i> for June 12, 1860. (See entry under that date.)</p>	Bain, "George Allan . . ." 231-251; and Allan, G.W. "Rough Notes on the Progress of Agriculture and Horticulture in Some Parts of England." <i>Transactions of the Agricultural Association, and Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada--1859</i> . 82-91, in <i>The Canadian Agriculturist</i> , 11 (1859).
1857		The City of Toronto renews the Walks and Gardens Trust (established in 1818), which will later help finance its purchase, from the Toronto Horticultural Society, of the Gardens. This trust remains on the ledgers until 1917, and then vanishes until retraced in 1999-2001.	Immen, Wallace. "Parks fund could lift cloud." <i>The Globe and Mail</i> , 14 Nov. 2001.
1857		The Toronto Horticultural Society is incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, 20 Vic., cap. 181, Statues of Canada, 1857 (amended by 22 Vic., cap. 126, Statues of Canada, 1859).	Economic Development, Culture & Tourism (EDCT). A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1857, 23 July		A petition signed by citizens including Horticultural Society members urges City Council to accept George Allan's offer to donate five acres of land.	Bain, "George Allan . . ." 239-240.
1858		Toronto's first Crystal Palace, designed by Sanford Fleming, is constructed SE of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It covers 50,000 sq. ft.	
1858		<p>George Allan offers the oval five acres " as a free gift to the Society" for a Botanical Garden. Allan's condition is "that they [the members] would within a certain time improve it and render it a fit place for Exhibitions of the Society, and also for the recreation and pleasure of the public. . . ."</p> <p>Note: Earlier plans and surveys notwithstanding, these central five acres are in the form of an oval whose long sides parallel Carlton and Gerrard streets.</p>	"The New Botanical Garden." <i>The Leader</i> , 22 Sept. 1859, p. 2, c. 4.
1858, 17 Apr.		William Mundie who, since the early 1850s, has been active as a landscape gardener in Hamilton, Toronto, and St. Catharines, dies at age 47. This creates a void that Edwin Taylor will soon fill, albeit only for a few years.	
1858		Following the death of the 6 th Duke of Devonshire in 1858 and the succession of the 7 th Duke, Joseph Paxton (1803-1865) resigns the position as head gardener at Chatsworth that he has held since 1826.	Chadwick, George F. <i>The Works of Sir Joseph Paxton</i> . London: The Architectural Press, 1961.
Bef. 1859		Note: When Edwin Taylor arrives in Toronto circa January 1859, he is said to have "acted as one of the principal assistants of Sir Joseph Paxton." The following year he is said to have been employed under Paxton on the "unlimited extents" of "wealthy landowners . . . both in France and in England."	"Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Globe</i> , 2 April 1859, as quoted in Bain, "George Allan . . ." 241; and "The New Botanical Garden." <i>The Leader</i> , 22 Sept. 1859, p. 2, c. 4.

By 1859, Jan.		"LANDSCAPE GARDENING.--We have much pleasure in sta[t]ing that Mr. Edwin Taylor, as appears by advertisement, has commenced the business of giving plans, laying out and ornamenting grounds, villas, parks, cemeteries, &c., in Canada. Since the lamented death of Mr. [William] Mundie, there has been a want felt in this respect, and as Mr. Taylor brings with him the highest testimonials as to character and ability, from the old country, we have reason to hope that he will meet with adequate encouragement." Note: The advertisement mentioned above has not been found because the advertising pages are not bound into the Archives of Ontario's and Toronto Reference Library's copies of Volume XI.	"Editorial Notices, &c." <i>The Canadian Agriculturist, and Journal of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada</i> (Toronto). XI, 1 (Jan. 1859): 24.
Bef. 1859, June		The city directory, published in June 1859, lists Edwin Taylor as "Taylor, Edmund [sic], gardener, 22 [sic] Maitland St."	Caverhill's Toronto City Directory for 1859-60. Toronto: 1859. 188.
1859		Taylor is soon engaged in carrying on work begun by Mundie at the University. ". . . Taylor reshaped contours extensively, enhancing picturesque effects, but also polishing smooth the plane in front of the [University] College to make the oval lawn in the middle of King's College Circle."	Richardson, Douglas. <i>A Not Unsightly Building: University College and Its History</i> . Toronto: Mosaic Press, 1990. 118.
1859, April		Edwin Taylor, " a gentleman of great experience as a landscape gardener, lately arrived from England, had kindly offered to draw a plan of the proposed gardens, as his contribution to the [Horticultural] Society. [Professor Croft] had every confidence in bearing testimony in regards to the talents and ability of Mr. Taylor in his profession, as he had known him for a length of time. . . ." Note: Henry Holmes Croft (1820-1883), a professor of chemistry first at King's College and then at the University of Toronto, has his training from the University of Berlin. An outstanding teacher, he retires in 1880.	"Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Globe</i> , 2 April 1859; quoted in Bain. "George Allan . . ." 241. Richardson. <i>A Not Unsightly Building</i> . 14, 16.
1859, 14 June		"MR. EDWIN TAYLOR, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box 1,161, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto. June 14, 1859."	"New Advertisement." <i>The Globe</i> , 14 June 1859, p. 3; and, under "Miscellaneous Cards," continuing through July.
1859, early sum-mer		The transfer of five acres of land from George Allan to the Horticultural Society is made--although the deed will not be drawn up until 1861.	"The New Botanical Garden." <i>The Leader</i> , 22 Sept. 1859, p. 2, c. 4.
Re 1859, early July		Work is commenced on the future Gardens on Gerrard Street, by draining the ground.	"Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Globe</i> , 10 Feb. 1860, p. 2, c. 5-6; and "Toronto Botanical Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 28 June 1860, p. 2.
Re 1859, sum-mer & fall		After the grounds are drained, "all the main walks are formed and edged with grass (with some slight alterations [of Taylor's plan] that suggested themselves. . . [and] the terrace or base work for the large conservatory in the centre of the garden has been sodded . . . [and] the circumjacent ground has been dug and prepared for planting and seeding down to form a permanent lawn. . . [and] many of the trees [donated by Messrs. Leslie and Fleming] are planted. . . The ground for the exhibition of plants [the amphitheatre] is also formed . . ." Note: After George Leslie leaves his position as gardener Moss Park in 1837, he opens a seed store on Yonge St. In 1843 he establishes his long-lived nursery business near today's Queen E. and Leslie streets. James Fleming establishes his business of selling seeds, plants, and nursery stock in 1836. Well before 1859 both men are highly respected members of the city's horticultural community.	"Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Globe</i> , 10 Feb. 1860, p. 2, c. 5-6.

1859, 8 Sept.		<p>"TO BUILDERS. -- TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED for the erection of a GARDENER'S LODGE, in the Botanical Gardens, now being laid out between Gerrard and Carleton [sic] streets in this city.</p> <p>"Plans and Specifications may be seen on applying to Mr. Edwin Taylor, Landscape Gardener, at his residence, 23 Maitland street.</p> <p>"The Tenders must be sent in on or before FRIDAY, the 16th instant, addressed to Hon. G.W. Allan, chairman of the committee of management of the Botanical Gardens.</p> <p>"Toronto, September 8, 1859."</p> <p>Note: Carlton St., named for Guy Carleton Wood (brother of Ann McGill, wife of John Strachan), was originally spelled "Carleton."</p>	<p>"Advertisements. TO BUILDERS . . ." <i>The Globe</i>, 8 Sept. 1859, p. 3, c. 3.</p>
1859, 22 Sept.		<p><i>The Leader</i> describes the Gardens, both as constructed at date and as envisioned, at length:</p> <p>" . . . On entering the Garden from Gerrard street, the first object that attracts the attention is a plateau of earth raised some three feet above the surrounding level, rectangular in shape, about 100 feet long by 60 feet in breadth. On this it is intended by the Society, as soon as the state of their finances will permit, to erect a handsome conservatory for the growth of exotics . . . The terrace will be approached by a series of elegant steps adorned with vases, statuary, &c. The sides are all now carefully and neatly sodded and the surface of the plateau is undergoing the same operation. Looking north and south from this prominent point, quiet, pretty views are to be obtained; to the north, embowered in almost a forest of trees, "Homewood" and other residences may be seen peeping out, while to the south, the clean and well-shaded Pembroke street stretches for some distance. Sherborn [sic] street and the groves in the vicinity bound the view to the east. On the opposite side the rear of the houses on Church and Jarvis streets tends to mar the beauty of the scene, but this defect will be obviated by the erection of bowers, the walks leading to them being ornamented with statuary and other chaste and beautiful objects, and the whole presenting a vista of a very attractive character.</p> <p>In one portion of the grounds is an excavated circle, with tiers of earth in regular gradations from the circumference to the centre. Over this it is proposed to erect a canvas tent 80 feet in diameter, to be used for exhibition purposes. This arrangement is similar to one on a much larger scale in Regent's Park, London, where the visitor enters by one door and makes the circuit of each tier . . .</p> <p>The walks of the Garden will be sixteen, fourteen and nine feet in width, and some of them will be improved in appearance by neat and appropriate border plants. Several mounds, artfully constructed but made to accord with nature, are scattered through the premises. . . ."</p> <p>In preparing the sandy site Edwin Taylor has used "a plan of draining . . . very much in vogue now in England . . ."</p> <p>"The style adopted in laying out the grounds is that known as the pure English picturesque style of landscape gardening, which is characterized by flowing graceful lines, and the absence almost altogether, if possible, of straight and stiff walks and sharp, harsh corners . . ."</p>	<p>"The New Botanical Garden." <i>The Leader</i>, 22 Sept. 1859, p. 2, c. 4. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]</p>
1859, 16 Nov.		<p>" . . . We do not pretend that in the University Park we shall rival the Duke of Devonshire [owner of Chatsworth], or Baron Rothschild in magnificence, but it is hoped that the best will be made of the limited means at the disposal of the authorities. Mr. Edwin Taylor, a pupil of Paxton's has the work in hand, and promises well. . . ."</p>	<p>"The University Grounds." <i>The Globe</i>, 16 Nov. 1859, p. 2.</p>

1860, 9 Feb.		<p>"E. Taylor, Landscape Gardener," is among those attending the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society. The committee of management of the Botanical Gardens reports that during 1859 "they had accepted the plan of Mr. Edwin Taylor, and had ordered him to proceed with the work." The committee "acknowledged the receipt of a large quantity of trees and shrubs from Messrs. O. Lesslie [sic: should be G. Leslie] and [James] Fleming, to ornament the grounds."</p> <p>In a report read to the meeting, Taylor says that "the gardener's cottage has been completed, in accordance with the specifications and contract entered into with Mr. [William] Storm." He mentions that the cottage is of "rough cast" construction and that he has "placed a labourer in the cottage to take charge of the grounds."</p> <p>Regarding the coming season, he stresses the need for "a good supply of water on the grounds" and recommends that the Society "make some arrangement with the Corporation to conduct the water mains from Carlton-street on the north and Gerrard-street in the south into the garden." He also recommends construction of "a small glass propagating pit."</p> <p>Note: The structure near Sherbourne Street that is shown in the view across the Victoria Skating Rink may be a propagating pit.</p>	<p>"Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Globe</i>, 10 Feb. 1860, p. 2, c. 5-6.</p>
1860, ca 15 Feb.		<p>"... The Hon. G.W. Allan ... has recently given to the above [Toronto Horticultural] society five acres of land situated almost in the heart of the city for the purpose of an illustrative garden, and for holding the Society's exhibitions. Five acres adjoining have been purchased by the corporation, and the whole, comprising ten acres, will form, when completed, an attractive place for public resort to all who have a love of green leaves, shrubs and flowers, amidst the hum and bustle of city life. These grounds have been laid out, and important improvements already made, by and under Mr. Edwin Taylor, an English landscape gardener of distinguished taste and large experience, now residing in this city. What with the University Park, the Exhibition Park, and these beautiful Horticultural Gardens, Toronto will possess, close at hand, lovely and comparatively retired spots where its citizens can resort for health and recreation ..."</p>	<p>"Progress of Horticulture in and about Toronto, during the Last Quarter of a Century." <i>The Canadian Agriculturist</i> XII (No. 4, 1860): 80-81.</p>
1860, 16 April		<p>"... We learn from the report that the ground given by ... G.W. Allan, for the purposes of a Botanical Garden, has been put under a course of improvement and preparation. Nearly L400 having been expended in draining, levelling, mounds, roads, &c., under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Taylor, Landscape Gardener, of this city, who furnished the plan which is so generally admired. It is expected that the garden will be sufficiently finished this year for occupation by the society in the fall. These grounds, when completed, will reflect great credit on the Society, will be a lasting monument of its President's enlightened generosity, and will afford delightful walks to the members and citizens generally, amidst the most attractive and delightful objects of nature ..."</p>	<p>"Horticultural Societies. Annual Report of the Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Canadian Agriculturist</i>, XII, 8 (1 Apr. 1860): 172-173.</p>
1860, 12 June		<p><i>The Globe</i> carries the following two ads:</p> <p>"Decorating Plants Wanted. ANY Plants, such as Geraniums, Verbenas, Calceolarias, or other Bedding Plants, will be thankfully received at the Horticultural Gardens, Toronto, for purposes of decorations from ladies and gentlemen, who may have an over-stock of such plants. By order, EDWIN TAYLOR. Toronto, June 12, 1860."</p> <p>"GOOD PASTURE. For GOOD PASTURE apply to Edwin Taylor, on the Rose Hill Farm, Yonge street. Toronto, June 12, 1860."</p>	<p>"New Advertisements." <i>The Globe</i>, 12 June 1860, p. 4. c. 4.</p>

By 1860, 28 June	<p>"The plot of land on the north side of Gerrard-street, so long dignified with the name of Botanical Gardens, is at length beginning to assume and appearance in accordance with the purpose which it is intended to serve. Last July work was commenced, and before the close of the Fall much had been done. So soon as the season permitted this year operations were continued, and thus far, with the most satisfactory results. . . ."</p> <p>In the oval, "seven or eight hundred deciduous trees and shrubs have been planted." The outer five acres are "well wooded with many very fine trees, principally beach [sic] and maple, therein saving great expense and adding very much to the beauty of the grounds. . . ."</p> <p>"In the centre [of the oval running east and west] is an elevated earthen terrace covered with green sward, four feet in height, one hundred and thirty-two feet long, and eighty feet in width. . . . Opposite, and to the north of the terrace, is a [rough-cast] frame cottage for . . . the gardener . . . built in a rather fanciful, rustic style. . . . To the east of the terrace is a circular excavation eighty-five feet in diameter, looking at first sight like the grass grown ruins of an ancient circus. For there are seats elevated one above the other all round, evidently intended more for use than ornament. Scarcely large enough for a circus, however, it would make a capital dog or cock pit. There is room enough for such a purpose, with plenty to spare. At least there would be were it not for a smaller circus in the centre leaving only a diminutive ring in which the performance could take place. But the Society probably consider that as such civilizing amusements do not come within their sphere, they are not bound to make adequate provisions for the same. The seats, therefore, will be filled with shrubs and flowers at the Horticultural Exhibitions, after the plan adopted in the gardens of Regent Park. The whole will be covered with a large tent now being made in England. . . . "Water pipes, to which hose can be attached have been laid throughout the grounds . . . By this means also a fountain may be supplied . . . The main portion of the ground has been sown with grass seed, but a few yards on each side of the walk have been sodden, and ornamental flower beds of different sizes and various shapes have been made. A very large number of roots have been planted, and the work is still proceeding with great rapidity. The gardens have been surrounded by a neat fence, of a height sufficient to keep out inquisitive youngsters, and a large gate of a very handsome design is about to be erected to form the principal entrance. . . ."</p> <p>Note: This description indicates that there have been flower beds along paths in the Gardens since 1860, and that water has been available for the plantings from this early date.</p>	"Toronto Botanical Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 28 June, 1860, p. 2.
By 1860, 31 July	<p>". . . The improvements which have been made are principally on the property gifted to the Society. This is of an oval form, and has been very tastefully laid out in walks, parterres, &c., in a way which reflects very great credit on the artistic skill of the designer, Mr. Edwin Taylor, landscape gardener, under whose direction the whole of the improvements have been effected. The flat fields, covered with trees distributed as chance has arranged them, which alone met the eye a year ago, have been converted into a rolling landscape . . . In the centre of the grounds is an elevated earthen terrace, covered with green sward, four feet in height, one hundred and thirty-two feet in length from east to west, and eight feet in width from north to south. Upon this central terrace it is intended as soon as the funds of the Society will admit of it, to erect a [permanent] Conservatory or Winter garden . . ."</p>	"The Prince's Visit: The Botanical Gardens and the Horticultural Show." <i>The Globe</i> , 31 July 1860, p. 2.
1860, late summer	<p>A rustic pavilion (designed by William Hay and intended by the Horticultural Society as temporary) is constructed in the Gardens. William Storm, another Toronto architect, "supervises much of the architectural and engineering work."</p> <p>Note: The footprint of the rustic pavilion is 100' long east to west x 60' wide north to south; the terrace upon which it sits is 132' x 80'.</p>	

<p>Re 1860, 11 Sept.</p>		<p>The official opening of the new Gardens on Sept. 11th, at which the Prince of Wales plants a Canadian maple with a silver spade then given to him by the Society as a memento, receives detailed press coverage.</p> <p>From <i>The Leader</i>: "The horticultural people have been very busy at the Botanical Gardens these last few days, and they have really achieved wonders. Not only are the grounds nicely sodded, the winding paths neatly finished and the flower beds in full and perfect bloom, as if they had been planted at the usual season, but an arch has been put up at the entrance and a rustic pavilion has been built in a central position . . .</p> <p>[When the rain stopped shortly before the Prince arrived] " . . . the sanded paths dried up . . ." [After the Prince's departure] " . . . Professor Croft . . . proposed the health of Hon. G.W. Allan, and suggested that he should plant an English Oak at a place near the spot where the Prince had planted the [Canadian] Maple. Then there would be the emblem of Canada, planted by a true born Briton, and that of England planted by a true Canadian . . ."</p> <p>From <i>The Globe</i>: " . . . But the most remarkable feature of the whole was an immense rustic pavilion, erected upon a large, elevated green pasture. . . . It is an oblong building one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide at the base, which dimensions it maintains to a height of about twenty feet. At this point is a roof standing some six feet inwards. Perhaps eight or ten feet above that is a second slanting roof, much of the same as those commonly used on the houses that line our streets. The south side of the pavilion consists of cedar posts with the bark still upon them, filled in with diagonal braces. The other three sides are of the same material, but thatched with cedar branches. The space between the two roofs is left open, exposing the pillars, which are very numerous. South and north of the building is a transept; each one with a gable roof, that to the south containing the principal entrance. The cedar posts sustaining the two roofs are numerous. . . . On both sides of the broad walk leading from the gateway [at the head of Pembroke Street], ropes had been placed and behind them stood a large number of people, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince. . . .</p> <p>" . . . When this [the Prince's reply to George Allan] finished His Royal Highness descended the steps of the pasture [sic], and turned to the spot where he was to plant the maple tree, but a very short distance from the pavilion. . . ."</p> <p>Note: Unlike <i>The Leader</i>, which mentions "sanded paths," <i>The Globe</i> describes the walks as "carefully graveled and rolled, and the edges . . . graded with the greenest sod."</p>	<p><i>The Mail</i>, 11 Sept. 1860, quoted in Edmondson, Ernest. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i>. Ch. 4. "Allan Gardens." 70;</p> <p>"Opening of the Botanical Gardens." <i>The Globe</i>, 12 Sept. 1860, p. 2; and</p> <p>"Inauguration of the Botanical Gardens." <i>The Leader</i>, 12 Sept. 1860, p. 2, c. 6-7.</p>
<p>Re 1860, 12 Sept.</p>		<p>" . . . At four o'clock an oak tree from Mr. Leslie's Nursery was planted, in the presence of some two or three hundred people, in front of the Rustic Pavilion, in a line with the maple tree planted on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales. Along those present we observed Hon. G.W. Allan, . . . Mr. J.C. Small, Col. Edward Thomson, Mr. R.L. Denison, Prof Hincks, Rev. J.M. Hirschfelder, Professor Croft, Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. J.D. Humphreys, Mr. George Leslie, Mr. James Fleming, Mr. Langton, Mr. [Edwin] Taylor, . . . Rev. Mr. Marling, &c. . . . Mrs. Allan having been led forward by Col. Thomson, and presented by Mr. Taylor with a light spade, procured for the purpose, threw a few spadefuls of earth around the foot of the trees . . ."</p> <p>Note: Although Professor Croft had suggested an "English oak" [<i>Quercus robur</i>] the day before, the tree planted by Mrs. Allan was later said to be a Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>).</p>	<p>"The Botanical Gardens. Second Day of the Exhibition. Planting an Oak Tree." <i>The Globe</i>, 13 Sept. 1860, p. 2. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]</p> <p>CTA. RG 12 A, Box 38, File 2. "History of Trees in Toronto." [Reference courtesy of David Winterton.]</p>
<p>1860, 13 Sept.</p>		<p>" . . . The grounds . . . have now been opened to the public . . . They already present a handsome appearance. And rapidly as the funds of the Society admit of it, will be still further improved. It is intended, by the introduction of a carefully selected list of indigenous and exotic plants, to make them in due time Botanical Gardens in reality as well as in name, so that they may form a place of healthful and instructive recreation for our citizens. . . ."</p>	<p>"The Botanical Gardens. Second Day of the Exhibition. Planting an Oak Tree." <i>The Globe</i>, 13 Sept. 1860, p. 2. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]</p>

1861, 14 Mar.		The deed to an oval shaped parcel containing five acres granted by the Hon. George W. Allan to the Toronto Horticultural Society and dated the 14 th of March 1861 is "a deed of voluntary gift for the advancement of the society and for the use and benefit thereof."	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1861, spring		On Carlton St. east of Jarvis are: "Vacant ground to Horticultural Society's Gardens. Taylor, Gardener." Note: This is the last evidence of Taylor's tenure in Toronto. His name does not appear in the city directory for 1862-63.	<i>Brown's General Directory.</i> Toronto: May 1861. 18.
1861, 27 June		"We are glad to find that the Horticultural Society intend opening their Gardens this afternoon to the public, which were inaugurated by the Prince of Wales last season; but which have since been much improved with choice shrubs and flowers. . . ." "Toronto Horticultural Society. THE GARDENS OF THE TORONTO Horticultural Society will be open for Visitors, on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, From Three o'clock, till half-past Six P.M. Admission 10 Cents. MAUL'S BAND WILL PLAY. It is requested that the [Society] Fellows Season Ticket be presented on all occasions, by those desiring admission. By Order, J.C. Small, Secretary. Toronto, June 26, 1861." Note: According to the 1861 city directory, Adam Maul is a "music teacher" living at 76 Victoria St.	"Toronto Botanical Gardens." <i>The Leader</i> , 27 June 1861, p. 2, c. 7. "Advertisements. Toronto Horticultural Society. . . ." <i>The Leader</i> , 27 June 1861, p. 3, c. 5.
1861, 28 June		"These Gardens, at the head of Pembroke street, . . . were opened yesterday afternoon to the public, a small fee being charged for admission. . . . As an experiment it was as successful as could be expected, and we trust that will not be the last of the kind. . . . The beautiful manner in which the grounds are laid out and cared [sic] was much admired. It would be very pleasant to have the grounds lighted at night, if they could be lit up. . . ." Note: Gas lighting is not introduced to the grounds until 1879.	"The Botanical Gardens." <i>The Leader</i> , 28 June 1861, p. 2, c. 5. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]
1862		The "Botanical Garden" is shown extending from Gerrard to Carlton streets and from a projection of a line slightly east of George St. to Sherbourne St. North/south and east/west axial paths bisect the five-acre oval. The rustic pavilion is shown at the centre of the oval; the gardener's lodge, just within the oval, east of the north/south axial path. Only a few homes have yet been constructed on lots laid out south of the Gardens. George Allan's "Home Wood" estate extends north from Carlton St. west of Sherbourne St. and the house is slightly north of Wellesley St. E.	"Plan of the City of Toronto showing the Government Survey and the Registered Subdivision into Lots . . . H.J. Browne under the direction of J.O. Browne." 1862.
1862, 15 Jan.		The annual report of the Horticultural Society, under president George Allan, says, ". . . although labouring under serious financial embarrassments during the past year, the Directors . . . cannot but regard their operations . . . as highly encouraging. They have accomplished one great object in the establishment of the Society--the promotion of social enjoyment and agreeable recreation. The Exhibitions were well attended, and large numbers of persons have been induced to frequent the gardens during the summer months, thus acknowledging by their presence the claims of the Society to general support. . . . [Among the acknowledgements:] "While to Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, N.Y., [the Directors] were under obligations for a most valuable donation of trees. . . ." [Among George Allan's remarks:] "They [the Directors] trusted to make the gardens a still greater source of attraction, in fact to make them the Kensington Gardens of Toronto."	"Toronto Horticultural Society. Annual Meeting." <i>The Globe</i> , 16 Jan. 1862, p. 2, c. 4-5.

1862-63		On Carlton St. east of Jarvis are: "Toronto Horticultural Society's Gardens," with "Peck Alfred, gardener" living in the cottage.	<i>Hutchinson's Toronto Directory, 1862-83.</i> Toronto: 1862. 103, 152.
1859- 1863		"Up to 1863, the Directors had expended . . . nearly seven thousand dollars, in laying out and improving their grounds, building the Pavilion and Gardener's Lodge, and a small Forcing House, for growing bedding out plants and other plants for the decoration of the Gardens."	Thompson. <i>Toronto in the Camera.</i> 45.
1863		George Allan sells "Home Wood" to Benjamin Homer Dixon.	
1863, 14 Mar.		<i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> publishes what is apparently the earliest image of the Horticultural Gardens: an engraving of "Victoria Skating Rink, Toronto, Canada West--Presentation of Prizes" on 7 March 1863. The rink, at the SW cor. Gerrard and Sherbourne, is in the foreground, with the Gardens beyond. The rustic pavilion appears at the upper left; the lodge can be seen at the Carlton St. entrance; and there is picket fencing (almost certainly of wood) along the perimeter of the grounds. Note: According the city directory for 1862-62 the south side of Gerrard St. East, from Mutual to Sherbourne streets, still consists entirely of vacant lots.	<i>Canadian Illustrated News, Hamilton, 4 Apr. 1863, p. 243;</i> reprinted in DeVolpi. <i>Toronto: A Pictorial Record.</i> Montreal: Dev-Sco Publications, 1965, pl. 50; and TRL. Special Collections. T 11774.
1863, 25 Aug.		A "grand Musical fete in the Horticultural Gardens, rescheduled from the previous evening due to inclement weather, promises to excel the one Wednesday evening which gave much general satisfaction."	"The Musical Fete in the Horticultural Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 25 Aug. 1863, p. 2, c. 6.
1863, late [sic]		". . . the outer five acres, the use of which the [Toronto Horticultural] Society had been allowed by Mr. Allan to enjoy, at a merely nominal rental, up to the end of 1863, were at the close of that year acquired by purchase by the City and handed over to the Society, upon condition that they should throw open the whole of their grounds to the public, without charge."	Thompson. <i>Toronto in the Camera.</i> 45.
1864-65		On Carlton St. east of Jarvis are: "Vacant lots. Toronto Horticultural Society's Gardens, Thomas Tillman, gardener." [Home the same.]	Toronto City Directory for 1864-65.
1864-1866		St. Peters Anglican Church at 188 Carlton St. (SE corner of Carlton and Sherbourne), designed by Langley & Gundry in 1864, is completed.	TRL. Henry Langley Collection. Drawings. Nos. 111-117; and TRL. ARCHINDONT.
1864, 13 Oct.		The Walks and Gardens Committee accepts the Horticultural Society's gift of the inner five acres and approves the purchase of Allan's outer five acres for \$11,500 as a public walk or park. It then offers the Society a 99-year lease to the expanded Gardens and an operating subsidy of \$300 per annum, as well as the right to ten exhibition days a year, during which it can charge admissions. Note: The date of the deed between the Hon. George W. Allan and the City, concerning the outer five acres, is 13 Oct. 1864.	Dendy. <i>Lost Toronto.</i> 153; summarizing City of Toronto. "Minutes of the Walks and Gardens Committee, 13 Oct. 1864, Item 65.
1864, 25 Nov.		The lands surrounding the original oval and also containing five acres are granted by the Hon. George W. Allan, by a deed dated the 25 th of November 1864, to the City of Toronto. "This deed is in consideration of \$11,500 taken from walks and gardens Funds. . . . A right-of-way is reserved through this property from Carleton Street and Gerrard street to the oval five acres so long as the latter are used by the society for gardens and pleasure grounds. . . ." This land is conveyed "in trust for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto as and for a public walk or park with the right nevertheless to the City to lease the land for such purposes or to sell and absolutely dispose of the same free of such trust provided all moneys received from such leasing or sale are used in the purchase, planting, ornamenting and care of other land or lands to be held by the City on the same trusts."	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861. CTA. Series 487. File 651. 143357-3. Letters, W.G. Angus to C.E. Chambers, Mar. 30, 1946.

Re 1865, 2 Aug.		The "adherents and Sabbath School scholars of Cooke's Church" go to "the Horticultural Grounds" for their annual picnic, "but on going to the gate they were denied admittance on the ground that they had no right on the premises. The citizens have hitherto been led to believe that they had the right of admission to these grounds all the year round, except during the period of ten days which is reserved by the Horticultural Association. . . ." Note: Cooke's Church (Presbyterian) is at this time on Queen St. near Church St.	"Who Has the Right to the Horticultural Grounds?" (Letter to the Editor, from "A Picnicer.") <i>The Globe</i> , 3 Aug. 1865, p. 2, c. 6.
1866, 10 July		"Advertisement. Promenade Concert AT THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS! . . . Tickets 10 Cents each. Gates open at 7 o'clock--Concert from 8 to 10. No seat to be considered engaged unless actually occupied . . ." "At the request of the citizens and the kindness of Col. Lowry and officers of the 47 th Regiment, the band will play in the Gardens this evening--for the last time. . . . A number of parties have been caught in the act lately of picking the flowers . . . The visitors should understand that the Gardens are for the use of the public, and it is the duty of all to see that the flowers and shrubs are not destroyed."	"Advertisement." <i>The Globe</i> , 10 July 1866, p. 3, c. 1; "Horticultural Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 10 July 1866, p. 2, c. 6.
1866, 1 Aug.		An article describes the good health and beauty of the maple planted in 1860 by the Prince of Wales. An accompanying engraving by Henri Perré-- the second-earliest image of the Gardens known to exist--shows the pavilion ("an oblong building about 100 feet long by 60 wide, built entirely of cedar") surrounded by numerous trees including the subject maple.	"Grounds of the Horticultural Society, Toronto: The Prince of Wales Maple." <i>The Canada Farmer</i> 3 (1 Aug. 1866): 237.
1867, 7 Feb.		In remarks preceding his president's report to the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society, George Allan cites reasons for the heavy debt incurred by the Society but adds, "But the society did not wish the gardens to degenerate into a mere place of amusement. Their object was something more than that. It was hoped that their grounds would become a miniature Canadian Kew, where rare and curious plants, flowers and shrubs should be kept, and where visitors could obtain both instructions and entertainment. . . . It would be a very great boon to the citizens to have such a place of resort. . . ."	"Toronto Horticultural Society." <i>The Globe</i> 8 Feb. 1867, p. 2, c. 6-7.
1867, 1 Aug.		"This evening (Thursday). A very choice programme will be played by the band of the 17 th Regiment in the Horticultural Gardens, including several vocal pieces, and a solo by Mr. Holt, the band master."	"City News. Promenade Concert." <i>The Globe</i> , 1 Aug. 1867, p. 2[?], c. 7.
1868		Octavius Thomson publishes his <i>Toronto in the Camera: A series of photographs of the principal buildings in the city of Toronto</i> (Toronto: O. Thompson, 1868). The plate that illustrates page 45 (of 48), probably taken in 1868, is one of the earliest photos of the Gardens. It shows a gardener mowing grass in front of the rustic pavilion and is the third-earliest image of the Gardens known to exist. The accompanying text outlines the recent history of the Gardens and mentions that the maple planted at the opening ceremony, "which has now become a flourishing tree, stands directly in front of the Pavilion, and may be seen on the left in our illustration."	Thompson. <i>Toronto in the Camera</i> . 45; and TRL. Special Collections. T 11684.
1868		"The Gardens are now . . . open during the summer months, to all who may desire to visit them, from six in the morning until eight o'clock at night--after which hour the Directors have the right . . . to charge an admission fee to those attending the weekly promenade concerts, or other performances given for the benefit of the Society."	Thompson. <i>Toronto in the Camera</i> . 45.
1869		Prince Arthur (b. 1850; m. 1879; later Duke of Connaught) is the second member of the Royal Family to visit the Gardens. Like his older brother Edward in 1860, Arthur plants a Canadian maple near the rustic pavilion.	"WELCOME! Arrival of the Governor-General and Princess Louise. . . . At the Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 6 Sept. 1879, p. 2, c. 2-3 [referring to the 1860 and 1869 royal visits of Edward and Arthur, respectively].
1870s		Another early photo of the rustic pavilion has women seated on the lawn; flower beds near the paths; and fencing near the pavilion	TRL. Special Collections. T 11686.

1871		The "Toronto Collegiate Institute" opens on that portion of the land west of the Gardens known municipally as 361 Jarvis Street. Note: The forerunner of the present-day Jarvis Collegiate Institute at 495 Jarvis (constructed in 1922-24) it was renamed Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute in 1890. It later became Jarvis Juvenile Vocational School.	http://schools.tdsb.on.ca/jarvisci/photos/photolist.htm ; and Thompson. <i>Jarvis Street</i> . 137.
1871-1873		To promote general interest in music the Toronto Philharmonic Society presents public concerts in the Gardens.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 62.
1872, 29 May		Henry Langley, Architect, draws up "Proposed Additions to St. Peters Church, Carlton St."	TRL. Henry Langley Collection. Drawings. Nos 118-121.
1872		The first Sherbourne Wesleyan Methodist Church is constructed.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 70.
1874		All Saints Anglican Church, 223 Sherbourne St., designed by Richard C. Windeyer, is completed.	TRL. ARCHINDONT.
1874		The Grand Opera House on Adelaide St. and the Royal Opera House on King St. are constructed.	Dendy. <i>Lost Toronto</i> . 154.
Re 1874		"The principal civic work of the year was the new Waterworks system.." Note: Toronto has an earlier, privately owned water distribution system whose water mains pass the Gardens on both Carlton and Gerrard streets by early 1860 or before, but it is considered "wholly unsatisfactory." The new municipal system, which draws water from the Bay and pumps it to the reservoir on Rose Hill east of Yonge St., increases pressure and enables construction of fountains such as the one erected in the Gardens in 1879.	Toronto City Directory. 1875. 23. Gentilcore, R.Louis, and C.Grant Head. <i>Ontario's History in Maps</i> . Toronto: U-T Press, 1984. 266.
1874-75		Jarvis Street Baptist Church, a "theatre church" designed by Langley, Langley & Burke, is constructed at 130 Gerrard St. E. (NE cor. of Gerrard and Jarvis).	Carr, Angela. "Fields and Theatre Churches: The Non-Traditional Space of Evangelism." <i>AI</i> 3, 3(1999): 70-71.
1875		The Halifax Public Gardens, part of which had been established by the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society, are opened to the public through City auspices and under the supervision of Richard Power.	Wilson. "The Public Gardens of Halifax, Nova Scotia." 179-192.
1875		Robert McCallum, described simply as a "draftsman," first appears in a Toronto city directory. Note: According to his obituaries, McCallum's education is from the Old Grammar School and the old Upper Canada College	Hill, Robert G. "File: McCallum, Robert (1851-1916)." [Courtesy of Robert G. Hill, editor. "The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950" (in preparation).]
1876		Robert McCallum is now described in the city directory as "draughtsman. public works department."	
By 1876		New water mains, submains, and distribution lines surround the Gardens on Jarvis, Carlton, Sherbourne, and Gerrard streets. In addition to an older fire hydrant at the southwest corner of Jarvis and Carlton, nine new ones have been installed around the block containing the Gardens.	<i>Plan of the City of Toronto, Shewing the General System of the New Water Works and Position of All the New Pipes Laid</i> . Toronto: Copp Clark & Co., 1876; reprod. in Gentilcore and Head. <i>Ontario's History in Maps</i> . 266.

1876, 19 Dec.		<p>The first pavilion is by now a "rather shabby though picturesque structure." The directors of the Horticultural Society have had "a number of plans for . . . a [new] building sent out from England, but none of them were considered suitable. The work of preparing a design was then intrusted to Messrs. Langley, Langley, & Burke . . . who have just completed a set of plans (in which are worked out a number of suggestions of Mr. Henry Pellatt) . . . These represent a building . . . not much unlike, in general appearance, the Horticultural Hall on the Centennial Exhibition grounds, though . . . very much smaller. It is proposed that it shall occupy the whole area of the raised piece of ground on which the present pavilion stands. . . ."</p> <p>Note: The above-mentioned Horticultural Hall, constructed for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, was 383' long, 193 feet wide, and 69 feet high, and bore little resemblance to what Langley, Langley & Burke ultimately designed for the Gardens in Toronto. The Campbell Printing Press Company Building at the same Exhibition was wood and glass and much more like the second Pavilion.</p>	"The Horticultural Gardens. New Pavilion." <i>The Daily Mail</i> , Toronto, 19 Dec. 1876, p. 4, c. 3. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]
1877, 28 March		D[avid].B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, prepares two drawings for "Proposed Concert Hall and Winter Garden" at the Horticultural Gardens.	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-133-0-1. K-58. Drawings 8 & 9.
1877, 11 Oct.		D. B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, prepares three drawings for "Proposed Skating rink & Concert Hall" at the Horticultural Gardens.	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-133-0-1. K-58. Drawings 4, 5, & 6.
1877 & 1878		<p>Two pencil drawings show, respectively, "Lodge at Horticultural Gardens Drawn by Emily Orr aged 11 years 1877" and "West Side of Lodge at Hort. Gardens drawn by Emily Orr aged 11 1878."</p> <p>Note: The city directories for 1877 and 1878 list Alonzo Watkins as "caretaker" and "gardener," respectively, residing on the south side of Carlton St. at the Horticultural Gardens. Watkins continues in this position at least to 1887, during which year he is joined by "A. Watkins, Jr." and "W. Watkins," both described as "Asst. Gardener."</p>	TRL, Special Collections, T 11695 and T 11696.
1878		<p>Toronto's second Crystal Palace, incorporating and elaborating on components of the first, is constructed at Exhibition Park.</p> <p>Note: This structure, destroyed by fire in 1906, is then replaced by G.W. Gouinlock's 1907-08 Horticultural Building.</p>	
1878		<p>The old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (now St. Andrew's Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church), 383 Jarvis St. (SE corner of Jarvis and Carlton), designed by Langley Langley & Burke, is completed.</p> <p>Note: The Sunday School addition, by the same architects, is completed in 1882.</p>	McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . 164.
By 1878, 8 Oct.		<p>A new pavilion "according to plans prepared by Langley, Langley, & Burke" is "to be erected forthwith" in the Gardens. "Tenders have been solicited for the purchase and removal of the old pavilion."</p> <p>Although specifications "are not yet completed" it is known that the building, "on the west side of the ground," will face eastward." Conservatories to the north and south, to be added when funds become available, "will greatly enhance the look of the main building. The intention is to have a covered way leading from the east vestibule to Gerrard-street, as a protection in case of stormy weather. . . ."</p> <p>Other improvements will be carried out in the Gardens. The lodge will be removed from its present position [at the Carlton St. gate] to the southwest corner, and the site whereon it presently stands will be laid out in flower plots. On the site of the present building will be erected a handsome fountain."</p> <p>Note: Neither the north conservatory nor the "covered way" were ever built.</p>	"City News. A New Concert Hall and Winter Garden." <i>The Globe</i> , 8. Oct. 1878. p. 4, c. 3.

1878, Oct.		La société anonyme des hauts fourneaux & fonderies du val d'Osne has a major display of its fountains at the Paris Exhibition. Judging them for their appropriateness for "Parliament Square" in Ottawa, Thomas C. Keefer reports to Public Works Canada: " . . . I think that those Fountains where the effect is produced by the lively figure formed by the water itself instead of by a fixed line of metal are the most pleasing in effect. Besides the traditional fountain of stems and basins would . . . force the passers by off the grand and into the grass. . ."	NAC. RG 11. B 1(a). Vol. 538. Subject 55. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]
1878, summer-fall		William Hay's rustic pavilion has "become greatly dilapidated." During the summer the directors of the Horticultural Society have found it "necessary to shore it up" and, at the close of the season, "to take it down altogether."	"The Horticultural Society's Gardens and Pavilion, Toronto." <i>The Globe and Canada Farmer</i> , 6 June 1879, p. 1
1879		Electrical lighting is introduced on Toronto streets.	
1879, 8 Jan.		A new lease between the City and the Horticultural Society is negotiated for a term of 99 years.	CTA (CTA). General Information Files. "Parks-Allan Gardens."
1879, 14 Jan.		The Horticultural Society takes out a mortgage for \$20,000 for the purpose of building a new pavilion in the Gardens.	Kent, Clement, compiler. "The Toronto Horticultural Society, 1834-1994." Toronto: 1994.
Re 1879, June		" . . . Measuring 75 feet by 129, and entered from the east, it [the new pavilion] included a permanent stage and two green rooms along the west wide. There was seating on the main floor and in the two galleries above: the first ran around the north, east, and south sides of the hall; the second was only on the east side. There were also exterior promenade galleries around both these levels, from which doors opened to the interior galleries. The interior could seat 2,100, but the number could be stretched to 3,000 if all the interior and exterior galleries were used. . . ."	Dendy. <i>Lost Toronto</i> . 154; summarizing "The Horticultural Society's Gardens and Pavilion, Toronto." <i>The Globe and Canada Farmer</i> , 6 June 1879. p. 1.
Re 1879, June		" . . . The handsome fountain, 25 feet in height . . . has been erected on the site of the old pavilion, in the centre of the grounds. It is placed on a stone basin 45 feet in diameter. This basin, as well as the pavilion, has been constructed from the designs of Messrs. Langley, Langley, & Burke, Architects, Toronto." Note: The metal components of the fountain were apparently iron, and were likely ordered from a manufacturer. Nearby foundries included the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Co. in Toronto (established by the 1850s) and the Olmsted Iron Works in Hamilton (established in 1875).	"The Horticultural Society's Gardens and Pavilion, Toronto." <i>The Globe and Canada Farmer</i> , 6 June 1879. p. 1.
Betw. 1879 & 1889		Two winter photos (taken from a crested rooftop on Carlton St., and one apparently an enlargement of the other) provide an excellent overview of the west third of the Gardens. They show the 1878 pavilion and the wood-picket boundary fence (replaced by cast iron in 1889); a gate opening on a minor path (albeit one with a handrail) leading towards the east half of the pavilion, and a cast-iron drinking trough outside the gate. They also show lantern-shaped luminaires on light standards both inside and outside the fence. They show seven or more pyramidal conifers--some of which are recently planted. They show Jarvis Collegiate Institute and Jarvis Street Baptist Church. Note: The path leading from Carlton to the east half of the pavilion can also be seen on Goad's Insurance plan, March 1882, plate 84.	Parry Sound, ON, Public Library. John B. Miller Collection, # 76 & 77. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]
1879, 24 May		On the Queen's Birthday, the Gardens and its new pavilion and 25-foot fountain (on the site of the earlier pavilion)--both designed by Langley, Langley & Burke--are opened for the season. There is a "Promenade Concert" by the band of the 10 th Royals and "a Brilliant Display of Fireworks by Prof. Hand." The public is allowed into the galleries of the pavilion. According to <i>The Globe</i> , " . . . The scene was grand at nine o'clock, at which time the new fountain was allowed to play, and the pavilion and grounds were brilliantly lighted up by the aid of lime lights, Bengal lights, and Chinese lanterns. . . ."	"Advertisement. Horticultural Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 23 May 1979, p. 2, c. 7; "The Queen's Birthday. The Celebration in Toronto. . . . The Horticultural Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 26 May 1879, p. _, c. 3-4; "The Horticultural Society's Gardens and Pavilion, Toronto." <i>The Globe and Canada Farmer</i> 6 June 1879, p. 1.

1879, 3, 4, & 5 June		A series of three special concerts is held at the Gardens "on the occasion of the opening of the new pavilion." On the 3rd is a performance by the Toronto Philharmonic Society, assisted by the Beethoven Quartette of Buffalo, NY; on the 4 th , a performance of Elijah; and on the 5 th , another performance by the Beethoven Quartette, assisted by soloists of the Toronto Philharmonic Society.	"Advertisement. Horticultural Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 29 May 1879, p. 2, c. 8; "Horticultural Gardens. Opening of the New Pavilion." <i>The Globe</i> , 4 June 1879, p. 4, c. 3; "Elijah." <i>The Globe</i> , 5 June 1879, p. 4, c. 4; and "Allan [sic] Gardens. The Third Concert Last Night." <i>The Globe</i> , 6 June 1879, p. 4, c. 7.
1879, 6 June		"The new pavilion building . . . is constructed of wood, iron, and glass, in a most substantial manner, on a massive stone foundation, and is 75 feet wide by 129 feet in length. . . Access is given by means of six ample doorways to the auditorium, a spacious apartment the full width of the building, and 90 feet long from east to west. At the western end is situated the stage, 45 feet in width and 27 feet in depth, giving accommodation for a chorus and orchestra of two hundred performers." Note: Because drawings and specifications for the pavilion have apparently not survived, contemporary descriptions provide what is known about the structure. Although the <i>Globe</i> story above describes it as "wood, iron, and glass" another, following the 1902 fire, says: "As all Torontonians know, the building was constructed wholly of wood and glass . . ." The latter is consistent with the description of a somewhat similar structure, the Campbell Printing Press Building, at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia: "It was built of wood; was two stories in height; was one-hundred and eighty-four by eighty-eight feet in size, and was handsomely decorated. . . ."	"The Horticultural Society's Gardens and Pavilion, Toronto." <i>The Globe and Canada Farmer</i> , 6 June 1879, p. 1; and "The Pavilion in Ashes." <i>The Globe</i> , 7 June 1902, p. 25, c. 1-2. McCabe, James D. <i>The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition</i> . (1876; and Philadelphia: National Publishing Company, 1975 reprint). 236-237.
1879, 26 July		<i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> publishes a highly detailed view of the new pavilion and fountain plus a gas light standard, paths lined with plants, loose chairs, slatted benches and, beyond, the steeple of Jarvis Street Baptist Church.	"View of the New Horticultural Exhibition Building." <i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> , 26 July 1879.
Re 1879, 5 Sept.		"The Horticultural Gardens wore their most charming aspect. The flower-beds looked fresh and blooming, and the rich . . . green of the grass showed the benefit it has derived from the recent showers. . . . from the fountain to the main entrance to the pavilion a carpet was extended along the gravel walk. Frames were erected about the flower beds to protect them from the encroachments of the crowd. . . . "The Princess Plants a Tree. . . . Mr. Allan . . . conducted Their Excellencies to a short distance south-east of the pavilion where the tree--a Scottish pine--stood awaiting. . . ." Note: The Princess Louise (b. 1848) married the Marquis of Lorne in 1871. He served as Governor General from 25 Nov. 1878 to 23 Oct. 1883. The <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> she planted in the Gardens became known as "the Princess Louise's Tree."]	"WELCOME! Arrival of the Governor-General and Princess Louise. . . . At the Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 6 Sept. 1879, p. 2, c. 2-3.
1880		The City reduces its grant to the Toronto Horticultural Society from \$2000 to \$1500.	"Toronto Horticultural Society. Annual Meeting . . . An Encouraging Report from the President." <i>The Globe</i> , 31 Mar. 1881, p. 6, c. 2-4.
1880, 9 Jan.		The Horticultural Society takes out a second mortgage for \$7,000.	Kent, Clement, compiler. "The Toronto Horticultural Society, 1834-1994." Toronto: 1994.
1880, 16-17 June		The Electoral Division Society holds its exhibition in the pavilion. There is "an exceedingly creditable display of fruits and flowers, including many beautiful exotics from Government House and the Hon. [D.] L. Macpherson's, as well as the plants from St. Catharines purchased by the Society." These last specimens, exhibited by Mr. N.J. McCalla of St. Catharines, include "beautiful specimens of palms, padanas, crotons, dracaenas, etc."	"Toronto Horticultural Society. Annual Meeting . . . An Encouraging Report from the President." <i>The Globe</i> , 31 Mar. 1881, p. 6, c. 2-4.

1880		<p>The Horticultural Society erects a 48' x 58' conservatory on the south side of the pavilion. This, it hopes, will "provide a new and most important source of interest and instruction to all visitors . . . at a period of the year when the warmth and perfume and gay blossoms within 'our winter garden' will be doubly enhanced by the cold, and bare, and cheerless aspect of the wintry landscape without."</p> <p>Unfortunately, due to construction delays, the conservatory is not ready by November when cold weather sets in; and low temperatures have a deleterious effect on the plants purchased from Mr. McCalla. Even when they are finally moved into the heated conservatory, "the deleterious effects of the fresh paint" destroy "much of their beauty."</p> <p>It is hoped that additional plants can be obtained through the influence of the Governor General (the Marquis of Lorne), who has requested "a grant of plants from the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew."</p>	"Toronto Horticultural Society. Annual Meeting . . . An Encouraging Report from the President." <i>The Globe</i> , 31 Mar. 1881, p. 6, c. 2-4.
1880		James Esson of Perth, Ontario, takes stereographs of the "Horticultural Gardens," copyright 1880, that are among the earliest photographic views of the new pavilion.	
Ca 1880?		A stereopticon view entitled "497 Fountain and Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens," possibly by James Esson, provides a close-up view of fountain in action. Two men, one of them a gardener, stand beyond and to the right.	TRL, Special Collections, T 11691; also AO Acc 2728, ST 108.
1880s		Several views of the fountain and new pavilion show an <i>Agave americana</i> in a simple wooden container placed on the ground near the fountain.	TRL, Special Collections. T 11690, T 30142, & T 31042; also NAC. #PA-032195.
1881-1902		<p>For the first time, the city directory describes Robert McCallum as an "engineer" in the [Ontario] Department of Public Works.</p> <p>Note: According to Robert Hill, McCallum holds the post of Provincial Engineer for Ontario from 1881 to 1902.</p>	Hill, Robert G. "File: McCallum, Robert (1851-1916)." [Courtesy of Robert G. Hill, editor. "The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950" (in preparation).]
1881		The City reinstates its grant of \$2000 to the Horticultural Society but does not make good on the \$500 it withheld the previous year.	CTA, General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
1881, 25 Mar.?		According to a newspaper article entitled "Help, or No Flowers. The Position in Which the Horticultural Society is Placed," ". . . the well-kept Horticultural Gardens are one of the principal sights of the city . . . When Toronto is visited by deputations, civic or otherwise, almost the first place shown them, with no small degree of pride, is the gardens. Time and again they have called forth the praise of distinguished visitors . . ."	CTA, General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens." Article in unidentified Montreal newspaper.
1881, 28 Mar., n.d., & 17 May		<p>D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, prepares three drawings for a "Proposed new Lodge for Horticultural Gardens."</p> <p>Note: Unlike the first, of rough cast frame construction, this one is to be of brick. It is apparently never built, however, because by 1889 "the Gardener's residence" at the Gardens is in need of more than \$600 worth of repairs or, at the very least, of being "put in a sanitary condition." (See 1889, 15 July.)</p>	AO, Horwood Collection. C 11-180-0-1. K-58. Drawings 1, 2, & 3.
1881, 31 March		<i>The Globe</i> observes: "As the city extends northward and eastward the Horticultural Gardens begin to be brought nearer the centre . . . and the numbers of people visiting them, particularly on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, is increasing every year."	"Toronto Horticultural Society. Annual Meeting . . . An Encouraging Report from the President." <i>The Globe</i> , 31 Mar. 1881, p. 6, c. 2-4.
1881, 23 July		D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, prepares a contract drawing on linen for "New Lodge for the Horticultural Gardens." The front gable has a finial in the form of a daisy. The signature of "William Tatz" [contractor?] appears in the upper right-hand corner.	AO, Horwood Collection. C 11-180-0-1. K-58. Drawing 12.

1882, 24 May		Oscar Wilde arrives in Toronto. The Gardens open for the season with music by the band of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, a magic show, and Wilde on hand to witness some of these festivities. He does not attend the Grand Display of Fireworks by pyrotechnician Professor Hand" in the evening.	O'Brien, Kevin. <i>Oscar Wilde in Canada: An Apostle for the Arts</i> . Toronto: Personal Library, 1982. 97; and "Advertisements. Horticultural Gardens. Grand Opening Night." <i>The Globe</i> , 26 May 1882, as quoted in Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 67.
1882, 27 May		Oscar Wilde's second lecture in Toronto, on "The House Beautiful," is at 2:30 p.m. from the stage of the pavilion in the Gardens. General admission is 25 cents; reserved seats are 50 cents. A large audience of women is present, but flowers at the front of the stage obscure their view of his velvet breeches.	O'Brien. 20, 109; and "Advertisements. Horticultural Gardens. . . Oscar Wilde." <i>The Globe</i> , 26 May 1882, as quoted in Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 67.
Re 1882, 1 July		An engraving of the Gardens on the Civic Holiday shows fireworks illuminating the scene.	Grant, George Monro, ed. <i>Picturesque Canada: The country as it was and is</i> . Vol. 1. Toronto: Belden Bros, 1882.
1882		The Sunday School addition to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (now St. Andrew's Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church), 383 Jarvis St. (SE corner of Jarvis and Carlton), designed by Langley Langley & Burke, is completed. Note: The church sanctuary dates from 1878.	McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . 164.
1884		<i>Toronto Past and Present</i> includes a long critique of the Gardens: "These gardens are very carefully kept and are well-furnished with the best of hothouse flowers, which are planted out in the grounds every spring. The lawn is looked after with most commendable diligence and is as green and velvety as any nobleman's grounds, although the public are not excluded from the pleasure of walking over it. More pains might be taken to secure a greater variety of tree growth and that a contrast of dark and light green foliage which is so effective. And here again the proprietors of these gardens might with advantage study the subject of forest conservation. " . . . Will the hard hearts of the proprietors never remove the barbed wire fence they have put around it [the fountain] in order to keep children from paddling in the shallow water. . . . This cruel wire circlet savours the Inquisition. "For one thing the proprietors of these gardens deserve credit. They freely open their grounds to the public on Sundays as well as week days. . . ." Note: The "cruel wire circlet" mentioned above is actually an encircling fence of iron rods or pipes, as be seen in photos of the fountain from circa 1885 through 1900.	Mulvaney, C. Pelham. <i>Toronto Past and Present</i> . 1884, as quoted in Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 66.
1884, 15 Feb.		The University of Toronto holds its Annual Banquet in the pavilion in the Gardens.	TRL. Special Collections. Broad­sides. 1884.
1884, 30 June-4 July		Both the City and the Toronto Horticultural Society celebrate their "Semi-Centennial Anniversary." Events in the pavilion at the Gardens include a fancy-dress ball on the evening of the 1 st , a performance of Haydn's Creation by the Toronto Choral Society on the 2 nd , a United Empire Loyalists celebration on the 3 rd .	TRL. Special Collections. Broad­sides. 1884; and Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 68-69.
1884		A photo by Fraser & Sons shows a light standard surrounded by plantings in the foreground, with the second pavilion and the fountain beyond. Note: The gas lights will be replaced by electric ones in 1889.	TRL. Special Collections. T 11688.
1884		Another photo by Fraser & Sons shows a good close-up of the fountain in action, with the second pavilion beyond and to the right. Potted plants decorate the rim of the fountain and a gas light standard can be seen at the left.	TRL. Special Collections. T 11689.
1884, 18 Dec.		A "Banquet in honor of The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B." takes place in the pavilion in the Gardens.	TRL. Special Collections. Broad­sides. 1884.
1884-ca 1896		A pipe-and-rod is in place to keep people off the fountain and out of the water in its basin.	

Ca 1885?		Two photos by Frank W. Micklethwaite (John Micklethwaite Collection) show the 1879 pavilion and fountain from the north and south and are identified as "Allan Gardens. Micklethwaite Photo, Toronto, 177" and " . . . 178," respectively.	NAC. RD-000605 & NAC. RD-000607.
Ca 1885?		Special committees of the Horticultural Society and City Council confer "with a view of building a grand music hall in place of the [rustic] pavilion in the Gardens. They engage M. [Matthew] Sheard, Architect, to travel to the United States, inspect music halls there, and then "prepare the necessary plans."	CTA. City Council Minutes. Appendix. Report No. 7 of the Committee on Parks & Gardens. #717, 718, & 719.
1886, 13 June		D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, prepares a drawing entitled "No. 2 Horticultural Gardens. Plan of Propagating Houses, &c." There are three pitch-roof units, joined lengthwise to create a "Stove House," and side-by-side "Propagating Houses." At the end is a lean-to "Potting Shed."	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-429-0-1. K-58. Drawing 11.
1886		During rebuilding of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Wesleyan services are held on the pavilion in the Gardens.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 70.
1886, 28 Feb.-1887, 1 Mar.		Toronto Horticultural Society's receipts for the year, from "Entertainments at Horticultural Gardens" (concerts, balls, fireworks, lectures, and meetings), with rentals starting at \$60, total \$7222.50. Disbursements include \$550.00 to A. Watkins, Head Gardener, and \$384.00 to A. Watkins Jr., Asst. Gardener. Sundry accounts (for seeds, plants, pots, etc.) total \$118.10.	AO. Pamphlet 1887, no. 35. "Toronto Horticultural Society. Statement of Receipts from entertainments for the year ending 1 st March 1887."
1886-87		Sherbourne St. Methodist Church (now St. Luke's United Church), 353 Sherbourne, designed by Langley & Burke, is completed.	TRL. ARCHINDONT.
1887, 24 Feb.		The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers is formed. To be admitted to membership engineers have to be at least 30 years of age with a minimum of ten years of combined work and educational experience, plus at least five years of "responsible charge of work." Note: Although it is not yet known whether Robert McCallum became a member, he might have been eligible. Toronto city directories first list him as a "draftsman" (in 1875) and next as an "engineer" (in 1881).	Ball, Norman R. <i>"Mind, Heart, and Vision": Professional Engineering in Canada 1887 to 1987</i> . Ottawa: National Museum of Science and Technology, 1987. 21.
1887, Mar. 1?-1887, 31 Dec.		Toronto Horticultural Society's disbursements include \$450.00 to A. Watkins, Head Gardener, and \$224.00 to W. Watkins, Asst. Gardener. Sundry accounts (for seeds and pots, etc.) total \$99.51.	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
Ca 1887		A lithograph [?]showing the Gardens conservatory, pavilion, and fountain, with the two spires of the old St. Patrick's Church beyond, appears in "Bryce's Souvenir Guide to Toronto."	NAC. PA-028765.
1888, 13 Jan.		When the Horticultural Society's \$35,000 mortgage on its 10.1 acre-property comes due it is forced to sell its interest in the Gardens and surrounding lands to the City, with the consent of George Allan. The City assumes all outstanding debts: a total of \$48,641. Note: For this and many years thereafter, the City appropriates an annual sum of \$9,000 for maintenance and "improvement" of the Gardens.	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
1888, 26 Mar.		Council adopts Report No. 8 of the Sub-Committee on the Proposed Transfer for Horticultural Gardens to the Corporation, dated March 22, 1888, and including a history of the property.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1888, 28 Apr.		By a trust deed dated Apr. 28, 1888, the Toronto Horticultural Society transfers its central five acres of the Gardens to the City of Toronto upon the same trust by which this land was originally conveyed to the society by G.W. Allan.	CTA. Series 487. File 651. 143357-3. Letter, W.G. Angus, City Solicitor, to C.E. Chambers, Parks Commissioner, Mar. 30, 1946.
Ca 1888?		A John Valentine postcard (100541 J.V.) shows the Gardens with boundary fence posts but no fencing.	TRL. Special Collections. T 34928.

1889		The Toronto city directory lists the following ten parks: Bellwoods Park --w s Bellwoods av, n of Trinity College. High Park--Extreme west city limits. Horticultural Gardens--w s Sherbourne, Carleton and Gerrard. Island Park--Island opposite city. Ketchum Park-- St. Paul's Ward, bet Davenport and Scollard. Kew Gardens--J Williams, propr, s s Queen east city limits. Lorne Park--w of Humber river. Queen's Park--Intersection of College . . . Riverside Park--s e cor of Sumach and Winchester. Victoria Park--East City Limits.	
1889		An addition to Jarvis Collegiate Institute is constructed.	http://schools.tdsb.on.ca/jarvisci/photos/photlist.htm .
1889		The City charges \$30 per evening for rental of the pavilion for concerts, etc. In the case of charitable events, however, it sometimes subsequently agrees to rebate this amount.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix. See, for example, #810.
1889, Jan.		St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church holds a concert in the pavilion "on behalf of the Church's funds."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #648.
1889, 5 Mar.		"A number of prominent citizens" is granted free use of the pavilion "for the purpose of holding a public meeting therein."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #206.
1889, 21 Mar.		The Committee of Parks and Gardens requests authority "to advertise for tenders for the erection of an iron fence around the Horticultural Gardens; estimated cost, \$7,000. . . . in view of the manner in which the said gardens are being used. The borders, sodding, and gardens generally have been very much abused by parties trodding across this way and that way, and even horses and wagons [sic] have been known to drive across it as a short cut. Your Committee believes that unless a fence is erected the gardens which have been so beautiful in the past, will be almost an eyesore, and it is further thought that if a fence is to be constructed, a first-class one, . . . such as will help beautiful the grounds should be placed there." Note: The above implies that the wood-picket fence has either been removed or has become so dilapidated that it no longer creates a barrier.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #504.
1889, 24 Apr.		After receiving tenders for the fence, the Committee on Parks and Gardens "strongly" recommends that sample No. 55, submitted by H. Collins & Co., at \$2.90 per foot, with 2 large entrance gates at \$250 each, be accepted. . . . No. 55 is a strong, heavy iron fence about 5 feet high with posts at seven feet apart, which posts will be set on blocks of stone located 3 1/2 feet in the ground . . . ; the small gates will be charged for at the same rate per foot as the fence and any number can be had, and the whole is to be painted any color desirable . . ." Note: The 1889 city directory lists no "H. Collins & Co." under "Iron Founders" or "Machinists." The only similar name is "Collins Harry A, Stoves and House Furnishings, 90 Yonge, h same": not a very likely provider of iron fencing.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #645--646.
1889, 29 Apr.		A communication is read "From J. Herbert Mason, Esq., protesting against the erection of a fence around the Horticultural Gardens." Note: According to the city directory, J. Herbert Mason was managing director of Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co. and lived at 415 Sherbourne St. (east side, north of Carlton St.).	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #528.
1889		M. [Matthew] Sheard, Architect, asks City Council to reimburse him for his time and travel expenses "some four or five years ago" re a proposed music hall for the Gardens. " . . . Last year, when the Horticultural Gardens was handed over to the City, Mr. Sheard's account was included in the liabilities of the Society . . . which the City agreed to settle." Sheard is to be paid \$660.00.	CTA. City Council Minutes. Appendix. Report No. 7 of the Committee on Parks & Gardens. #717, 718, & 719.

1889, 22 May		<p>The Committee on Parks and Gardens recommends "that the Horticultural Gardens be lighted during the summer by electric light, provided the cost of each light does not exceed the price to be paid for lights under control of the Fire and Gas Committee in connection with the contract let this year."</p> <p>Note: The conversion from gas to electrical arc lights does indeed take place in 1889. The new electrical fixtures, visible in several photos, have tall standards and metal arcs supporting globe-shaped luminaires.</p>	<p>CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #813.</p> <p>TRL. Special Collections. T 30141 & T 34929; and NAC. #RD-000027.</p>
1889, 27 May		<p>The Committee on Parks and Gardens reports "that many complaints have been made regarding band playing and preaching in the Horticultural Gardens on Sundays.</p> <p>When the gardens were given to the City by the Hon. G.W. Allan, it was distinctly understood that they were to be used for botanical purposes . . . it is strongly recommended that hereafter all band playing and preaching be strictly prohibited on Sundays, and that the Chief of Police be asked to see that this rule is enforced."</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #832.
1889, 11 June		<p>The Canadian Order of Oddfellows uses the pavilion for "entertaining the Grand Lodge of the said order, which will be in session here."</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #807
1889, 24 June		<p>A communication is read " . . . praying that a walk be made across the Horticultural Gardens, from the north-east corner to the south-west corner, for the convenience of the citizens in the neighborhood."</p> <p>Note: Such a walk is never made.</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #823.
1889, 15 July		<p>Although "the Gardener's residence" at the Gardens is in need of "certain alterations," tenders received all exceed the \$600 allowed so the "Building [is] to be put in a sanitary condition" for \$600.</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, nos. 1174, 1244, & 1347.
1889, 19 July		<p>Ald. Hill gives notice that he will move that the Parks Superintendent report "to the next meeting of the Committee on Parks and Gardens upon the advisability of making an entrance to the Horticultural Gardens through Jarvis Street, and the probably cost of the work."</p> <p>Note: Such an entrance is not made until after 1957, when the City begins to acquire parcels of land along Jarvis St. for park purposes.</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #922.
1889, summer		<p>The Heintzman & Co. band gives a concert in the pavilion in aid of the Protestant Orphan's Home.</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #911.
1889, summer		<p>The City erects an iron fence around the grounds. There are still two main entrance gates: one at Carlton St. and one at Gerrard St. E.</p> <p>Note: Two photos by Frank Micklethwaite (John Micklethwaite Collection) are the best illustrations yet found of this fence.</p>	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens." NAC. #RD-000545 and #RD-000545.
1889, 24-25 July		<p>As in the past, the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society has permission to use the pavilion in the Gardens for its "annual Horticultural Exhibition." It also has permission "to close the gates of the new fence . . . (if the same is completed)."</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, nos. 497 & 912.
1889, 25 Sept.		<p>The Committee on Parks and Gardens receives an offer from Messrs. Bryce Bros. "to lay 100 yards of sidewalks (superficial) of Bryce's pavement" in the Gardens. If these prove satisfactory "they will charge the whole at \$2.00 per superficial yard."</p> <p>The Committee decides that " . . . in view of the fact that the time will shortly come then the Gardens will have to be laid out with hard walks, it is recommended that Messrs. Bryce Bros. be allowed to lay a sample of their pavement, extending from Carleton St. to the fountain. . . ."</p> <p>Note: The 1889 city directory lists "Bryce Bros. Builders, Lumber Merchants And Proprietors of Bryce Asphaltic Pavement for Sidewalks, Lawns and Cellars. Office: 280 King Street East."</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, nos. 1468 & 1469.

1889, 9 Oct.		Messrs. A. Gardiner & Co. request "permission to lay a sample of their patent Eureka sidewalk in the Horticultural Gardens at their own risk, on condition that if it stands the test of the frost & winter satisfactorily they are to be paid at the rate of \$2 per square yard therefor. . . . The sidewalk to be laid from the Pavilion building easterly to the fountain." Note: The 1889 city directory lists "Gardner, Alfred, contr, rms 68 Richmond w." If this Gardner has any connection to paving, it may be as a traveling agent for a company located elsewhere.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #1542.
1889, fall		The Committee on Parks & Gardens is to pay the License Department its annual fee of \$100 so that individual groups renting the pavilion will not each have to pay the fee. Thus, it is felt, the pavilion "will be more often engaged for public entertainments, and a much larger revenue will be derived therefrom."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, nos. 1688 & 1689.
1889, 14 Nov.		The Irish Benevolent Society holds a "concert in aid of the poor" in the pavilion.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #1839.
1889, 20 Nov.		"Authority is requested to lay a plank sidewalk in the Gardens, extending from the Gerrard Street entrance to the fountain, estimated cost being \$70." Note: This is the third walk proposal to come before City Council during the fall of 1889.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #1761.
1889, 20 Nov.		Committee on Parks and Gardens "request authority to appoint an architect to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a new conservatory in the Horticultural Gardens, funds for that purpose to the amount of \$5,000" having been set aside. Note: The new conservatory is not erected until 1894.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #1764.
1889, 18 Dec.		"50 common chairs" are to be purchased for the pavilion at an estimated cost of \$12.50.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1889. Appendix, #1895.
Betw 1889 & 1902		Two winter photos by Frank W. Micklethwaite (John Micklethwaite Coll.) are taken from the east side of Sherbourne Street and show the 1879 pavilion and the 1889 fence. Note: These are the best photos yet found of the cast-iron fence.	NAC. RD-000545 & NAC. RD-000546.
1890		Graeme Mercer Adam's new large-format book on Toronto describes the Gardens as "occupying a square about ten acres in extent" and being "frequented by the citizens and the wheeled cherubs of the home." It includes two photographs: an unusual view along a main walkway, with the fountain in the distance; and a view of the "Horticultural Gardens and Pavilion" with the fountain at the left and a lantern-shaped luminaire in the foreground.	Adam, G. Mercer. <i>Toronto, Old and New</i> . Toronto: Mail Print Co., 1891. 9, 40, 51.
189_?		A photograph by Josiah Bruce shows the fountain, the pavilion and hoops protecting the corners of the plantings, as does a very similar view, inscribed "Allan [sic] Gardens" in the foreground.	TRL. Special Collections T11690 and 968-12-658.
189_?		A photo by Josiah Bruce showing the interior of the second pavilion is the only one found so far.	TRL. Special Collections. T 11698.
1891		The Toronto Board of Trade holds a banquet in the pavilion at the Gardens. Note: On the evening of 5 June 1902 the Board of Trade will be the last group ever to use the pavilion, which is completely destroyed by fire early the next morning.	
1891, 22 Dec.		A mass rally to protest Sunday service by the new management of the privately owned Toronto Street Car Company takes place in the pavilion at the Gardens.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 71.
Ca 1891?		According to the caption on a photo of Josh (Joseph) Williams taken about 1911, he becomes the "self appointed caretaker of Allan Gardens" about 1891 ["for 20 years"] and "receive[s] not a cent in wages." Note: Of the 16 individuals in the 1911 city directory named Joseph William, the one living closest to the Gardens is "Joseph Williams, carp[enter], 92 Maitland [e. of Church St.]."	CTA. William James Collection. #1293.
1892, spring		Some 35,000 plants are raised in the greenhouses for spring planting on the grounds at the Gardens.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 71.

1892		Some tall shrubbery along Gerrard St. is removed and replaced by new sod and flower beds, thus opening up the view from the street. Note: This shrubbery may be immediately east of the gate, at the former site of the gardener's lodge (moved in 1878).	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
1892, fall		13,000 spring-flowering bulbs are planted in the Gardens.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 71.
1893		"The following constitute Toronto's leading structures [for entertainment] . . . : Grand Opera House, Adelaide street west; Academy of Music, . . . King street west; Toronto Opera House, Adelaide street west; Moore's Musee, No. 93 Yonge street; Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens; The Cyclorama Hall, corner of York and Front streets; St. Lawrence Hall, King street east; St. Andrew's Hall. Richmond street west; Y.M.C.A. Buildings, corner of Yonge and McGill streets; The Auditorium, Queen street west, near Yonge; St. George's Hall, Elm street; Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Yonge and College streets."	"Places of Amusement, Theatres, Public Halls, Etc." <i>Toronto Illustrated 1893</i> . Facsimile Edition. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, 1993. 33-34.
1893		"In the Horticultural Gardens are well-grown specimens of early oaks, several near the gardener's lodge and several near the rosary. Near the Prince of Wales' maple tree is a specimen of the English oak, planted here subsequently by his brother, Prince Arthur, which shows the habit of the English oak in regard to the lateral outspread of its branches, when it has the liberty to expand them. The Canadian oak seems to be inclined to branch out at a greater height above the ground. [Describing <i>Quercus alba</i> ?] A large oak occurs in the sidewalk on Gerrard Street, on the north side, a little to the west of Sherbourne Street." Note: The above is the earliest mention yet found of the "rosary" (shown on a 1915 plan as "rose garden" and located just south of the east/west axis, close to Sherbourne St.	AO, Pamphlet, 1893, no. 28. Scadding, Henry. <i>Survivors of the Forest in Toronto: A Paper Read before The Canadian Institute, Toronto, November 25th, 1893</i> . Reprinted from <i>The Week</i> , 1893. 7-8.
Ca 1893?		A stereopticon view shows a gardener watering the rosery as two men in straw boater hats look on. A lantern-shaped luminaire and a columnar tree (Lombardy poplar?) are nearby. The rosery and this same tree also appear in a Frank Micklethwaite photo.	CS&P. Private Collection of N.A.; and TRL. Special Collections. T 34929.
Bef. 1894		A photo of the second pavilion by Josiah Bruce includes a slender white birch near the small conservatory with clerestory attached to the rear of the pavilion. Note: This conservatory is replaced in 1894 by one that 2 1/2 times larger. (See 1894, below.)	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #558; and Toronto Corporate Services SC 231-558; TRL. Special Collections. T 11697.
1894		A stereopticon view of "Toronto's Beautiful Garden, Canada" photographed and published by B.W. Kilburn of Littleton, NH, shows two small children on a gravel path in the foreground, a large group of people posing on the lawn beyond, and the pavilion in the background.	TRL. Special Collections. T 30141.
1894		The City replaces the 45' x 48' (2160 sq. ft.) conservatory, with a 90' x 61' (5490 sq. ft.) facility, and adds a refreshment room to the pavilion. Note: Both the first and second conservatories are sometimes referred to as "the palm house."	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
Ca 1895?		Gerhard Heintzman Limited (as inscribed in the upper left) publishes a photo showing the fountain, conservatory, second pavilion, and a circular flower bed.	TRL. Special Collections. T 14162.
1895		The Royal Canadian Yacht Club holds its annual ball in the pavilion.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 71.
1895, 18 May		An article in <i>The Globe</i> promotes the formation of a palm house at the Gardens, an idea that ". . . originated with Sir David Macpherson, who, a year ago, gave his magnificent collection of palms to the city on condition that the plants should be so housed as to be accessible to the public. . . ." The author mentions that Parks Commissioner [John] Chambers has been adding more palms, plus orange trees, flowering shrubs, and orchids	"A Civic Palm Garden." <i>The Saturday Globe</i> , 18 May 1895, 1-2.

		(illustrated), to the collection—which is being kept at Exhibition Park. An accompanying photo of the "Horticultural Gardens, Toronto" has a light standard encircled by recently set out bedding plants in the left foreground, with the fountain, the pavilion, and other plantings beyond.	
1895, 25 June		A photo captioned "R53 - Horticultural Gardens" shows the 1879 pavilion and fountain with the roserie in the foreground.	NAC. John Boyd Collection. RD-000027.
1895, 10 Dec.		At a meeting held in St. Lawrence Hall (over the Market) the Toronto Horticultural Society is reorganized.	AO. MU 4557. Toronto Horticultural Society. Folder 9. Year Book for 1912I, "Historical Data of the Society."
1896		The gas lighting inside the pavilion and conservatory is replaced by electricity.	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
1896		The City Engineer 's Dept. takes a close-up photo of the fountain at the Gardens, showing good detail of its design; women and children sitting on its rim and walking on the surrounding paths; and houses beyond. Note: The barbed fence around the fountain has been removed.	CTA. City Engineer's Collection. DPW 14, Index Vol. 5, p. 75.
1896, 5 & 6 June		The Gardens is the site of a "Strawberry Festival in aid of Grace Hospital" and a performance by the Queen's Own Band at which "Bicycles may be checked."	"Horticultural Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , 5 June 1896, p. 2, c. 7.
1897, June		To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Miss A. Hallam (a member of the Toronto Horticultural Society) plants a <i>Quercus palustris</i> at the Gardens. Note: This is another example of Toronto's long tradition of planting commemorative trees.	CTA. RG 12 A. Box 38, File 2. "History of Trees in Toronto." [Reference courtesy of David Winterton.]
1897, 13 July		The Gardens is the site of an evening "Prohibition Mass Meeting" at which "Mayor Fleming will preside."	"Prohibition Mass Meeting." <i>The Globe</i> , 13 June 1897, p. 2, c. 7.
1898		Henry Pellatt builds a home (now demolished) at 349 Sherbourne, on the east side due south of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church.	Dendy and Kilbourn. <i>Toronto Observed</i> . 179.
1898, Apr.		The pavilion is the site of a three-day "Dog Show. . . . Admission 25c. Children 15c."	"Dog Show." <i>The Globe</i> , 12 Apr. 1898, p. 2, c. 7.
1898, 21 Apr.		The pavilion is the site of an 8 p.m. speech on "Municipal Taxation" by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman of New York. Admission is free.	"Municipal Taxation." <i>The Globe</i> , 21 Apr. 1898, p. 2, c. 6.
1898, 9 Sept.		The pavilion is the site of a "complimentary Banquet to the General Conference of the Methodist Church by the Methodist Social Union of Toronto."	"Complimentary Banquet," <i>The Globe</i> , 5 Sept. 1898, p. 2, c. 4.
1889-1894		Massey Music Hall, designed by Sidney Rose Badgley with George M. Miller, is constructed at 15 Shuter St. as a gift to the City from Hart Massey. As a concert venue its superb acoustics make it far superior to the pavilion in the Gardens.	McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . 67.
1899, 20 May		<i>The Globe</i> publishes two "amateur photos by J.W. Barry" of the Gardens, both showing the pavilion and the second conservatory: one with the fountain and a circular bed of tulips; the other with a long, rectangular bed of tulips on either side of the wide walk leading to the pavilion.	"'Tulips.'—Horticultural Gardens., May '99. Amateur Photo by J.W. Barry." <i>The Globe</i> , 20 May 1899, p. 4, c. 1-2 & 3-4.
1899, 9 June		The University of Toronto holds its "annual commencement for conferring degrees" in the pavilion at 2:30 p.m.	"University of Toronto." <i>The Globe</i> , 8 June 1899, p. 2, c. 7.
1901, 22 Jan.		Queen Victoria dies and is succeeded by her son eldest Edward VII.	
1901, 24 July		George W. Allan dies in his Moss Park home. ". . . To his munificence it is largely due that Toronto possesses one of its handsomest public squares, and it is to be hoped that at some early day a memorial will be erected in the Horticultural Gardens which will remind visitors to them that the city owes them to the generosity of George William Allan."	"Death of Senator Allan." <i>The Globe</i> , 25 July 1901, p. 4, c. 2.

		Allan is survived by his second wife and their "six children-- George W., barrister, Winnipeg; Arthur C., in Lloyd's office, London, England; Bingham, general manager Canadian Cement Works, Deseronto; Mrs. Allan Cassels, Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, and Miss Allan."	"Senator Allan Dead." <i>The Globe</i> , 25 July 1901, p. 6, c. 1.																								
1901, Sept.		The City renames the Horticultural Gardens Allan Gardens in George William Allan's honour.																									
1902		The Enid A. Haupt Conservatory, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, is completed. Designed by New York architect William R. Cobb, its construction is financed by J.P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, and others.	Woods, May, and Arete Swartz Warren. <i>Glass Houses: A History of Greenhouses, Orangeries and Conservatories</i> . New York: Rizzoli, 1988. 151-152.																								
1902, 24 May		Allan Gardens is not mentioned in a piece entitled ". . . Where to Go To-day." Instead, suggested activities are: the races at Woodbine; vaudeville and the School Cadets' Band at Munro Park; a baseball double-header between Toronto and Rochester; "the theatres and Massey Hall"; Hanlan's Point for an a.m. and p.m. "balloon and parachute exhibition," an afternoon lacrosse match, and an evening band concert; and various steamer and railway excursions.	"Honoring Empire Day." <i>The Globe</i> , 24 May 1902, p. 32, c. 3.																								
1902, 6 June		Following a Board of Trade banquet the previous night, fire breaks out in the pavilion (constructed of wood and glass) about 2:30 a.m. and moves quickly through the inflammable bunting and flag decorations. Despite the efforts of the whole fire brigade, the pavilion and much of the attached conservatory ["palm house"] and its plant collection are destroyed within half an hour. The damage is estimated at: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Value</th> <th>Insurance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pavilion</td> <td>\$30,000</td> <td>\$15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heating Apparatus</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palm House</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plants</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heating of palm house</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$44,500</td> <td>\$22,250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>". . . Parks Commissioner [John Chambers] regards the loss of the palms as the most serious. . . because . . . many . . . are of slow growth, and some . . . could not be replaced in 50 years."</p>		Value	Insurance	Pavilion	\$30,000	\$15,000	Furniture	1,500	750	Heating Apparatus	2,000	1,000	Palm House	6,000	3,000	Plants	2,000	1,000	Heating of palm house	3,000	1,500	Total	\$44,500	\$22,250	"The Pavilion Burned." <i>The Globe</i> , 6 June 1902, p. 1, c. 3; and "The Pavilion In Ashes." <i>The Globe</i> , p. 25, c. 1-2. Also "Fire Wrecked Pavilion." <i>The Telegram</i> . 6 June 1902, as quoted in Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 72.
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1902 ff.		"Repairs to the remaining part of the conservatory kept it operational for several more years while rebuilding plans began." Note: The Gardens also has a freestanding double-width greenhouse south of the remains of the conservatory. About these, Parks Commissioner John Chambers will write in his report for 1903: "On account of their thoroughly dilapidated condition it was necessary to pull down and re-erect the old greenhouses."	< http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html > and Goad's atlases. 1899 & 1903. Plate 16; and CTA. City Council Minutes. 1903. Appendix C. p. 697.																								
Re 1902, 21 July		At "the northeast corner of the Allan Gardens," on the 100 th anniversary of the poet's death, Mrs. David Walker (wife of the president of the Burns Memorial executive committee) unveils a statue of Robert Burns by Edinburgh sculptor D.W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A. The "fine pedestal" has been dedicated "some weeks ago . . . under the auspices of the Masonic body, of which Burns was a member."	"Honoring Their Poet. Toronto Scotchmen Unveil a Statue of Robert Burns." <i>The Globe</i> , 22 July 1902, p. 1, c. 6-7, & p. 2, c. 1-2. Also <i>Toronto Star</i> , 22 July 1902; quoted in Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 74.																								
After 1902, 21 July		A stereopticon view of "Horticultural Park. Toronto" shows a circular flower bed in the middle ground with the Burns monument beyond and to the right.	TRL. Special Collections. T 31179.																								
1903, 12 Jan.		So early as mid-January 1903, City Council is discussing motions requesting the Park Commissioner "to prepare and report to the Council a proposal for the re-building of the Horticultural Pavilion . . ."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1903. Nos. 38, 40, 91, & 93.																								
1903, 16 Feb.		The Board of Control recommends to City Council the establishment of a position of City Architect.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1903. Appendix A. pp. 131.																								

1903, 11 June		The Board of Control recommends "that Mr. George W. Gouinlock be appointed City Architect at a salary of \$3,500 per annum." Note: George Wallace Gouinlock (1861-1932) would have been a good candidate. He was already known for the Temple Building (1895). Instead of city architect he became architect to the Canadian National Exhibition and designed a number of its Edwardian structures including the domed Horticultural and Music buildings.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1903. Appendix A. pp. 530; Arthur. <i>No Mean City</i> . 248.
1903, 21 Sept.		Robert McCallum is appointed City Architect two days after the Board of Control "recommend the appointment of a City Architect, to be part of the Department of Assessment and Property, and nominate to the Council Mr. Robert McCallum, C.E., for the position, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1903. Appendix A. pp. 753; and CTA. File. City Architect's Department. "City Architects."
1903, 21 Sept.		After Toronto appoints Robert McCallum as its first City Architect, <i>Canadian Architect and Builder</i> editorializes as follows: "Mr. Robert McCallum, for many years on the engineering staff of the Department of Public Works of Ontario, has been appointed city architect for Toronto. Apart from the peculiarity of having a civil engineer as city architect, Mr. McCallum's knowledge of constructional methods and materials should qualify him to pass upon the structural fitness of proposed new buildings . . . We presume it is not the intention to place the designing of important city buildings in his hands. . . ."	"A City Architect for Toronto." <i>Canadian Architect and Builder</i> . 16 (Nov. 1903): 168.
1903, 25 Nov.		The Toronto Burns Monument Committee, David Walker, Pres., submits a report of Thomas Urquhart, Mayor, stating that the Committee wishes to present the monument to the City together with "a sum of \$550" whose interest is to go for care and maintenance and the monument.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 74.
1903, 31 Dec.		Parks Commissioner John Chambers, in this final report for the year, lists routine maintenance to Allan Gardens such as "the care of the lawns, the planting of the flower beds, etc."; the repair and painting of "the fence surrounding the Gardens"; the "necessary repairs" to the walks; and the planting of "attractive groups of evergreen and shrubs." About the greenhouse he says: "On account of their thoroughly dilapidated condition it was necessary to pull down and re-erect the old greenhouses. One of the old boilers was repaired, and a new boiler was put in." About the lawns he says: "The lawns in many places having become worn out, the necessary sodding was done."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1903. Appendix C. p. 697.
1905-1912		Robert McCallum designs the following 16 public buildings constructed between 1905 and 1912: Fire Hall No. 18, Cowan Ave. near Queen St. W. (1905) Fire Hall No. 17, Kew Beach, Queen St. E. (1905) Central Fire Hall, Adelaide St. W. near York St. (1906; demolished) High Level Pumping Station, Rathnally Ave. near Cottingham St. (1906) Police Station No. 8, Pape Ave. near Queen St. E. (1907) City Morgue, Lombard St. (1907) Yorkville Library, Yorkville Ave. near Yonge St. (1906-07) Western Library, Queen St. W. at Lisgar St. (1908) Riverdale Library, Broadview Ave. at Gerrard St. E. (1909) Allan Gardens Palm House (1909) Police Station No. 10, Main St. at Swanwick Ave. (1910) Hydro Substation, 240 Macpherson Ave. (1910) Isolation Hospital, Don River at Gerrard St. E. (1910) Fire Hall No. 24, Balmoral Ave. at Yonge St. (1911) Fire Hall No. 26, Greenwood Ave. at Oakvale Ave. (1911) Police Station No. 13, Markham St. at London St. (1912) He also designs the 1906 cottage (beside the Don Jail) that now houses the St. Matthew's Lawn Bowling Club.	Hill, Robert G. "File: McCallum, Robert (1851-1916)." [Courtesy of Robert G. Hill, editor. "The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950" (in preparation).] "Doors Open Toronto [schedule], <i>Toronto Star</i> , 17 May 2002. Listing #75.

1905, early		According to the <i>Contract Record</i> , Robert McCallum is "... preparing plans for a new Pavilion to be built in Allan Gardens. One plan shows a building 225 feet long with two towers for \$200,000, the other a plan for a building costing \$130,000. . . ."	<i>Contract Record</i> , Toronto. 15 (Feb. 15, 1905):12. [Reference courtesy of Robert G. Hill.]
		Note: A January 1905 rendering of a pavilion 174 feet long--presumably the less expensive version mentioned above--survives at CTA. For a description, see "List of Drawings."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on vellum.
1909		James Wilson succeeds John Chambers as Toronto's Parks Commissioner, but is quickly succeeded by C[harles] E. Chambers.	
1909		Toronto city directory lists Robert McCallum, City Architect, as living at 187 Madison av; and G. Frederick W. Price, Assistant Architect, as living at 22 Vermont av.	
1909, 11 Jan.		Council passes a motion "that the City Architect be instructed to report to the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions plans and specifications for the construction of a building in Allan Gardens to answer the requirements served by the Pavilion, burned some years ago."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1909. #76.
1909, 25 Jan.		The Committee on Parks and Exhibitions reports that they "have before them the completed plan for the Palm House . . . and now recommend their [sic] adoption, the estimated cost of . . . the main portion of the building, exclusive of wings, being \$35,000, nearly all of which is presently available from the insurance received from the pavilion fire. "It is further recommended . . . that the necessary specifications [be] prepared at once . . . and that tenders be called at the earliest possible date. . . ."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1909. Appendix A, p. 98.
1909, Feb.		The City Architect's Dept. draws up plans for the new palm house.	[See list of drawings.]
1909, 7 Apr.		The Board of Control reports to Council that tenders for the new palm house have been received and contracts awarded as follows: masonry (John McMurren, \$15,375), carpentering (George Henry, \$19,226), plumbing and drainage (Fred Armstrong Co., Limited, \$405), plastering and lathing (W.H. Little, \$131), and roofing and sheet metal work (Douglas Bros., \$98). Note: The above figures total \$35,235 (\$235 more than estimated by the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions in January).	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1909. Appendix A, p. 452.
1909, May		Work starts on construction of the Palm House.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 75.
1909, 24 June		The firm of McGregor & McIntyre, Limited, Toronto, prepares a drawing of the "Dome Truss" and the 16 dome ribs required for the palm house. Note: The Lord and Burnham Co. does not establish its Canadian office and plant at St. Catharines until 1913, and King Construction Co, 248 Wellington w., is the only firm listed in the 1909 Toronto city directory under "Greenhouse Construction and Supplies." According to the same directory, however, McGregor & McIntyre is a large concern with "structural iron works" at 65-95 Pearl St., Toronto. The firm also deals in a variety of builders' supplies, including angles, bar iron and steel, beams, bolts, builders' iron, castings, channels, circular stairs, Duplex joist hangers, fire escapes, Goetz post caps, sidewalk doors, steel column sections, truss rods, wall boxes, and window guards.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Purple-line print on paper. The <i>Canadian Horticulturist</i> 38, 9 (Aug. 1915): 202; and Toronto city directory for 1909.
1909, sum-mer		The Parks Commissioner advises "that much damage has been done to the property in the Allan Gardens by gangs of young men who take advantage of the absence of the Constable. . . . the Chief Constable [should] be asked to provide continuous police service in the Allan Gardens during the seasons of the year when the same are used by the public generally."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1909. Appendix A, p. 1507.
1909, 30 Dec.		The City of Toronto--apparently acting belatedly--issues a building permit for construction of the palm house at "Allen [sic] Gar."	CTA. City of Toronto Building Permits. Index. "Permit No. 18746, Dec. 30. 1909, Allen Gar. (palm house)."
Re the year 1909		"Although a new Palm House had been designed for this park some years ago, nothing was done until this year, when contracts were let and the work put under way. . . ."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1909. Appendix C, "Eighteenth and Final Report of the

		<p>Other work during 1909 includes: extensive repairs to the fountain; significant repairs to "the old conservatory . . . to preserve the excellent collection of plants, which are to form the nucleus of the exhibit in the new palm house"; minimal repairs to "the greenhouses in this park"; filling in and sodding over of the "old roadway approach to the Horticultural Pavilion" as well as some "old and unnecessary pathways near the north-west corner of the grounds."</p> <p>"The rose garden . . . proved a very great attraction . . . , as were also the spring flowering bulbs, of which about ten thousand were used, and the summer bedding plants, of which over eighteen thousand were required for the beds and vases."</p>	Committee on Parks and Exhibitions, 6 Jan. 1910, p. 154.
1910, Jan.		The existing greenhouse and its benches are repaired and cement walks are laid inside.	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, mid-Apr.-mid-June		Prominent among the activities during this period are "Grading around Palm House," "Fixing grnds around Palm house," "Grading Sod around Palm House, and "Repairing concrete walk(s)."	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, May-late Aug.		A "Men's Lavatory" is constructed. Note: This small, squarish building stood near a similarly shaped women's lavatory constructed earlier. Both were later replaced by the "Comfort Station" shown in a 1928 photograph.	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910"; and CTA. Fonds 2008, Item 851.
1910, 7 May		Edward VII dies and is succeeded by his second son George V.	
Re 1910, 7 June		" . . . A schedule of fifty-four band concerts, to be given in the various parks during the summer, was passed [by the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions] . . . The first concert will be given on the evening of June 7 in the Allan Gardens by the 48 th Highlanders' Band."	"Improve the Driveway [beside University Avenue]." <i>The Globe</i> , 27 May 1910, p. 7, c. 2.
1910, June		The Toronto Horticultural Society holds its June exhibition "in the Allen [sic] Gardens."	"Flower Show Prizes." <i>The Globe</i> , 13 June 1910, p. 9, c. 2.
1910, July-mid-Oct.		Once the grounds around the palm house have been graded and sodded, 3 1/2 months are spent "Repairing Fence."	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, 29 Aug.		A visitor writes on a post card of the fountain in the Gardens: "Aunt Jenny and I went through here Saturday [sic]. My! It is beautiful! And the flowers are so grand! Am at my boarding house this morning Monday Aug 29. 1910."	PKC. Allan Gardens file.
1910, wk. ending 3 Sept.		"Preserving linden tree" in the Gardens takes 2 1/2 hours at \$2.00/hour.	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, 12 Sept.		The lowest bidders for the heating contract for the new palm house have withdrawn and forfeited their deposit. " . . . As it is important that this work be proceeded with at once so that the building can be heated for the coming winter, the Board [of Control] awarded the contract to the next lowest tenderer, Keith & Fitzsimmons Co. . . . price \$4,675 . . ."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1910. Appendix A, p. 1006.
1910, Oct.		Once the fence is repaired, 157 1/2 man-hours are spent painting it.	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, Oct.-Dec.		The stove for the palm house is installed.	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, Dec.		The Night Fireman begins his duties (98 hours/week at \$15.00/week) during the week ending Dec. 3. Delivery of soil and preparation of the interior of the palm house goes on throughout the month.	CTA. Series 492. File 2. 145018-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."
1910, wk. ending 24 Dec.		Seven labourers are employed "Carrying plants from Old Palm house to New Palm House" (8 1/4 days at \$2/day), and then "Tree Dep" men, with labourers assisting them, spend a day "Pruning . . . at Palmhouse."	CTA. Series 492. File 15. 145019-2. "Parks Department Superintendent's Statement, Allan Gardens.-1910."

Betw. 1910 & 1913		The gardener's lodge, relocated from the north gate to the SW corner of the Gardens in 1878, is demolished. Note: Although it can be seen in Goad's Atlas, pl. 16, 1910, it is no longer present in a photograph looking towards the SW taken on Sept. 15, 1913.	CTA. Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries 54, Item 102.
1911?		A photo of Josh (Joseph) Williams taken in Allan Gardens--seemingly in front of the rose garden--describes him as the "self appointed caretaker of Allan Gardens for 20 years & received not a cent in wages." Rose hoops or arches are visible in the background. Note: Of the 16 individuals in the 1911 city directory named Joseph William, the one living closest to the Gardens is "Joseph Williams, carp[enter], 92 Maitland [e. of Church St.].	CTA. William James Collection. #1293.
Ca 1912		A photo by an unknown photographer shows City DPW photographer Arthur S. Goss in the Gardens, with a bed of tulips in the foreground and trees including what might be a Scots pine in the background.	CTA. RG 8, Dept. of Public Works. "Miscellaneous." #582.
By 1913		Globe-shaped luminaires stand in front of the palm house, on either side of the axial and cross-axial paths, and around the fountain.	
Re 1913		Note: The following statement, on the Allan Gardens Web site, is incorrect: "Two new display greenhouses, also designed by McCallum, were added to the north and south ends of his new Palm House." Only one display greenhouse is added at first. It is provided by Lord & Burnham Co. Limited and constructed in 1924. The second, also from Lord & Burnham Co. Limited, is not added until 1956.	< http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
Re 1913		"About two years ago, the LORD & BURNHAM Co. of New York decided to open an office in Canada . . ."	<i>The Canadian Horticulturist</i> 38, 9 (Aug. 1915): 202.
1913		Articles and ads mentioning the Lord and Burnham Co. Limited, Toronto, and its greenhouses, conservatories, and window conservatories appear for the first time in <i>The Canadian Horticulturist</i> . Note: This is the first year of Lord and Burnham's Canadian operations. Although its offices are in Toronto, the plant is in St. Catharines.	<i>The Canadian Horticulturist</i> 36 (various months, 1913).
1913. 18 Feb.		A photo of McCallum's palm house in winter shows young spruces planted in front of the building. The vines that will soon cover the two domed wings are not yet visible.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #541; and Toronto Corporate Services SC 231-971.
1913, 15 Sept.		A photo of the Gardens looking towards the SW corner shows two women on the path and the greenhouses (reconstructed in 1903) beyond. The gardener's lodge, which had been at the SW corner since 1878, is gone.	CTA. Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries 52, Item 102.
1913, 24 Nov.		A photo looking north on what will be named Horticultural Avenue in 1949 shows the Administration Building, with outbuildings and the boiler-house chimney beyond. Note: Renovated in 1958, this 1910 building still serves its original purpose.	CTA. Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries 52, Item 232.
1913, 31 Dec.		A photo of the Gardens shows the stables, with the Jarvis Street Baptist Church beyond.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Parks 240.
1914		Robert McCallum retires as City Architect due to ill health. He is succeeded by W.W. Pearse.	CTA. File. City Architect's Department. "City Architects."
Betw 1914 & 1921?		A photo taken from the north show two people walking on a path curving towards the palm house. The north wing is vine-covered. Note: The approximate dating is based on the numbering of other Parks photos.	NAC. PA-043371. Canada Dept. of the Interior Collection; and CTA. Parks 710.

1915 [?], 5 May		A site plan of Allan Gardens shows the "palm house," "boiler room," double-width "green houses," "existing shed" [the stables?], "fountain," "rose garden," Burns statue, and pathway system with north and south gates. The lodge at the SW corner, although it appears in the 1910 Goad's atlas, is not shown (and is therefore assumed to have been demolished).	[See list of drawings.]
1915, 15 Sept.		A photo of the Gardens shows the rose garden, with an urn on a round pedestal at the end of a grass path between planting beds.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Parks 104.
1916, 13 May		Two photos show tulip beds in the Gardens: 1) along the east/west axial path; and 2) south of the old double-width greenhouses south of the palm house.	NAC. John Boyd Collection. PA-072547 & PA-072548.
1916, 13 May		Two photos show children at the drinking fountain in the Gardens, which stands on the east/west axial path, east of the ornamental fountain. (See also 1913, 15 Sept.)	NAC. John Boyd Collection. PA-072545 & PA-072546.
1916, 2 Aug.		Robert McCallum dies at age 65. Obituary articles appear the following day in <i>The Globe</i> (p. 7, c. 4), the <i>Toronto Star</i> (p. 4, c. 1), and the <i>Telegram</i> (p. 8, c. 6). Both the <i>Star</i> and the <i>Telegram</i> include photographic portraits.	Hill, Robert G. "File: McCallum, Robert (1851-1916)." [Courtesy of Robert G. Hill, editor. "The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950" (in preparation).]
By 1923		The "Allan Gardens Apartments" at 121 Carlton St. (the future home of Larry's Hideaway) have been constructed.	Goad's Atlas. 1923. Plate 16.
1923, 18 March		A photo shows people, babies in carriages, and a dog enjoying the area around the fountain in the Gardens.	NAC. John Boyd Collection. PA-086031.
1924		The new Jarvis Collegiate Institute opens at 495 Jarvis Street and, through the mid-1960s, its former building west of the Gardens serves as the Jarvis Junior Vocational School.	http://schools.tdsb.on.ca/jarvisci/photos/photlist.htm .
1924, Sept.		The City Architect's Dept. prepares a drawing for a "Proposed Addition to Palm House," to be located due south of the existing palm house and attached by a vestibule. The greenhouse is 35 feet wide, 75 feet long, and 18 feet high, and the approximate cost is \$10,500.	[See List of Drawings.]
1924, 29 Dec.		Two photos taken Dec. 29 th show construction of the new greenhouse. "Contractors for the masonry work are J.W. Hewitt and Sons, and for the conservatory work, Lord and Burnham Limited. The building is steam heated, all of which is hidden. . . . The top is semi-curved, iron frame. It is somewhat unusual in that it slopes to the south, and the whole interior may be viewed from a raised platform by which the building is entered from the north."	EDCT. "Parks General--Allan Gardens" file; and CTA. Series 487. File 59. 146609-11. Letter, C.E. Chambers to Marjorie E. Wilkins, Nov. 4, 1925.
1925- 1956?		The two older greenhouses continue to produce "blooms for the annual Feast of Flowers, lasting from early November until the first of April."	Wilkins, Marjorie E. "Riotous Blooms of Equator And Glories of the Tropics Seen in the Allan Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , Jan. 6, 1926, p. 9, c. 2-6.
1925, 24 July		A photo shows the completed curved-eave greenhouse and, to its west, a glimpse of the older double-width house (rebuilt in 1903).	CTA. Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries 1, Item 684.
1925, 4 Nov.		Parks Commissioner C.E. Chambers outlines his short- and long-term plans as follows: ". . . [The new greenhouse] is not lighted as yet. It is to be used altogether for display purposes, mainly for tropical foliage plants, with rocks and water. "This building is the first of a group which we hope in the future to build in this location for display purposes, the thought in mind being to at some future date carry a group of buildings to the south, terminating in a dome-shaped aquatic house."	CTA. Series 487, File 59, 146609-11. Letter, C.E. Chambers to Marjorie E. Wilkins, Nov. 4, 1925.
1926, 6 Jan.		An illustrated article on the Gardens' expanded indoor display, by a Toronto free-lance writer, appears in the front page of the "City News Section" of <i>The Globe</i> . The author mentions that ". . . the rocks [in the new house] were brought especially from the Humber. . . From the north end. . . a waterfall slips into a rock-bound pool, which empties into a quiet little stream passing under an artistic grey bridge and on into another pool . . ."	Wilkins, Marjorie E. "Riotous Blooms of Equator And Glories of the Tropics Seen in the Allan Gardens." <i>The Globe</i> , Jan. 6, 1926, p. 9, c. 2-6.

1928, 9 Aug.		A photo of the "Comfort Station - Allan Gardens" shows brick, stucco, and half timbering in gables and dormers. Note: The building appears to be recently completed and is assumed to be a replacement for the small "women's lavatory" and "men's lavatory" that stood in the same area.	CTA. Fonds 2008, Series 372, Subseries 1, Item 851.
1928, 23 Aug.		A photo of the "Allan Gardens Fountain," apparently taken from the roof of the portico of the palm house, shows good detail of parterres on either side of the intervening walkway. Note: This and several other photos of the same area illustrate the varying shapes of the beds and styles of the plantings along the east/west axial path.	CTA. Fonds 1231, Item 696. 696.
1930		The ten-storey Frontenac Arms Apartments (later the Essex Park Hotel), at 300 Jarvis St., on the west side opposite the Gardens, is constructed "too late to rescue Jarvis Street from its downhill slide."	McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . 163.
1931-1932		A new greenhouse is constructed as part of the Botany Building, University of Toronto. Mathers & Haldenby are the architects; Lord and Burnham Limited are the contractors for the greenhouse.	University of Toronto. Property Management Design and Construction. "Botany Building. University of Toronto. Mathers & Haldenby, Certified Architects . . . Jan. 7, 1931; and McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . 118.
1932, Sept.		During their convention in Toronto, the president of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association plants an <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri' known thenceforth as the "International Peace Tree."	CTA. RG 12 A. Box 38, File 2. "History of Trees in Toronto." [Reference courtesy of David Winterton.]
1933		C.E. Chambers, Commissioner of Parks, prepares a memorandum on "Trees in and about Toronto" that includes the following comment: "There are also fine specimens of the Gymnocladus (Kentucky coffee tree) and the Japanese cork tree in both Allan Gardens and Alexandra Park. . . . There are also several trees in the parks which have been planted either by notable persons or to mark occasions of note. These are as follows:- 1. Quercus Cerris (Turkey or Evergreen Oak), planted in 1860 by Mrs. George W. Allan, in the presence of the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales. This tree is in good condition. . . . 2. Pinus Sylvestris Pinaceae (Scotch Pine), planted in September, 1879, by the Princess Louise. This tree is in poor condition. 3. Quercus Palustris - Muench Fagaceae (pin Oak), planted in June, 1897, by Miss A. Hallam, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. This tree is in good condition. 4. Acer Schwedleri (Hard Maple), known as the International Peace Tree, planted in September, 1932, by the President of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association, when in convention in Toronto. This tree is in good condition." 5.	CTA. RG 12 A. Box 38, File 2. "History of Trees in Toronto." [Reference courtesy of David Winterton.]
1935, 6 Sept.		Two photos show the tree planted in Queen's Park by Mayor Simpson to commemorate the 25 th year of King George V's reign. Note: This is yet another example of a long tradition of planting commemorative trees in Toronto parks.	CTA. RG 8-52-397 & 398.
1936, 20 Jan.		A photo shows the Robert Burns statue close up.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #97.
1938		Lightning destroys the tree planted in 1860 by the Prince of Wales.	
1938-1939		Horwood & White carry out massive renovations to the Jarvis Street Baptist Church.	McHugh. <i>Toronto Architecture: A City Guide</i> . 163.

1943, Mar. & July		The Headworker at the Central Neighbourhouse at 349 Sherbourne, opposite the Gardens, requests permission, which is granted, to take "some of our children over for sketching classes and organized running games." She later requests permission, which is not granted, to have a key to a gate "just south of the [Neighbour]house," explaining that the "path comes to within about fifteen feet of the gate and runs directly to the wading pool" and the eager children have been climbing over the fence. Note: The gate mentioned is one of the "small gates" mentioned by the fencing contractor in 1889. (See 1889, 24 Apr.)	CTA. Series 487. File 651. 143357-3. Letters, Elsie T. Bethune to C.E. Chambers, Mar. 29, 1943; Chambers to Bethune, Mar. 31, 1943; and Bethune to Chambers, July 13, 1943.
1944-47		Students and staff of the Normal School, North Bay, visit the Gardens and are conducted through the conservatories by parks staff.	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
Ca 1945		The ceremonial <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> planted by Princess Louise on 5 Sept. 1878 dies. (It has been in poor condition since 1933 or before.)	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens."
1945, Mar.		The Board of Education requests that the Parks Commissioner give "consideration . . . to the possibilities to which Allan Gardens could be developed in the way of a botanical centre and a recreational centre" with an up-to-date playground for young children; a building to serve as a recreation centre; and a botanical garden to produce plants that children can relate to.	CTA. Series 487. File 651. 143357-3.
1945, Apr.-Dec.		Mr. K.L. McAlpine of 22 Glenholme, who has been visiting "the City Collection of orchid plants" at the Gardens for the past 30 years, complains in April about their poor condition. The Parks Commissioner replies in July that they "had not been re-potted for some time" but have now been given immediate attention, and in December that more orchids are to be purchased.	CTA. Series 487. File 651. 143357-3. Letters, K.L. McAlpine to C.E. Chambers, Apr. 24, 1945; and Chambers to McAlpine, June 20 and Dec. 18, 1945.
1946, 30 Mar.		Re the Board of Education's request of the previous March, W.G. Angus, City Solicitor, after examining the 1861, 1864, and 1888 trust deeds, replies: ". . . In view of the foregoing, it is my opinion that the 5 acre centre portion of Allan Gardens cannot be used otherwise than as a botanical garden and pleasure ground and that the remainder of the Gardens unless sold by the City and the proceeds applied as aforesaid cannot be used otherwise than as a public walk or park for the benefit of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto."	CTA. Series 487. File 651. 143357-3. Letters, W.G. Angus to C.E. Chambers, Mar. 30, 1946, and Chambers to Ald. Innes and Members of the Parks and Exhibitions Committee, Apr. 17, 1946.
1946, 21 Dec.		<i>The Globe</i> describes the Gardens as "past its prime and stripped of its youthful grandeur. Bootleggers, prostitutes and dope peddlers have made their headquarters in [the area's] big, old rooming houses and apartments."	Quoted in Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 75.
1947, April		An aerial survey, scale 1:4800, shows the Gardens shortly before the interventions of the 1950s.	CTA. Aerial Survey Collection. Sheet 18G.
1947-1951, mid-July		The Grand Camp, Daughters of Scotland in Canada, has permission each year to place a wreath on the Burns memorial and hold a short memorial service starting at 8 p.m.	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1948-1950 (& later?)		The Boy Scouts' Association (Catholic Leaders' Council) assembles in the Gardens each year at 2 p.m. "for the purpose of forming up for the [association's] annual church parade."	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1949 & 1951, May		Pupils of Minden High School tour Toronto and visit the Gardens (open 9-5 daily).	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1949, 7 Aug.		Permission is granted to the County Black Chapter of York, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, to use the Gardens "for the purpose of forming up for a parade therefrom to Trinity Church, King Street E."	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1949, Nov.		By-Law #17808 dedicates "the strip of land known as Horticultural Avenue for highway purposes" and parking is prohibited on the east side of said avenue.	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."

1950, June		A woman writes to complain about being hit on the head by a ball while reading in the Gardens. According to the central district superintendent reporting on the incident: "Ball playing in Allan Gardens is confined mostly to youths throwing 'catch'. Our men do their best to control it, but unless a Public Officer is present they receive considerable abuse, and are unable to cope with the situation."	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951." Memo, A. Macauly to C.E. Chambers.
1950		The Local Council of Women, the Women Electors' Association, the Toronto Horticultural Society, and the Board of Education ask the City to study the possibilities of developing a great botanical centre at Allan Gardens. In a memo to the Parks Commissioner, the City Clerk writes: ". . . By reason of its history, I would favour the rehabilitation of the Palm House and the retention of the greenhouses . . . for the display of horticultural specimens and the holding of flower shows. The establishment of a botanical garden, however, would require the use of the whole of the park area, and the advisability of doing so is questionable. . . ." However, there is willingness to let a committee be formed to tour the greenhouses and provide observations.	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1951, summer		In June, July, and August the Melrose Gospel Church conducts Saturday evening "Hymn-Sing" services in the Gardens from 7:30 to 9:00 p.m.	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1951, summer		As it has "for the past number of years," the Young People's Department of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church holds early-evening "open-air meetings . . . at the Allen [sic] Gardens Gate at the top of Pembroke Street."	CTA. Series 487. File 941. 143378-6. "Correspondence to from Commissioner, 1948-1951."
1952		The City establishes a Special Committee Re Establishment of a Zoological, Botanical and Horticultural Garden. Among the members are Mrs. F.A. Becker, Womens' Electors Association, and Prof. G.H. Duff, Dept. of Botany, U of T.	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1953. Appendix A, pp. 1083-4.
Re 1952		" . . . For 42 years [since 1910] no repairs were made and by 1952 the palm house was so shaky it was closed. Tropical plants were dying as temperatures inside fell to 32. . . ."	George Browing, as interviewed by H. Fred Dale. "Eden under Glass." <i>Canadian Weekly (Toronto Star)</i> , July 7, 1962, pp. 12-14; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1952-53		The City spends \$44,041 to rehabilitate "the large Palm House" and "to place them [sic] in first-class condition."	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1954. Appendix A, p. 2419.
1953		The City establishes an Arboretum special committee.	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1953. Appendix A, pp. 1083-4.
1953, May-June		Walter J. Love retires as Commissioner of Parks and Recreation. His successor is Oscar L. Pearson, who had been Deputy Commissioner.	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1953. Appendix A, pp. 1083-4.
1954, 4 Oct.		Under By-Law No. 19279, City Council appoints George T. Bell Commissioner of Parks & Recreation at an annual salary of \$10,400. Bell succeeds Oscar Pearson, who becomes Executive Director of the Kiwanis Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Toronto.	City Council Minutes, 1954.
1954-ca 1961		Commissioner Bell quickly initiates an extensive program of projects in parks throughout the city, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of four new production greenhouses in High Park • Construction of a new rock garden in High Park (opened in 1956) • Construction of "about a dozen" fountains in High Park • Work on the lakefront parks • Construction of a fountain designed by J. Austin Floyd at the south end of Queen's Park (completed in fall 1957) • Transformation of Exhibition Park into a "giant beauty spot" with a new fountain • Cooperation with Metro's huge Toronto Islands project • Removal of cast-iron boundary fences from several parks including Allan Gardens and Trinity [Bellwoods]. <p>Bell's series of interventions at Allan Gardens has a profound effect on the appearance of this park. Among the changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the 1879 fountain (in 1954?) • Removal of the iron boundary fence (in 1954?) and 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subsequent installation of a raised concrete curb • Demolition of the old double-width greenhouses • Addition of two greenhouses moved from Exhibition Park • Construction of the north curved-eave house • Extension of the south curved-eave house • Removal of the palm house portico (in 1957) • Relocation of the central entrance to the domed wings • Creation of the six circular fountains and surrounding plantings (1957-58) • Superimposition of two strong diagonals on the system of curvilinear paths • Transfer of the Burns statue from the NE corner to its present location (in 1956) • Construction of the playground and wading pool • Installation of the Adam memorial drinking fountain (in 1961) 							
1954, 4 Oct.		<p>Commissioner Bell reports to Council on "Provision of Greenhouse Accommodation and Construction of Botanical Gardens." Citing the need for greenhouses "to re-establish the outdoor horticultural displays which are essential to any first-class park system," he assesses the condition of the City's existing facilities.</p> <p>Allan Gardens has 12,440 sq. ft. under glass. The rehabilitated palm house and 1924 show house are now in excellent condition, but the other houses are "in a bad state of disrepair" and are therefore closed to the public.</p> <p>Exhibition Park has 17,500 sq. ft. under glass, including "Two houses . . . rehabilitated in the past two years with steel construction, and . . . in excellent condition. These two houses could be moved to a new location."</p> <p>Note: The two houses Bell mentions were moved to Allan Gardens in 1955 or 1956.</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1954. Appendix A, p. 2149.						
1954, 1 Nov.		<p>City Council adopts Bell's Oct. 4th report, part of which recommends that Allan Gardens should become the City's Botanical Garden and that all of its greenhouses should be for display only.</p>	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1954. Appendix A, p. 2149.						
Re 1954?		<p>". . . the old fountain at the Gardens . . . crumbling, was demolished some three years ago."</p> <p>Note: A photo in York University's Toronto <i>Telegram</i> Collection, taken in the early 1950s, shows the 1879 fountain shortly before its removal. The ornamental brackets near the base and entire sections near the top have been removed and there is no water in the basin. [Photo courtesy of Mike Filey.]</p>	Editorial. "Gurgle And Spray For Hot Toronto." <i>Toronto Star</i> , Nov. 22, 1957; in CTA. Series 4878. File 1713. 146224-9.						
1955, 31 Jan. & 1 Feb.		<p>City Council adopts Report No. 1 of the Committee on Parks & Recreation and authorizes \$150,000 for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Incorporation of "recently rehabilitated greenhouses into a complete indoor Botanical Gardens." 2) Demolition of "those greenhouses and buildings which are beyond repair, and replacement with new structures required to complete an indoor Botanical Gardens." 3) Complete renovation of the park area, including lawns, walks, fences, fountain, flower beds, trees, etc., to provide an outdoor Botanical Gardens. <p>The \$150,000 is apportioned as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Construction of new showhouse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rehabilitation of greenhouses & heating</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landscaping pools, gardens; forestry and fencing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> </tr> </table>	Construction of new showhouse	\$30,000	Rehabilitation of greenhouses & heating	40,000	Landscaping pools, gardens; forestry and fencing	80,000	CTA. Series 487, File 1372, 145909-52.
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1955, n.d.		<p>Commissioner Bell receives a four-page memo from Mrs. Ross, a school trustee, "Concerning the Development of Allan Gardens as a Great Botanical and Community Centre" so that they will be of "use to Toronto school children." Among her proposals is that ". . . ten 'Gardens' of the Allan Gardens be used, as well as greenhouses. Instead of having these grounds a centre in which bums loaf, a part of them could be profitably used for small plots to show where the following come from--Bread, oatmeal, corn-syrup, tobacco, beef and peanuts. . . ."</p>	CTA. Series 487, File 1372, 145909-52.						

1955, 4 Apr.		As he has previously done in May 1951, Roger McManus, a 70-year-old pensioner living at 71 Bleeker St., writes Commissioner Bell about "the miserable condition of the Turf of Allen [sic] Gardens" and asks for work raking it. Bell replies that the grounds will be rehabilitated as part of the larger project already budgeted for.	CTA. Series 487, File 1372, 145909-52.
1955, 23 Aug.		A covering letter from Lord & Burnham Co. Limited, St. Catharines, mentions "the latest drawings brought up to date . . . the general layout . . . The final drawing prepared showed cross sections of the greenhouse, sand pit and cold frames, along with general details . . ."	CTA. Series 487, File 1372, 145909-52. Letter, Lord & Burnham Limited to Chris Coates, Superintendent of Parks, Aug. 23, 1955.
1955, 26 Sept.		City Council grants authority to Parks and Recreation to engage the firm of Dunington-Grubb, Floyd and Stensson, Landscape Architects, for "preparing plans and specifications for landscaping, including usual supervision" for what is being called the "Botanical Gardens in Allan Gardens." "The fee for such services is \$5,000.00 for work up to the amount of \$75,000.00, and 6% of the cost of work in excess thereof." The firm's estimate is "based on the work being done by a recognized landscape contractor" but with the planting being done by Parks Dept. gardeners.	CTA. City Council Minutes, 1955. Appendix A, p. 2148; and CTA. Series 487, File 1372, 145909-52.
1955, 16 Nov.		Commissioner Bell sends to J. Austin Floyd of Dunington-Grubb, Floyd and Stensson, as per their request of Oct. 13 th , the City Surveyor's "plan of survey of Allan Gardens, showing thereon physical features, buildings, elevations and contour lines at one foot intervals." Note: Unfortunately, this survey--which would contain valuable information about the Gardens just prior to the interventions of 1956-58--has not yet been found. Further efforts should be made to locate it.	CTA. Series 487, File 1372, 145909-52.
1955, 30 Dec.		G. Ritchie, General Sales Manager, Lord & Burnham Limited, sends "tentative drawings prepared by the writer on the Allan Gardens proposition. . . . The thought was in this layout, of using the two existing greenhouses at the Exhibition . . . [and of having] an 'in' and 'out' door, tying in to the existing large conservatory. . . ."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, 1 Jan.		The partners of the firm Dunington-Grubb, Floyd & Stensson announce that, as of this date, they will be carrying on their practices separately as landscape architects. Dunington-Grubb & Stensson's office will remain at the Sheridan Nurseries Building on the QEW west of Hwy. 27, Islington; J. Austin Floyd's will be at 5140 Dundas St. W., Toronto.	CTA. Series 487. File 1533. Box 145910-7.
1956, 17 Jan.		Commissioner Bell outlines how "approximately one half of the authorized \$150,000 [is] to be spent on buildings": 1) Demolish all existing buildings except palm house, the Lord & Burnham house running south from there, and the heating plant; 2) Construct, north of the palm house, a new house the same size as the existing Lord & Burnham house; 3) Upon completion of the new greenhouses in High Park, move "two existing Lord & Burnham Houses at Exhibition Park" to the Gardens and place them running west; 4) Construct a "washroom for the public and staff" running west from the palm house; 5) Use "the present heating plant" for the new set-up, but with an oil heater provided; 6) Provide "sufficient accommodation for lockers and a lunch room . . . adjoining the boiler room" but include "No provision . . . for office accommodation"; 7) Use the new greenhouse set-up "only for show purposes and not for growing."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957." Memo, G.T. Bell to Deputy Commissioner, Jan. 17, 1956.
1956, 16 Feb.		J. Austin Floyd appears before the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions and submits his preliminary plans for the development of the Gardens. The Committee requests Floyd to proceed with the working plans and authorizes Commissioner Bell to confer with the Robert Burns Society about moving the Burns memorial.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957." Letter, Deputy City Clerk to G.T. Bell, Feb. 21, 1956.
1956, 24 Feb.		Floyd to Bell: "Work is proceeding on the drawings and we are keeping in mind the budget set by your board."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."

1956, 9 Mar.		Floyd to Bell: "The plans for Allan Gardens are progressing as per schedule. Three of which I wish to submit at this time, numbered 131/2, 131/4 and 131/4a. These cover layout and details of entrances, paving and curb, locations of electric cable, benches and planting tubs. Plan 131/2 shows a grading plan in conjunction with sidewalk layout." Note: Unfortunately, none of Floyd's drawings for the Gardens have yet been found in Parks files or at the City Archives. However, they might be in the J. Austin Floyd Collection at the National Archives of Canada.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, 20 Mar.		The City Engineer writes Commissioner Bell about the Parks Dept.'s wish to place "a concrete curbing 18 inches high back of the existing walks on street adjacent to Allan Gardens." He points out that the curbing must be placed inside the street allowance, to allow for road widening.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, spring?		The English oak planted by Mrs. George W. Allan in 1860 is in poor condition and is removed prior to redevelopment of the grounds.	Edmondson. <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 62.
1956, 23 Mar.		Floyd to Bell: "The five Montana Elm trees for the entrance planting at Allan Gardens, as selected by Cedarvale, are good looking trees. I have given my approval and they will be moving them in shortly. . . ."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, Mar.		The Parks Dept. advertises its "spring show" at Allan Gardens in Toronto's three major newspapers.	CTA. Series 487, File 1494, 138476-27.
1956, 18 & 24 Apr.		Former Parks Commissioner Oscar L. Pearson, writing as Executive Director of the Kiwanis Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Toronto, inquires "about eighty feet of iron fencing from either Allan Gardens or Trinity Park. If you have no plans for [it] we could make good use of it" at our Gerrard 'K' Club at the corner of Spruce and Sumach streets [318 Sumach]. Commissioner Bell replies: ". . . we have available the iron fencing which has been removed from certain park areas and . . . if it suits your needs I am quite happy to comply with your request. . . . Call . . . our Superintendent of Building Maintenance . . . and make arrangements to inspect the fencing . . ." Note: This implies that the fence around the Gardens is taken down early in 1956--if not before. Although the Gerrard "K" Club is still at 318 Sumach in 2002, the entire area between the building (a former church) and the city sidewalk is now paved for parking. There is no fence.	CTA. Series 487, File 1571, 14555910-26.
1956, 8 May		The Planning Board advises against Commissioner Bell's proposal "that one large park be created of the lands between Carlton and Queen Streets, Jarvis and Sherbourne Streets, cut by . . . Gerrard, Dundas and Shuter." Instead, the Board advises a study of extending Allan Gardens to Jarvis and Moss Park to take up its whole block.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, 22 May		City Council adopts the Board of Control's Report No. 16, recommending "that the services of J. Austin Floyd, Landscape Architect, formerly of Dunington-Grubb Floyd and Stensson, be retained on the same terms" as those adopted in 1955 for the former firm.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, June		The City begins the process of expropriating nos. 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, and 351 Jarvis.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1956, 24 & 30 Aug.		A Dundas St. resident and regular visitor to the Gardens writes Mayor Phillips to complain that with "a good two hundred people [were] in the park, all resting or enjoying themselves . . . 5 . . . wins or rubby dubs yelled obscenities at 11 a.m. last Sunday." Following up, Commissioned Bell directs the superintendent to arrange cooperation "between our parks staff and the police."	CTA. Series 487, File 1533, 138475-37.
1956, 17 & 29 Oct.		A suburban couple writes to the Parks & Rec. Dept. offering to donate a large century plant and a large rubber plant that have become too heavy for them to carry in and out of doors, adding, "We had in mind Allan Gardens." Commissioner Bell tells his General Superintendent to "complete arrangements for these plants."	CTA. Series 487, File 1649, 144348-33.

1956, 23 Oct.		In his "Estimate for Allan Gardens, Toronto," Floyd includes planting beds; planting (4000 perennials and 3500 shrubs and small trees); asphalt walks (2370 sq. yds.); flagstone paving (random, 300 sq. yds.); walls & steps; electrical layout; and play area (sculpture and play equipment, spray pool, walls, asphalt, etc., and planting beds and planting); but not the fountains. The total comes to \$41,950.00.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, Oct.?		In his "Specifications for Water Garden, Allan Gardens, Toronto," Floyd states that the bricks for the walls and planters are to be "red 'Everhard' facing bricks obtained from Cooksville Co. Ltd."; the copings are to be ". . . 13" wide Queenston Limestone"; and the flagstone paving is to be "Credit Valley . . . laid dry."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1956, 6 Dec.		An inventory of "Electric Light Fixtures in Parks" lists Allan Gardens as having "31 upright lights."	CTA. Series 487, File 1570, 145910-25. "Parks Maintenance. 1956-1957."
1957, 21 Jan.		The Committee on Parks & Exhibitions reports to Council: ". . . Allan Gardens is one of Toronto's oldest parks and used to be one of its finest. Unfortunately, in recent years, it has become dilapidated, partly from neglect and partly because it has been invaded by many unsavoury characters whose presence deters many citizens from using the Park. This year the Administration provided \$150,000.00 in the Capital Appropriations to restore this park and greenhouses to provide both an indoor and outdoor botanical gardens. . . ." Although the Committee's recommendation that Allan Gardens and Moss Park be connected is not approved, extensions of the former to Jarvis and of the latter to Jarvis/Shuter/Sherbourne/Queen are adopted by Council. Note: With the eventual addition of properties on Jarvis and Carlton streets, the Gardens are enlarged to 12.879 acres.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1957. Appendix A. Committee on Parks & Exhibitions. Report No. 1, pp. 393-4.
Re 1957, early		George Browing, a Kew-trained cactus specialist, takes over as manager of the Gardens' greenhouses "after they were rebuilt in 1957."	Dale, H. Fred." <i>Canadian Weekly (Toronto Star)</i> , July 7, 1962, pp. 12-14; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens. -1962."
1957, early		The City awards Contract No. 1245 to Robert Earl Bannihir of Weston, ON, "for the construction of six ornamental fountains and water gardens in Allan Gardens." The playground area is not included.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1957, 27 Mar.		Commissioner Bell write to J.A. Floyd to confirm "that the sum of \$55,000.00 has been allocated for the construction of a complete water garden and the sum of \$50,000.00 for the development of the outdoor botanical gardens . . . This Department will provide the labour necessary for these preparation and planting of the beds in the outdoor sections. . . . you will make any necessary alterations or amendments to your plans and specifications to conform to the amount of funds mentioned above."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957." Letter, G.T. Bell to J.Austin Floyd, Mar. 27, 1957.
1957, 17 & 18 Apr.		The new "Allan Gardens Indoor Botanical Garden" is opened to invited guests on the 17 th and to the public on the 18 th . According to the official invitation, "This show will include an extensive display of bloom of all types of tropical and domestic plants and flowers, and the Department has made a special effort to produce a show which we feel will be admired by all who see it." Enlarged four times its original size and costing \$80,000, the new facility is made up of: the newly renovated palm house, the extended 1924 house, its new companion house to the north, and three houses brought from Exhibition Park to create the double-width tropical house at the SW and the arid house at the NW. The opening display includes 400 varieties of plants, all grown in the High Park greenhouses.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957"; and CTA. Series 487, File 1494, 138476-27. See also "New Beauty for Toronto." <i>Globe and Mail</i> , Apr. 16, 1957, in CTA. Series 487. File 1713. 146224-9. "Newspaper Extracts, Allan Gardens. -1957."
1957, 17 Apr.-1958, 1 July		Lists of attendance figures for Allan Gardens kept during the 14 1/2 months after the opening of the new Indoor Botanical Gardens are broken into monthly totals and daily averages. The high of 21,366 visitors during the first two weeks is not repeated. That daily average of 1643 has fallen, by the following April, to 738.	CTA. Series 487. File 1798. 147965-19.

1957, Apr.		Commissioner Bell's dismay at visitors tossing coins into the new pool in the 1924 curved-cave house makes the news. The Polio Patients Comfort Club's request to install a donation box in the conservatory is granted. The box is stolen on Nov. 8, 1957, but it is replaced and remains for a number of years.	CTA. Series 487, File 1494, 138476-27.
1957, spring		A photo shows visitors to the spring flower show in the recently reopened palm house. A man in the foreground wears a hat and raincoat and carries a woman's purse.	NAC. Michel Lambeth Collection. PA-135518.
1957 and ff.		The Parks Dept. sends regular communiqués to the media listing what's in bloom in various parks including the "Allan Gardens Conservatories."	CTA. Series 487, File 1533, 138475-37.
1957, 13 May		Re the "Western Entrance to Allan Gardens," J. Kimmel, Parks & Rec. Arborist, is to "to plant flowering trees in the boulevard between the curb and the sidewalk, extending in front of our property and through to the north limit of the Jarvis Junior Vocational School." After this, "that section should be re-graded and re-sodded."	CTA. Series 487, File 1571, 145910-26. "Maintenance, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957." Memo, G.T. Bell to C. Coates, 13 May 1957.
1957, 18 May		The North Toronto Horticultural Society visits the new Indoor Botanical Gardens at the beginning of its Saturday-afternoon garden tour.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1957, 6 June		A letter from the City Solicitor gives notice that nos. 341, 343, 345, 347, and 349 Jarvis have been acquired, with enclosed agreement and deed.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1957, summer		A four-foot-high line fence, 61 feet long, is constructed between Allan Gardens and the Jarvis Street Baptist Church property.	CTA. Series 487, File 1571, 145910-26. "Maintenance, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1957, 12 June		The Parks Commissioner refers to "my Consulting Landscape Architect, Mr. J. Austin Floyd . . ." Four tenders--ranging from \$43,295 to \$52,818--have been received for "Construction of Fountains and Water Gardens in Allan Gardens." The job is to be awarded to the lowest bidder, Bannih Construction Company. The "tender does not include the underpinning of the portico entrance columns or walls, which may be found necessary, nor deepening the catch basin to take the weeping tile drains from the planting beds." Even if these cost an additional \$2,000, however, Bannih remains the lowest bidder. Funds are "available from Capital Account under the item for Construction of a Botanical Gardens, Allan Gardens, Second Stage."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1957. Appendix A, pp. 1835-6.
1957, 2 July -19 Oct.		The Indoor Botanical Gardens are closed to the public during construction of the new restrooms, relocation of the entrance to the palm house, and construction of the Water Gardens and Outdoor Botanical Gardens.	CTA. Series 487. File 1798. 147965-19.
1957, 22 & 26 July		A resident of Winchester St. writes Mayor Phillips to complain that the Gardens has no drinking fountain or restrooms and adds, ". . . that Park is the only place where most of the old age pensioners can put in their time, also blind people. . . ." Following up, Commissioner Bell tells her that the drinking fountain has temporarily been disconnected "while the new water garden is being put in" and the lavatories closed "due to the extensive construction work being undertaken at this location."	CCTA. Series 487, File 1533, 138475-37.
By 1957, 22 July		For construction of patios at Allan Gardens, "67 pieces, stone as selected, and cut to size" have been supplied and delivered.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1957, 29 July		Although identified only as "Allan Gardens Plan," J. Austin Floyd's perspective rendering of his design for the new water garden in Allan Gardens illustrates an editorial in the <i>Star</i> . Besides this "extensive series of pools and fountains [that] will cost about \$60,000," the editorial also mentions Floyd's fountain for Queen's Park and Commissioner Bell's plans for fountains on the CNE grounds and in High Park.	"Bubbling Water Enhances Parks." <i>Toronto Star</i> , July 29, 1957, p. 6, c. 3; in CTA. Series 487. File 1718. 146224-14. "Newspaper Extracts, Exhibition Park.-1957."
1957, 13 Aug.		A letter from the City Solicitor gives notice that 351 Jarvis St. has been acquired, and encloses deeds.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1957, late Aug.		A resident of 295 Jarvis St. writes to the <i>Star</i> : ". . . I recently got a shock. I heard two city employees talking and one said, pointing to two . . . splendid trees with wide-spreading branches, 'Those two must come down.' This must not be. Allan Gardens was donated as a park, and a park means trees. . . ."	"Park Needs Trees." <i>Toronto Star</i> , Aug. 31, 1957, in CTA. Series 487. File 1713. 146224-9.
1957, 3 Sept;		The newly acquired lands on Jarvis Street, as described in By-law #20152, are dedicated for public park purposes. However, a portion of these lands is then rented for parking purposes.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.

1957, Sept. & ff.		Teachers at Jarvis Junior Vocational School are to be allowed to park on weekdays "behind Allan Gardens on park property." In exchange, visitors to the Gardens on weekends are to be allowed to park in the school yard.	CTA. Series 487, File 1571, 145910-26. "Maintenance, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1957, 16 Sept.		The Board of Control recommends payment to Bannih Construction of a change order "to supply and installation of underwater floodlights at Allan Gardens water gardens--\$1,989.00."	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1957. Appendix A, p. 2438.
1957, 19 Sept.		Because the 18" strip between the sidewalk and the new curbing is trampled and sometimes muddy, the Board of Control has instructed the City Engineer "to pave the boulevard abutting Allan Gardens on the east side of Jarvis St in addition to the boulevards in Gerrard and Carlton streets."	CTA. Series 487, File 1571, 145910-26. "Maintenance, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1957, 7 Oct.		Work is proceeding on the following: "removal of the Portico Stone Cols."; "Credit Valley Flagstones" strips; and "installation of nine Flood lights."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957." Letter, Robert Bannih to J. Austin Floyd, Oct. 7, 1957.
1957, Nov.		Dupont Construction Limited completes the "construction of greenhouses in Allan Gardens" and is paid a total of \$79,705.	CTA. Series 487, File 1798. 147965-19.
By 1957, 12 Nov.		The portico columns have been removed, as indicated in this list of extras covered by the already-budgeted \$2000.00: Two added catch basins & 60' of crock drain 401.87 Removal of Portico Stone Columns minor charges 988.17 Grout with cement strips of C.V. Flagstone 225.00 Shore and sheet trench for plumbing underpinning of Portico entrance columns or walls 385.00	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1957. Appendix A, p. 2904.
1957, 28 Nov.		J.A. Floyd writes Commissioner Bell to explain that the "damage . . . done to the fountain bowls . . . by the sharp end of a spade while the workmen were filling in soil below the bowls . . ." is because the terrazzo had not first been allowed to cure for 28 days.	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
By 1957, Nov.		" . . . in the Allan Gardens is a delightful new arrangement, which will more than compensate for the old fountain . . . which, crumbling, was demolished some three years ago. . ."	Editorial. "Gurgle And Spray For Hot Toronto." <i>Toronto Star</i> , Nov. 22, 1957; in CTA. Series 4878. File 1713. 146224-9.
1957, 12 Dec.		Vandals smash the unprotected glass in the underwater floodlights for the fountains at the Gardens. The repairs are to cost \$271.70.	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1957, 20 Dec,		I.B. Forest informs the City Auditor that "the work performed under the supervision of Mr. Floyd will not be less than \$186,000."	CTA. Series 487, File 1552, 145910-7. "Landscaping, Allan Gardens. 1956-1957."
1958, 30 Jan.		A work order is issued to carry out a "revised plan showing office accommodation, wash room and lunch room, etc., in the existing building at Allan Gardens . . ." The work is to cost approximately \$8,000, plus an additional \$1,500 for extending "the present heating system in the Greenhouses" to the office building.	CTA. Series 487, File 1798. 147965-19.
1958, 23 Jan.		A letter from the City Solicitor gives notice that nos. 117, 119, and 119 1/2 Carlton Street have been acquired, with the enclosed deed. However, no. 117 then leased for five years beginning July 15, 1858.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1958, spring		Ninety-five percent of Bannih's contract for landscape construction at Allan Gardens has been completed. The work has been "slow due to strike."	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1958, 23 Mar.		CBC television airs "a complete Country Calendar program" filmed during the Easter Flower Show at Allan Gardens.	CTA. Series 487. File 1755. 144505-8. "Flowers, Allan Gardens.-1958."
1958, 6 June		Stoncroft Gardens Herb Nursery, Pickering, confirms J. Austin Floyd's order for 248 plants (20 species and cultivars) for Allan Gardens. The total is \$109.60 (\$128.95 less 15%). Note: Stoncroft is one of several nearby nurseries from which Floyd orders plants for this project. Among the others are Sheridan Nurseries, Clarkson, and Rowancroft Gardens, Meadowvale.	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.

1958, 23 June		<p>Floyd to Bell, responding to the latter's criticism of the fountains: "The original concept . . . was to be a dramatic display of 'Live Water', using your own term. The idea of water shooting from one bowl to the other seemed practical, and it was assumed that a constant water pressure could be maintained.</p> <p>"Mr. Derek Leah, Consulting Engineer, was retained to advise me on the pumping system" [Floyd then mentions the problems of wind action and fluctuating water pressure due, in part, to children dropping dirt from the planters into the basins.]</p> <p>"I am naturally disappointed that we were unable to carry the original idea through . . . however, I am most grateful for having been allowed to exhaust all possibilities of a solution.</p> <p>"In considering a way to salvage the present equipment, I would like to suggest that 'white water' nozzles . . . would be less vulnerable to wind action and . . . fluctuating water pressure.</p> <p>"The resultant effect would be somewhat as shown on the accompanying sketch." (Unfortunately, Floyd's sketch is not in the file. There is, however, a Mar. 1954 trade catalogue of SK [Schutte Koerting] Fountain Nozzles, Cornwells Heights, PA. It has straight-jet nozzle No. 622 highlighted--presumably by Floyd. He ultimately recommended a new SK model No. 629.)</p> <p>Note: Floyd's letter is the earliest indication found of dissatisfaction (particularly Bell's) with the action of the fountains. In subsequent exchanges with Bell, Floyd suggests twice that Parks & Rec. clean its fountains as is done in the States: with a vacuum cleaner like those used for swimming pools.</p>	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1958, July		Council approves a payment of \$415.00 to "Supply and install brass headers and nozzles as per revised specifications . . ."	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1958, 7 Aug.		<p>Bell to Floyd:</p> <p>" . . . the results of your work performed under your design and direction at both Allan Gardens and Queen's Park has proven most unsatisfactory.</p> <p>"Under the circumstances, therefore, I would request that you submit an itemized statement of account due and in this connection may I express my opinion that due to the unsatisfactory results of the work there should be some reduction in your fee for services rendered."</p>	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1958, 12 Aug.		<p>Floyd to Bell:</p> <p>"Your letter of August 7th has caused me no little concern. (He then attempts to correct what he believes is a misunderstanding on Bell's part.)</p> <p>". . . My office is preparing a statement of our account as you requested, which may be reduced under the circumstances."</p> <p>Enclosures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on Allan Gardens Fountains by Nicholas Fodor & Associates • Plan of New Piping Layout • "Report on Progress of Fountain Construction at Allan Gardens Fountains" by J. Austin Floyd [This is a two-page typescript covering the period June 23-Aug.11, 1958.] • "Report on Botanical Gardens Allan Gardens" by J. Austin Floyd [This is a two-page typescript plus a seven-page carbon copy of an extensive list of plants still missing from the beds. It mentions a large variety of herbs, perennials, roses, flowering shrubs, etc.] • Planting Plans by J. Austin Floyd [not included in the file] 	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1958, 19 Sept.		Commissioner Bell to City Auditor: "Mr. J. Austin Floyd, Landscape Architect, has now completed to the satisfaction of this Department, his contract for professional services in connection with the construction of Botanical Gardens in Allan Gardens, and is entitled to his fee of \$11,700.00, which is based on an estimated amount of \$187,667.00."	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1958, 23 Sept.		<p>J. Russell, Parks District Superintendent, to C. Coates:</p> <p>"Fountains [in Allan Gardens] are showing signs of deterioration. Fountains number 3, 4, 5, and 6 have developed cracks which I think will increase in size during the winter months."</p>	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.

1958, 4 Dec.		Commissioner Bell, responding to an inquiry from the Executive Assistant in the Mayor's Office: ". . . In connection with the water fountains [at Allan Gardens], certain technical difficulties have arisen which may not be overcome until some time next spring."	CTA. Series 487, File 1790. 147965-11.
1959, 21 Mar. & ff.		Allan Gardens' annual Spring Flower Show "will contain a great variety of Spring flowers . . . Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Crocuses and Tulips . . . Polyantha Roses, Rhododendrons, Lilacs, Laburnum and other Spring-flowering shrubs . . . [and also] Palms, Crotons, Ferns, Cyclamen and Euphorbia . . ."	CTA. Series 487, File 1897. 147965-19.
1959, 7 July-18 Aug.		With \$25,000 from the City plus private sponsorship, Leslie Bell organizes the "Toronto Summer Music Festival": a program of concerts in several parks. Those at Allan Gardens are: July 7 Royal Regiment Band July 14 Ron Padgett, followed by the Originals Club Band July 21 Queen's Own Rifles July 28 R.C.A.S.C. Band Aug. 4 Regimental Band of the Gov. General's Horse Guard Aug. 11 Toronto Garrison Artillery Band, followed by Swiss Bell Ringers Aug. 18 H.M.C.S. York Band	CTA. Series 487. File 2038. 138968-5. "Newspaper Clippings.-1959."
1959, 16 Oct.		Commissioner Bell to J. Kimmel, Acting Director of Parks: "This year . . . no bloom was available for Allan Gardens at this time of year although there is a fine green show. "Will you please issue instructions to the greenhouse foreman that in future a reasonable medium of bloom is made available for all seasons of the year."	CTA. Series 487. File 1897. 145913-10. "Allan Gardens.-1959."
1959, 24 & 30 June		A resident of 290 Jarvis St. writes Commissioner Bell 1) To suggest "a few vines planted to cover the west side of the badly patched brick wall, between the [Jarvis Junior Vocational] School and your [Gardens] property" as "an improvement to the grand work you have done in the neighbourhood"; and then 2) To thank him because "The vines are being planted this morning ."	CTA. Series 487. File 1951. 145914-26. "Allan Gardens.-1959."
1959, 9 Nov.		The "Annual Chrysanthemum Show . . . in the indoor Botanical Gardens at Allan Gardens" begins.	CTA. Series 487. File 1897. 145913-3. "Record of Accomplishments.-1959."
1959, 7 Dec.		Commissioner Bell reports to the Committee on Parks & Recreation: "The development of the outdoor Botanical and Water Gardens was completed this year."	CTA. Series 487. File 1890. 145913-10. "Allan Gardens.-1959."
1960, 11 Jan.		A. Tyson to C. Coates, Director of Parks, re his superiors' complaints about there being no bloom during October in the indoor Botanical Gardens: "In order to provide culture for the off-season in Allan Gardens, I think it would be necessary to add to our Greenhouse space in High Park. . . . "Do you honestly think that the attendance at Allan Gardens in the off-season warrants this expense? If we enter into this venture I suggest we keep the floral culture separate from the stove plants. I feel we could put on a good Easter show with material which requires a cold or medium temperature. I feel we should get together at your convenience and talk this venture over."	CTA. Series 487. File 1951. 145914-26. "Allan Gardens.-1959."
1961, Jan.		A report on the previous year lists the following: • Bedding Plants for 1960 \$45,070. • Cut Flowers for 1960 \$1,168. • Plants for Allan Gardens 1960 \$38,292. • Tropical Plants Etc. for Allan Gardens 1960 \$ 9,072.	CTA. Series 487. File 2045. 138968-12. "Allan Gardens.-1961."
1961, 4 Jan.		Parks Commissioner Bell to Parks Director Coates: "On several occasions I have noticed the lack of bloom in the Allan Gardens greenhouses. . . . "I know that you have issued instructions along this line, but they are definitely not being carried out. . . . "I have a feeling that the attitude is that only exotic, tropical bloom should be shown at this location. I do not agree with this and feel that there are many of the more common types of bloom which could be grown possibly out of season, and which would brighten the whole show. . . . [summer months excepted]."	CTA. Series 487. File 2045. 138968-12. "Allan Gardens.-1961."

1961, 14 Mar.		W.D. Earl sends Coates a list of "Plants in Flower at Allan Gardens during the 1961 Spring Show. On it are 67 genera, both "common types" and tropicals.	CTA. Series 487. File 2045. 138968-12. "Allan Gardens. - 1961."
By 1961, 5 Aug.		"The Allan Gardens fountains are pleasant in a ladylike way, six large basins equipped with gentle jets to afford a quiet tinkling, and the one in Queen's Park sprays away sturdily in a pyramid of mist."	TRL. "Toronto-Fountains" file. Grant, Maggie. "Glorious Fountains In Faraway Places." <i>The Globe</i> , Aug. 5, 1961.
1961, 5 & 16 Oct.		A Toronto resident writes Commissioner Bell to ask why there are no "frangi-panni" (Cinhalese temple flower) trees in the Gardens' greenhouse display and to offer to try to obtain some from parks authorities in Sydney, Australia. Bell replies, thanking him and asking him to contact C. Coates re this offer.	CTA. Series 487. File 2045. 138968-12. "Allan Gardens. - 1961."
1961, fall		A drinking fountain that is a memorial to G. Mercer Adam is donated and dedicated by the one-time Toronto resident's son, E.R. Adam of Akron, Ohio. Note: Graeme Mercer Adam, who lived in Toronto from 1858 to 1892, was the author and publisher of several books including <i>Toronto, Then and Now</i> (1891). This work includes photographs of the Gardens, which he frequented and enjoyed.	TRL. "Toronto-Fountains" file. "Memorial." <i>The Globe</i> , Oct. 26, 1961; and Donald Jones, "Modest monument celebrates pioneer Canadian publisher," <i>Toronto Star</i> , Dec. 8, 1979.
1962, early, & ff.		Based on press memos from Parks & Recreation sources, "Flower show" announcements, telling what's to be seen in the Allan Gardens greenhouses, appear in Toronto newspapers.	CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens. - 1962."
1962, 7 Feb.		Captioned "Toronto in the Winter--Allan Gardens" and appearing in the <i>Globe and Mail</i> , a photo taken inside the palm house shows palms and underplantings.	CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens. - 1962."
1962, 26 Mar.		Council approves an exchange of lands between the Board of Education and the City so that the Jarvis Junior Vocational School property adjoining Allan Gardens can be redesignated for park use.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1962, 13 Apr.		Alderman Margaret Campbell announces a plan, two years in the making, for "the area surrounding the gardens, bounded by Gerrard, Sherbourne, Jarvis and Shuter" streets. It calls for 10- and 30-storey buildings containing offices and apartments, as part of "a long-range scheme to convert 'deteriorating' sections of the downtown area . . ."	"Skyscrapers Planned for Gerrard." <i>Toronto Star</i> , Apr. 13, 1962; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens. - 1962."
1962, 19 Apr.		The <i>Star</i> reports: "Allan Gardens has been enlivened by the presence of soapbox speakers, à la Hyde Park, London, thanks to last year's significant court ruling." Note: The ruling referred to permits speakers in certain parks, provided they have first obtained a permit from City Hall.	CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens. - 1962."
1962, 3 May		School trustees approve building a vocational school on Bloor St. west of the DVP to replace the old Jarvis Junior Vocational School, which is to be torn down and its site added to the Gardens.	CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens. - 1962."
1962, 21 May		Still dissatisfied with the action of the fountains in the Gardens, Commissioner Bell has contacted Reinhold Link and Associates, Landscape Architects, Windsor & Detroit. They reply: ". . . Our firm will provide professional services to consist of investigating conditions on the site, taking instructions from the client and engineer, preparing preliminary studies in the form of plans and sketches [sic] and obtaining estimates from reputable contractors. The studies will be based on a budget of approx. \$6,000.00 for jets, valves, plumbing, pump, new piping and construction work . . ."	CTA. Series 487. File 2258. 138483-19. "Renovation of Ornamental Fountain, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1962, 28 May		Bell to the City Property Commissioner, in forwarding the above: "Link . . . are recognized experts in Europe and the United States as ornamental fountain consultants. . . . Their total fee will, in all probability, not exceed \$600.00. . . ."	CTA. Series 487. File 2258. 138483-19. "Renovation of Ornamental Fountain, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1962, 14 June		Bell to the City Property Commissioner, explaining the need for hiring Link: ". . . The design of the fountainheads, while being functional, have never in my opinion operated in a satisfactory manner and for a relatively small amount can be renovated to provide a most attractive display . . ."	CTA. Series 487. File 2258. 138483-19. "Renovation of Ornamental Fountain, Allan Gardens.-1962."

1962, 25 June, & ff.		A Toronto group called Interpoet (made up of Milton Acorn, Don DiNova, John Douglas, Roger Eyeles, Gwendolyn McEwen, Joe Rosenblatt, Judy Wells, and others) begins a series of Sunday-afternoon poetry readings near the Burns statue in the Gardens. By the third week nearly 100 listeners are "standing or lolling on the grass." Later in the summer, Milton Acorn, Thomas Arnett, Stephanie Nynch, and nine others are arrested for "unlicensed talking in a park." Note: Interpoet maintains that permits should not be required.	"Crowds Browse While Poets Rhyme in Park." <i>Globe and Mail</i> , July 9, 1962; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1962, summer		Besides Interpoet, a Ban-the-Bomb group is also trying to use the Gardens during the summer of 1962. Although only Moss, Woodbine, and High parks now have legal areas for non-religious free speech, J.M. McNamee, who chairs the group, is quoted as saying, "Allan Gardens seemed to be the best park to attract audiences."	Various clippings, including "Ban-Bomb Speakers Draw Crowd of 175 At Allan Gardens." <i>Globe and Mail</i> , Aug. 3, 1962; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1962, 7 July		A three-page article about the Gardens, written by the <i>Star's</i> gardening columnist H. Fred Dale and illustrated with ten photos by John de Visser, appears in the <i>Canadian Weekly</i> .	Dale, H. Fred, with photos by John de Visser. "Eden under Glass." <i>Canadian Weekly (Toronto Star)</i> , July 7, 1962, pp. 12-14; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1962, 22 Oct.		Council adopts the Board of Control's Rept. No. 28 re the "Engagement of Consultants. Renovation of Ornamental Fountains in Allan Gardens." This permits the hiring of Link.	CTA. Series 487. File 2258. 138483-19. "Renovation of Ornamental Fountain, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1962, 1 Nov. & 7 Dec.		Bell writes twice to Link, asking them to proceed "at the earliest possible date."	CTA. Series 487. File 2258. 138483-19. "Renovation of Ornamental Fountain, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1963, except July & Aug.		Small newspaper announcements headed "Flower Show" tell what to see in bloom in the Gardens' greenhouses on the coming weekend.	CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, 28 Mar.		A call for "Tenders for Fountain Jets, Pumps and Piping" appears in Toronto newspapers. Note: This tender call may refer to the new fountain on the west side constructed before September 1964. If it refers to Floyd's six fountains on the east side, however, it is not known what, if any, changes in water action resulted. A John de Visser photo published in July 1962 already shows each basin with a peripheral circle of jets sending arcs of water towards a strong central jet, instead of the modest single jet in the centre of each basin, as constructed in 1957. Parks photos dated September 22, 1964, continue to show the second configuration.	Advertisement. <i>Toronto Telegram</i> , Mar. 28, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, 12 Apr.		Among those speaking in the Gardens on Easter Sunday are J.T. Milton Smith, described as "Metro's one-man Translation Army," and Ban-the-Bomber Gary Moffat, age 24.	"Police Ignore Orators In Parks on Easter." <i>Toronto Star</i> , Apr. 13, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, June		Surrounded by a group of listeners, a United Church minister legally preaches from a soapbox in the Gardens. Note: Newspapers editorials have been pointing out, as have many of those arrested in the Gardens, the inequity of a law that allows speakers on religious topics but prohibits secular free speech.	Zwicker, Barry. "Cleric's Soapbox in Allan Gardens." <i>Globe and Mail</i> , June 29, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, 5 Sept.		Commissioner Bell recommends that the City Parks Committee "approve a \$48,000 plan to enlarge Allan Gardens."	"Low Cost East End Rentals." <i>Toronto Telegram</i> , Sept. 5, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."

1963, 27 Sept.		African Violets, chrysanthemums and carnations, also Egonia Lucerna, begonia, etc., are "featured daily" in the Gardens' greenhouses.	"Flower Show." <i>Globe and Mail</i> , Sept. 27, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, 19 Oct.		Two youths, both 16, are jailed after beating three men in the Gardens and stealing \$35 from a sleeping drunk in Moss Park.	The <i>Telegram</i> , Oct. 19, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, 25 Nov.		A letter from the City Solicitor advises that nos. 117, 119, and 119 1/2 Carlton have been demolished and are now under the jurisdiction of the Parks Dept.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
1963, 21 Dec.		"Yule Log Glow," an outdoor caroling event organized by the Toronto Association of Baptist Young People's Union, takes place in the Gardens.	"Carolling." <i>Toronto Star</i> , Dec. 20, 1963; in CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1964, 25 May		The Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario (renamed the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1975) erects the plaque in the Gardens commemorating the Toronto Horticultural Society.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861.
By 1964, 22 Sept.		A new (and still existing) fountain with one large-diameter basin has been constructed west of the palm house.	EDCT. Allan Gardens photo file.
By 1964, 22 Sept.		"Leda and the Swan," described as a fine example of lead statuary from England, is installed at the south end of the 1924 curved-eave house.	EDCT. Allan Gardens photo file.
1965		A news photo in the Canadian Tribune Collection is identified as "Demonstration: Anti-Fascists, Allan Gardens, Toronto." The view, although possibly from the Gardens, shows the street and buildings opposite.	NAC. PA-093705.
1966, Mar.		City Council's Committee of Parks and Recreation decides to allow "a free speech corner" in Allan Gardens where those wishing to speak on any issue may do so without obtaining advance permission. The Gardens thus becomes the only park in the city where such permits are not required.	TRL. "Parks--Allan Gardens" file. "Vote to drop speech permits in one park." <i>The Globe</i> , 4 Mar. 1966; and "How to define hate?" [unidentified newspaper editorial], 2 Apr. 1966.
1966, 6 July		The Board of Education conveys its Jarvis Juvenile Vocational School property to the City, and encloses the deed.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1970, 27 Mar.		Land on the south side of Carlton, east from Jarvis St., is dedicated for public park purposes through By-law #284-70 (subsequently amended by By-law #211-71).	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1972, 11 Jan.		A 48-inch water main is to be constructed through Allan Gardens.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1973		The palm house is placed on the Toronto Historical Board's first list of Toronto Historical Buildings.	
1973, 1 July		Richard Webster preaches to the unconverted at the corner of Gerrard and Sherbourne streets in the Gardens. Webster "comes down from his cottage near Tottenham . . . every few weeks to join members of the Stone Church" to do so.	TRL. "Parks--Allan Gardens" file. "67-year-old man spends his holiday preaching in park." <i>The Globe</i> , 3 July 1973.
1975		City Council has approved \$75,000 for "Alterations to Palm House in Allan Gardens" to cover the cost of supply and installation of ladders and for the replacement of wood glazing bars (which are "in a deteriorated condition and require immediate replacement") with aluminum bars on the domes. Two tenders have been received: 1. Ickes Braun Glasshouses of Canada Limited \$60,546.00 2. Lord and Burnham Co. Ltd. 87,806.00 The lower tender has been selected.	CTA. City Council Minutes. 1975. Appendix A, p. 135, item 58.
1976, fall		Pleasance Crawford and Gwynne MacHattie, as second-year students in the undergraduate program in Landscape Architecture program at the University of Toronto, write the names of all trees on an undated survey of the Gardens and draw in those not shown. Crawford takes two rolls of black-and-white photographs.	PKC. Allan Gardens file. Tree inventory and photographic prints and negatives.
1977		The City assigns to Metro Toronto a "permanent surface easement" that runs north/south across the centre of the original oval.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.

1977, 27 June		Allan Gardens is assigned a municipal address: No. 169 Gerrard Street East.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1981; 1986		The palm house in Allan Gardens is described in these words: "This conservatory, built around 1900 in the classical style, has an iron dome structure made of lattice-work ribs. The ribs converge into a retaining ring, which supports a small dome above a lantern. The sash bars that provide the lateral reinforcement are incorporated in three-dimensional joints of iron bars with the main ribs. Thus there arises a crystal-like ornamentation, logically derived from the structure, which determines the appearance of the vaulted ceiling."	Kohlmaier, Georg, and Narna von Sartory. Translated by John C. Harvey. <i>Houses of Glass: A Nineteenth-Century Building Type</i> . Cambridge, MA, & London, England: The MIT Press, 1986. 379; originally published as <i>Das Glashous: Ein Bautypus des 19 Jahrhunderts</i> . Munich: 1981.
1983, 26 Apr.		The Kaspar Gallery offers for sale a small watercolour by F.M. Bell-Smith (owned by Austin Seton Thompson) entitled <i>At the Fountain, Allan Gardens, Toronto</i> .	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens." Exhibition announcement.
1986		New concrete is laid in the west end of the path in the north (arid) house. Note: The year "1986" is inscribed in the concrete.	
1986		Researchers conduct a user study of the Gardens.	Gladysz, Mark, and Jo-Anne Egan, "Allan Gardens: A User Approach to Planning in Allan Gardens" Toronto: Department of Parks and Recreation, 1986; and Egan, Jo-Anne. "Breaking Through the Myth of Public Safety." <i>Landscape Architectural Review</i> 12,3 (July 1991):7-9.
1986, June		The Dept. of Parks and Recreation delivers its "Preliminary Report. Allan Gardens Revitalization Programme" to the Neighbourhoods Committee.	
June 1986		"... since the landscaping changes undertaken in the late 1950's, Allan Gardens has changed very little, with the exception of recently installed pathways from Jarvis Street."	Toronto Dept. of Parks and Recreation. "Preliminary Report. Allan Gardens Revitalization Programme." p. 12.
1986, 14 July		The palm house is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law 481-86).	
1986, 20 Oct.		The <i>Toronto Star</i> publishes an article about the proposed revitalization, entitled "Allan Gardens may regain glory of past."	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1987, May		Arcop Architects Inc. et al. completes its "Allan Gardens Revitalization Study" for the City of Toronto Dept. of Parks and Recreation.	
1987		There is some opposition to Parks and Recreation's then-current Gardens "revitalization program."	See, for example, "Next Theme Park?" <i>Midtown Voice</i> 3, 9(July 1987), pp. 1-2.
1990, 2 Jan.		Frank Jones, in "Cinderella park needs a facelift" in the <i>Toronto Star</i> , supports the revitalization of the Gardens and mentions the redevelopment of the New York Botanical Gardens.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1992, 22 Jan.		John Bentley Mays describes the Palm House as embodying "a notion that was obsolete long before the lovely, curious building was completed: the museum as cabinet of curiosities and wonders."	Mays, John Bentley. "Citysites: A joyful improbability." <i>The Globe and Mail</i> , 22 Jan. 1992, p. C5.
mid 1990s		The property at no. 121 Carlton St. is purchased and incorporated into Allan Gardens. This is the site of the Allan Gardens Apartments, by now containing a notorious bar called Larry's Hideaway. A subsequent fire brings about the demolition of the building.	EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.; Edmondson, <i>A History of Sherbourne Street</i> . 77; and Christine Kennedy.

1995, 2 May		Leslie Coates, as Parks' Special Projects Consultant, holds a meeting on "Allan Gardens--Landscape Redevelopment" to which Jill Cherry (greenhouse manager), Bob Duguid Landscape Architect, Parks), Ann Milovsoroff (Landscape Architect, Royal Botanical Gardens), Gerri Orwin (a local resident and amateur gardener), Lisa Wood, and Wendy Woodworth (Horticulturist, Toronto Historical Board) are invited.	EDCT. Robert Duguid's file on Allan Gardens redevelopment.
By 1995, 1 June		The Floyd fountains and planters east of the palm house have been leveled.	EDCT and Robert Duguid. Composite of three colour photos auto-dated 6 1'95.
By 1997		The City's Parks and Recreation Dept. has a new, full-colour brochure about the "Allan Gardens Conservatory."	
By 1999, spring		A renewed movement to restore the Gardens, spearheaded by David Winterton and Kyle Rae, is underway.	PKC. Allan Gardens file. Allan Gardens Renovation Committee. 18 May 1999. Meeting agenda
1999, Aug.		A protest in support of the homeless, in the form of a sleep-in and food line, takes place in the Gardens. The <i>Star</i> story includes photos of participants and quotes from Christine Kennedy.	Nguyen, Lily. "No room in the park? City set to turf Campers." <i>Toronto Star</i> , 8 Aug. 1999.
2000?		City of Toronto Archives, now at 255 Spadina Road, lists "Allan Gardens" as one of the topics for its high school research program.	CTA. "Topics for high school research program at the City of Toronto Archives. Handout.
2000, spring		The "Allan Gardens Advisory Committee," convened by Frank Kershaw, Directory of Policy & Development, Economic Development, Culture & Tourism, begins meeting on a regular basis.	PKC. Allan Gardens file. Allan Gardens Advisory Committee. Minutes of meetings.
2000, 19 Apr.		An article in praise of Allan Gardens and the campaign to restore the palm house and park appears in the <i>National Post</i> .	Prittie, Jennifer. "A Toronto flower by any other name." <i>National Post</i> , 21 Apr. 2000. p. A21.
2000, 10 June		The Toronto Region Architectural Conservancy conducts a walking tour of the Seaton/Berkeley community, starting and ending the tour at the SE corner of the Gardens.	
2000, 19 July		Bob Duguid prepares a "Preliminary Park Concept" to be discussed by the Allan Gardens Advisory Committee.	
2000		Baird Sampson Neuert Architects Inc. carries out an "Allan Gardens Conservatory: Building Condition Audit" for the City of Toronto.	
2000, 18 Nov.		In the palm house, the publisher and the City host the first public reading of Beijia Lin and Mark Thurman's illustrated book for children, <i>Who Is Queen of the Forest?</i> (Howick, QC: Essay International, 2000).	PKC. Allan Gardens file. Invitation.
2000, 11 Dec.		An article on Allan Gardens appears in the <i>Toronto Star</i> .	<i>Toronto Star</i> , 11 Dec. 2000, p. B3.
2001, Jan.-Feb.		The Gardens gets publicity in <i>Trellis</i> , the magazine of the Civic Garden Centre.	Kennedy, Christine. "A Garden for All Seasons." <i>Trellis</i> 28, 1 (Jan./Feb. 2001): 10-11.
2001		The Friends of Toronto Parks and Trees is established as a not-for-profit group aiming "to get the city's business and professional community interested in funding and carrying out horticultural and environmental projects."	Jennifer Prittie. "New park city." <i>Eye</i> , 1 Nov. 2001, p. 13.
2001, 8 March		The City hires a team consisting of Roger Jones & Associates, Arthur Andersen LLP, Carruthers Shaw and Partners Limited. Architects, and Helyar & Associates, Chartered Quality Surveyors, to prepare a "Market Research/Financial Viability Study" for Allan Gardens.	
2001, 6 Nov.		The City issues a request for proposals for an "Allan Gardens Heritage Conservation Strategy Study." The closing date is 23 Nov. 2001.	
2001, Dec.		The City chooses Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Limited, Perth, Ontario, to carry out the Heritage Conservation Strategy Study.	
2001, 31 Dec.		The final report of the Market Research/Financial Viability Study for Allan Gardens is submitted.	

4.2 Partial List of Images

DATE	CAT.	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
1863, 14 Mar.		<i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> publishes an engraving showing "Victoria Skating Rink, Toronto, Canada West--Presentation of Prizes" on 7 March 1863. The rink, at the SW cor. of Gerrard East and Sherbourne streets, is in the foreground, with the Gardens beyond. The rustic pavilion is at the upper left; the lodge can be seen at the St. entrance; and there is picket fencing (most likely of wood) along the perimeter of the grounds.	<i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> , Hamilton, 4 Apr. 1863, p. 243; reprinted in DeVolpi. <i>Toronto: A Pictorial Record</i> . Montreal: Dev-Scot Publications, 1965, pl. 50; TRL, Special Collections, T 11774.
1866, 1 Aug.		An engraving by Henri Perré shows the rustic pavilion ("an oblong building about 100 feet long by 60 wide, built entirely of cedar") surrounded by numerous trees including the maple planted in 1860 by the Prince of Wales.	"Grounds of the Horticultural Society, Toronto: The Prince of Wales Maple." <i>The Canada Farmer</i> 3 (1 Aug. 1866): 237.
1868?		Octavius Thomson's <i>Toronto in the Camera: A series of photographs of the principal buildings in the city of Toronto</i> includes plate 45 (of 48)--probably taken in 1868--showing a gardener mowing grass in front of the rustic pavilion. The accompanying text mentions that the maple planted at the opening ceremony "may be seen on the left in our illustration."	TRL, Special Collections. T 11684; and NAC. Joseph J. Murphy Collection. C-004445.
1870s		Another early photo of the rustic pavilion has women seated on the lawn; flower beds near the paths; and fencing near the pavilion	TRL, Special Collections. T 11686.
1877 and 1878		Two pencil drawings show, respectively, "Lodge at Horticultural Gardens Drawn by Emily Orr aged 11 years 1877" and "West Side of Lodge at Hort. Gardens drawn by Emily Orr aged 11 1878."	TRL, Special Collections, T 11695 and T 11696.
1879, 6 June		A handsome Toronto Engraving Co. cut of the new pavilion ("from a photograph by Hunter & Co. . . Toronto") show flags flying from all the flagstuffs.	"The Horticultural Society's Gardens and Pavilion, Toronto." <i>The Globe and Canada Farmer</i> , 6 June 1879. p. 1.
1879, 26 July		<i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> publishes a highly detailed view of the new pavilion and fountain plus a gas light standard, paths lined with plants, loose chairs, slatted benches and, beyond, a church steeple.	"View of the New Horticultural Exhibition Building." <i>Canadian Illustrated News</i> , 26 July 1879.
Betw. 1879 & 1889		Two winter photos (taken from a crested rooftop on Carlton St., and one apparently an enlargement of the other) provide an excellent overview of the west third of the Gardens. It shows the second pavilion (constructed in 1879) and the wood-picket boundary fence (replaced by cast iron in 1889); a gate opening on a minor path (albeit one with a handrail) leading to the east end of the pavilion, and a cast-iron drinking trough outside the gate. It also shows lantern-shaped luminaires on light standards both inside and outside the fence. It shows seven or more pyramidal conifers--some of which are recently planted. It shows Jarvis Collegiate Institute and Jarvis Street Baptist Church.	Parry Sound, ON, Public Library. John B. Miller Collection, # 76 & 77. [Reference courtesy of Stephen Otto.]
1880?		A stereopticon view of "Horticultural Gardens" by James Esson, copyright 1880, shows a light standard surrounded by spikey plantings, a police constable, the fountain, and the second pavilion.	
Ca 1880?		A stereopticon view entitled "497 Fountain and Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens," possibly by James Esson, provides a close-up view of fountain in action. Two men, one of them a gardener, stand beyond and to the right. Note: This image, incorrectly identified as "Archives of Ontario PCC 2728-S7108," appears of the Allan Gardens Web site.	TRL, Special Collections, T 11691; also AO Acc 2728, ST 108. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
ca 1880?		The Jack Spier Collection has an undated stereopticon view, "N. Underwood & Underwood, . . . 11732-Horticultural Gardens, Toronto."	
Betwn 1881 & 1894		A summer photo by the Albertype Company (Albertype Company Coll.) shows the 1879 pavilion with the late-1880 conservatory attached.	NAC. PA-032195.

1882		An engraving of the Gardens on the Civic Holiday shows fireworks illuminating the scene.	Grant, George Monro, ed. <i>Picturesque Canada: The country as it was and is</i> . Vol. 1. Toronto: Belden Bros, 1882.
188_?		A stereopticon view of "Horticultural Garden. Toronto" published by C. Bierstadt, Niagara Falls, NY, shows an agave [?] in a container in the right foreground and the fountain beyond.	
1884		A photo by Fraser & Sons shows a light standard surrounded by plantings in the foreground, with the second pavilion and the fountain beyond. Note: The gas lights will be replaced by electric ones in 1889.	TRL. Special Collections. T 11688.
1884		Another photo by Fraser & Sons shows a good close-up of the fountain in action, with the second pavilion beyond and to the right. Potted plants decorate the rim of the fountain and a gas light standard can be seen at the left. Note: This image, correctly identified, is posted on the Allan Gardens Web site.	TRL. Special Collections. T 11689. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
Ca 1885?		Two photos by Frank W. Micklethwaite (John Micklethwaite Coll.) show the 1879 pavilion and fountain from the south and north, respectively.	NAC. RD-000605 & NAC. RD-000607.
Ca 1887		A lithograph [?] in "Bryce's Souvenir Guide to Toronto" shows the Gardens and pavilion, Carlton St., Toronto.	NAC. PA-028765.
Betw 1889 & 1902		Two winter photos by Frank W. Micklethwaite (John Micklethwaite Coll.) are taken from the east side of Sherbourne Street and show the 1879 pavilion and the 1889 fence. Note: These are the best photos yet found of the cast-iron fence.	NAC. RD-000545 & NAC. RD-000546.
Ca 1890		Two Frank W. Micklethwaite photos show the "Horticultural Gardens." Note: These images have not yet been received from NAC.	NAC. Acc. 1971-127. (Original item nos. 258 & 6620.)
1890s?		Among 12 stereopticon views of Toronto is one showing the Gardens, with a gardener working in a rose bed. Note: This view is not included in the NYPL's stereo collection as available on line.	New York Public Library. [Information courtesy of Stephen Otto.]
1890s?		F.M. Bell-Smith's small watercolour (approx. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4"), <i>At the Fountain, Allan Gardens, Toronto</i> , show the fountain playing, a man with a cane at left, children leaning on the basin, a woman standing nearby, and potted plants on the rim of the basin.	CTA. General Information Files. "Parks--Allan Gardens." Kaspar Gallery exhibition announcement. 1986.
1891		Graeme Mercer Adam's large-format book on Toronto describes the Gardens as "occupying a square about ten acres in extent" and being "frequented by the citizens and the wheeled cherubs of the home." It includes two photographs: an unusual view along a main walkway, with the fountain in the distance; and a view of the "Horticultural Gardens and Pavilion" with the fountain at the left and a tall lamp in the foreground.	Adam, G. Mercer. <i>Toronto, Old and New</i> . Toronto: Mail Print Co., 1891. pp. 9, 40, 51.
189_?		A photograph by Josiah Bruce shows the fountain, the pavilion and hoops protecting the corners of the plantings, as does a very similar view, inscribed "Allan [sic] Gardens" in the foreground. Note: This same view is posted on the Allan Gardens Web site and identified as "The Horticultural Pavilion, 1884, Toronto Corporate Services SC 231-557."	TRL. Special Collections T11690 and 968-12-658. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
189_?		A photo by Josiah Bruce shows the interior of the second pavilion.	TRL. Special Collections. T 11698.
Bef. 1894		A photo of the second pavilion by Josiah Bruce includes a slender white birch near the small conservatory with clerestory attached to the rear of the pavilion. Note: This conservatory is replaced in 1894 by one that is two and one-half times larger.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #558; and Toronto Corporate Services SC 231-558; TRL. Special Collections. T 11697.
1894		A stereopticon view of "Toronto's Beautiful Garden, Canada" photographed and published by B.W. Kilburn of Littleton, NH, shows two small children on a gravel path in the foreground, a large group of people posing on the lawn beyond, and the pavilion in the background.	TRL. Special Collections. T 30141.

Ca 1895		A photo by Frank W. Micklethwaite is inscribed "Allan Gardens. Toronto Micklethwaite Photo 411." Note: This image has not yet been received from NAC.	NAC. Acc. 1971-127. (Original item nos. 411.)
Ca 1895?		Gerhard Heintzman Limited (as inscribed in the upper left) publishes a photo showing the fountain, conservatory, second pavilion, and a circular flower bed.	TRL. Special Collections. T 14162.
1895, 18 May		An article in <i>The Globe</i> promotes the formation of a palm house at the Gardens, an idea that "... originated with Sir David Macpherson, who, a year ago, gave his magnificent collection of palms to the city on condition that the plants should be so housed as to be accessible to the public. . . ." The author mentions that Parks Commissioner [John] Chambers has been adding more palms, plus orange trees, flowering shrubs, and orchids (illustrated), to the collection—which is being kept at Exhibition Park. An accompanying photo of the "Horticultural Gardens, Toronto" has a light standard encircled by recently set out bedding plants in the left foreground, with the fountain, the pavilion, and other plantings beyond.	"A Civic Palm Garden." <i>The Saturday Globe</i> , 18 May 1895, pp. 1-2.
1895, 25 June		A photo by John Boyd, "R53 - Horticultural Gardens," shows the 1879 pavilion and fountain with the rosary in the foreground.	NAC. RD-000027.
1896		The City Engineer 's dept. takes a close-up photo of the fountain at the Gardens, showing good detail of its design; women and children sitting on its rim and walking on the surrounding paths; and houses beyond.	CTA. City Engineer's Collection. DPW 14, Index Vol. 5, p. 75.
Ca 1896-1900		A photo by an unknown photographer (possibly Bruce) shows the "Allan Gardens Pavilion" as seen from across the fountain.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #557.
1898		A photo of the "Horticultural Gardens," very similar to the one published by Heinzman about 1895 [see above], appears in <i>Art Work on Toronto</i> , published in 1898.	TRL. <i>Art Work on Toronto</i> . Toronto: W.H. Carre & Co., 1898 (reprod. 1984). p. 1
1899, 20 May		<i>The Globe</i> publishes two "amateur photos by J.W. Barry" of the Gardens, both showing the pavilion: one with the fountain and a circular bed of tulips; the other with a long, rectangular bed of tulips on either side of a wide walk leading to the pavilion.	"Tulips."—Horticultural Gardens., May '99. Amateur Photo by J.W. Barry." <i>The Globe</i> , 20 May 1899, p. 4, c. 1-4.
ca 1900?		The Jack Spier Collection has an undated stereopticon view marked on recto "N. Underwood & Underwood, . . . / Wroks and . . . / 11732-Horticultural Gardens, Toronto. / Underwood & . . . /" Note: This image has not yet been obtained.	NAC. Acc. 1973-176.
Ca 1900		Two identical postcards show "Allan Gardens, Toronto" from the corner of Sherborune and street. There are fence posts but no fence. Although they are postmarked 1906, the second pavilion is still standing.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 594 & 595.
Ca 1900		A postcard shows a curving path and mounded trees in "Allan Gardens, Toronto. Although it is postmarked 1907, the second pavilion is still standing.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 596.
Ca 1900		A postcard shows a constable talking to a gardener near the fountain in "Allan Gardens, Toronto." It is postmarked 1909. Note: This is the same image as Archives of Ontario, Acc. 9027, S 13012, posted on the Allan Gardens Web site and incorrectly identified as "5 13012."	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 597. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
Ca 1900		A postcard shows swirling patterns of bedding plants on either side of the west/east axial path. A small girl stands on the path and the fountain is in the distance.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 598.
Ca 1900?		A postcard shows the straight patterns of bedding plants on either side of the west/east axial path. The fountain is in the distance. It is postmarked 1905.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 603.
Ca 1900?		A postcard shows what may be the Canadian maple planted by the Prince of Wales. The fountain is beyond. It is postmarked 1904.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 604.
Ca 1900?		Three nearly identical postcards show two large trees near an axial path, with the fountain in the distance. They are postmarked 1905 and 1908.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 605, m606, & 607.
Ca 1900?		A postcard shows a the west/east axial path in "Allan Gardens" with a nursemaid and two children including one in a buggy. Straight rows of tulips fill the beds on either side of the path, and the fountain is beyond. It is postmarked 1911.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 3016.

After 1902, 21 July		A stereopticon view of "Horticultural Park, Toronto" shows a circular flower bed in the middle ground with the Burns monument beyond and to the right.	TRL. Special Collections. T 31179.
After 1902, 21 July		Three nearly identical postcards show "Allan Gardens and Sherbourne Street," looking south from north of St. The Burns monument can be seen at the NE corner of the Gardens and the fence is visible along both Sherbourne and streets. Sherbourne has a grass boulevard with a strong row of street trees planted therein.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 1638, 1639, & 1640.
1910?		A postcard shows a good close-up of the "Palm House" as seen from the NE. It is postmarked 1912.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 599.
Ca 1912?		Two postcards show the new palm house with greenhouses to the SW. The views are very similar except for apparent differences in the greenhouses and the curious fact that, in #601, there is no dome on the NE corner of the palm house.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 600 & 601.
Ca 1912		A photo by an unknown photographer shows City DPW photographer Arthur S. Goss in the Gardens, with a bed of tulips in the foreground and trees--including what might be a Scots pine--in the background.	CTA. Fonds 2008, Series 372, Sub-Series 41 [Miscellaneous], Item 582.
1913. 18 Feb.		A photo of McCallum's Palm House in winter shows the colonnade, young spruces planted in front of the building, and greenhouses to the SW. Note: This image, identified as "McCallum Palm House, 1910, Toronto Corporate Services SC 231-971," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #541. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
1913, 15 Sept.		A photo of the Gardens shows the walks, with two women on the path and a greenhouse beyond. Note: This image, incorrectly identified as "September 1913. Corporate Services RG8-52-906," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Parks 102. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
1913, 15 Sept.		A photo of the Gardens looks east along the axial path, between flower beds, towards the fountain. Chain-link edging protects the corner of a planting. Note: This image, identified as "September 1913. Toronto Corporate Services RG8-52-103," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site.	< http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
1913, 15 Sept.		A photo of the Gardens shows an ornate drinking fountain on a two-tiered round pedestal on the west/east axial path, with the tall fountain playing and the palm house beyond. Note: This image, identified as "Palm House, Fountain and People, 1913, Toronto Corporate Services RG 8-52-101," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Parks 101. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
1913, 31 Dec.		A photo of the Gardens shows the stables, with the Jarvis Street Baptist Church beyond.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Parks 240.
1915, 15 Sept.		A photo of the Gardens shows an urn on a round pedestal at the end of a grass path between beds in the rose garden.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Parks 104.
1916, 13 May		Two photos by John Boyd show children at the drinking fountain in the Gardens, which was on the east/west axial path, east of the ornamental fountain. (See also 1913, 15 Sept.)	NAC. PA-072545 & PA-072546.
1916, 13 May		Two photos by Jim Boyd show tulip beds in the Gardens: 1) along the east/west axial path; and 2) south of the old double-width greenhouses south of the palm house.	NAC. PA-072547 & PA-072548.
Betw 1914 & 1921?		A photo taken from the north show two people walking on a path curving towards the palm house. The north wing is vine-covered. Note: The approximate dating is based on the numbering of other Parks photos.	NAC. PA-043371. Canada Dept. of the Interior Collection; and CTA. Parks 710.
1920s		Canada Dept. of the Interior photo of "Palm House, Allan Gardens, Toronto, Ont."	NAC. PA-043371.
1923, 18 March		A photo by John Boyd shows people, baby carriages, and a dog around the fountain at the Gardens.	NAC. PA-086031.
1924, 29 Dec.		Two photos show construction of the curved-eave greenhouse south of the palm house.	EDCT. "Parks General--Allan Gardens" file.

1925, 24 July		A photo shows the "[new] Greenhouse - Allan Gardens" extending from the south elevation of the palm house. Vines are covering the domed SE corner of the palm house. Note: This image, incorrectly identified as "Palm House and Extension, 1913. Toronto Corporate Services. RG 8-1-684," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Arch. 684. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
Ca 1925?		A postcard shows the palm house from the NE. Vines are covering the domed NE corner.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 602.
1926		Two photos of "Greenhouse Interior, 1926," appear on the Allan Gardens Web site as "Toronto Corporate Services, RG 8-52-1259" and "RG 8-52-906."	< http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
1928, 9 Aug.		A photo of "Comfort Station - Allan Gardens" shows brick, stucco, and half timbering in gables and dormers.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Arch. 851.
1928, 23 Aug.		A photo of the fountain, apparently taken from the top of the colonnade of the palm house, shows good detail of parterres on either side of the intervening walkway. A group of children, apparently dressed for wading, poses in and around the fountain. Note: This image, identified as "Toronto Corporate Services SC 231-696," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon 696.
Bef. 1932		A postcard shows, from left to right, a large tree, the palm house, the spire of old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and the fountain. There are slatted benches on the lawn in the foreground. It is postmarked 1932.	TRL. Postcard Collection. PC 2676.
1936, 20 Jan.		A photo shows a close-up of the Robert Burns statue, with mounded earth around the base. Note: This image, identified as "Toronto Corporate Services, SC 231-97," appears on the Allan Gardens Web site.	CTA. RG8, DPW, vol. 1. Neg. Salmon #97. < http://collections.ic.gc.ca/gardens/History/historyContext.html >
1952?		A photo by a Toronto Telegraph photographer shows the 1879 fountain shortly before it was demolished.	York University. Toronto Telegraph Photograph Collection. [Reference courtesy of Mike Filey.]
1957, 7 July		Ten photos of Allan Gardens by John de Visser are published in <i>Canadian Weekly</i> . All but one show plants in the greenhouses. That one shows people seated on benches east of the fountains (which are playing), with the palm house beyond.	Dale, H. Fred, with photos by John De Visser. <i>Canadian Weekly (Toronto Star)</i> , July 7, 1962, pp. 12-14; in CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1962."
1957, spring		A photo by Michel Lambeth (Michel Lambeth Coll.) shows visitors to the spring flower show in the recently reopened palm house. A man in the foreground wears a hat and raincoat and carries a woman's purse.	NAC. PA-135518.
1959 & 1960		Two series of low-level, oblique aerial views of the Carlton/Jarvis/Sherbourne area include Allan Gardens. The best is ES12-340, looking north over the entire Gardens. Gerrard St. E. is in the foreground.	AO. C30. Northway-Gestalt Collection. ES12-340-341 (Apr. 1959) and ES13-446-451 (May 1960).
1962-63		Toronto newspapers carry frequent photos of preachers, poets, and ban-the-bomb speakers using the Gardens for free speech.	CTA. Series 487. File 2362. 138485-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1962"; and CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1963, 22 & 28 Mar.		Photos of children with flowers in the Gardens' greenhouses appear in the <i>Telegram</i> .	CTA. Series 487. File 2541. 146812-5. "Newspaper Clippings, Allan Gardens.-1963."
1965		A news photo in the Canadian Tribune Collection is identified as "Demonstration: Anti-Fascists, Allan Gardens, Toronto." The view, although possibly from the Gardens, shows the street and buildings opposite.	NAC. PA-093705.
1976, fall		Two rolls of black-and-white photos by Pleasance Crawford show Gardens elements and users.	Pleasance Crawford. Allan Gardens file.
1990s?		Two colour photos of the interior of a tropical greenhouse at the Gardens appear on the Allan Gardens Web site, credited to "Parks and Recreation."	

4.3 Partial List of Drawings

*P = plan; E = elevation; S = section; D = detail.

DATE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
Before 1861, 4 Mar.	P	An undated plan "(sd) H Browne P.L.S. Toronto," coloured blue, green, and red, shows the original oval and the surrounding lands and gives dimensions and distances from the adjacent streets and the west boundary. The oval is described as 586' 00" x 479' 00" / 5 a. 0 d. 0 p. Note: This plan can be seen in black and white on the Allan Gardens Web site. The plan is attached to two deeds: those of Mar. 4, 1861, and Apr. 28, 1888.	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. A0504-A02--1861 01. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V01-1861; and EDCT. A0504-A02--1966 02. Parks Title Histories. Allan Gardens. V02-1966.
1877, 28 March	Unbuilt	"Horticultural Gardens. Proposed Concert Hall and Winter Garden. Plan of Gallery Floor" and "West Elevation." D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto.	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-133-0-1. K-58. Drawings 8 & 9.
1877, 11 Oct.	Unbuilt	"Sketch. Horticultural Gardens. Proposed Skating rink & Concert Hall. Front Elevation," "Transverse Sketch," and Plan of Ground Floor; Plan of First Floor." D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto.	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-133-0-1. K-58. Drawings 4, 5, & 6.
1881, 28 March	Built status not yet known	"Sketch. Proposed new Lodge for Horticultural Gardens. West elevation. South elevation. East elevation. Basement [plan]. Ground Plan. First Floor Plan." D.B. Dick, Archt, Toronto. Written on verso: "H. Pellatt Esq. Pellatt & Osler."	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-180-0-1. K-58. Drawings 2.
n.d. [1881, spring?]	Built status not yet known	"Sketch + Elevations. Proposed Lodge Horticultural Gardens. [East Elevation]. [Section]. West Elevation. South Elevation. East elevation." [Title, drawing names, and Dick's names crossed out.]	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-180-0-1. K-58. Drawing 3.
1881, 17 May	Built status not yet known	"Sketch. Proposed new Lodge for Horticultural Gardens. South Elevation. East elevation. Ground Plan. First Floor Plan." D.B. Dick, Archt, Toronto.	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-180-0-1. K-58. Drawing 2.
1881, 23 July	Built status not yet known	"New Lodge for the Horticultural Gardens. North Elevation. Section on Line A-B. West Elevation. South Elevation. East Elevation. Cellar Plan. Ground Floor Plan. First Floor Plan. Roof Plan." D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, with the signature of William Tatz [contractor?] in the upper right-hand corner.	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-180-0-1. K-58. Drawing 12.
1886, 13 June	Built status not yet known	"No. 2. Horticultural Gardens. Plan of Propagating Houses, &c. Cross Section A-B. Part East Elevation. South Elevation. West Elevation. Section C-D. Plan [showing Stove House/Propagating Houses, and Potting Shed]. Plan of Boiler Pit, &c." D.B. Dick, Architect, Toronto	AO. Horwood Collection. C 11-429-0-1. K-58. Drawing 11.
1905, January	Unbuilt	"Sketch No. 2. Proposed Pavilion in the Allan Gardens. Scale 1/16" City Architects Office. January 1905." Shows "East Elevation" (five bays) and "Front Elevation" (six bays in main portion) of an extremely ornate three-storey, beaux-arts building, 174 feet long, with large windows, domed towers at the NE and SE corners, cresting at the roof line, and numerous other architectural embellishments.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on vellum.
1908, June		"Palm House. Allan Gardens. June 1908." This perspective rendering includes the essential elements of the palm house as built: the two domed wings and, in between, the pergola supported by four columns. It also shows north and south greenhouse wings (although here stopped at the edge of the piece of paper). However, the palm house sits on a terrace that is up three risers from the concrete walk, which is the full width of the palm house; and there are three more risers to the floor of the pergola.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.
1908, Nov.		"Palm House, Etc. Allan Gardens - City Architects Dept. Nov. 08. Scale 8 Feet to an Inch. Sketch No. 2. Front Elevation." Has "Approved, James Wilson Commissioner of Parks" written in ink near the bottom, right of centre. This perspective rendering shows the front-entrance area having two columns at grade, then six risers to a porch with two columns or pilasters on either side of the double door. It shows greenhouses extending 96 feet to the north and south of the palm house: the south wing ending in a curved-eave conservatory with cupola. (Note: This may be the "dome-shaped aquatic house" that C.E. Chambers mentions in Sept. 28, 1925.) The north wing ends in a brick section with a temple-like porch. The drawing shows the concrete walk leading to the palm house as 20 feet wide.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.

1909, Feb.	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 1. City Architect's Department. Toronto. Foundation Plan."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.1.
1909, Feb.	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 2. City Architect's Department. Toronto. First Floor Plan." Shows width of "Present Concrete sidewalk" as being four feet. Shows "Front Entrance" as "Reinforced Concrete Paving" with two "Reinforced Concrete Steps. Shows "Pergola" having "Reinforced Concrete floor" and four stone columns.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.2.
1909, Feb.	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 2. City Architect's Department. Toronto. First Floor Plan." [Appears to be simply an enlargement of the one number-stamped #PT.93C.2.]	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
[1909, Feb.]	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Toronto. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 3. . . . "Part Plan of Vertical Sides of Drum," "Part Plan of Trusses," "Part Plan of Purlins, Beams, etc.," "Half Roof Plan," and "Part Plan Showing Trusses, Purlins, etc."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen.
1909, Feb.	E	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Toronto. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 4. City Architect's Department. Front Elevation (East)."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen, and blueprint.
1909, Feb.	E	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 5. City Architect's Department. Toronto. Side Elevation (North)."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen, and blueprint; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.3.
1909, Feb.	E	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 6. City Architect's Department. Toronto. Rear Elevation (West)."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.4.
1909, Feb.	S, D	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. No. 7. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. City Architect's Department." Includes east/west section and details of mullion, frame, and transom.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.5.
1909, Feb.	S, D	Enlargement. "Palm House. Allan Gardens. No. 7. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. City Architect's Department." Includes east/west section and details of mullion, frame, and transom. [Appears to be simply an enlargement of the one number-stamped #PT.93C.5.	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1909, Feb.	E, S	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 8. City Architect's Department." Includes "Elevation of Main Entrance," section through south wing, side elevation of main entrance, section through north wing, and elevation of vestibule from palm house.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen, and blueprint; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.6.
1909, Feb.	P	"Palm House and Boiler House. Allan Gardens. Toronto. Scale Sixteen Feet to an Inch. No. 9. City Architect's Department. Toronto. Block Plan Showing Position of New Palm House in Relation to Old Pavilion Etc."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.7.
1909, Feb.	P	"Boiler House to Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 10. By Architect's Department. Toronto."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.8.
1909, Feb.	P, E, S	"Boiler House [to] Palm House. Allan Gardens. Scale Four Feet to an Inch. No. 11. City Architect's Department. Toronto." Includes north, south, east, and west elevations of the boiler house, a section through the boiler house, a "Section. Tile Chimney" and a "Plan of Top of Chimney."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.9.
n.d. [1909, Feb.?)	E, S	"Part front elevation" of Palm House and section of same.	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.[10?].
1909, May	P,E,S	"Palm House in the Allan Gardens. Det[ail] of Front Elevation Etc. No. 16. Scale 1" = 1' 0". City Architect's Dept." Note: This drawing would be essential to a reconstruction of the original front elevation.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen.

1909, May	P	"Palm House in Allan Gardens. Det[ail] of Ladder to Chimney in Boiler House. Scale 1" = 1' 0". No. 23. City Architects Dept."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.
1909, May	P	"Boiler House to Palm House. Allan Gardens. Amended Drain Plan. Scale 1/4" = 1' 0". No. 24. City Architect's Dept."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1909, May	P, E, S	"Palm House in the Allan Gardens. Det[ail]s of Vestibule. No. 32. City Architect's Dept." East elevation shows "1909" over door.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.93C.11.
1909, 24 June		"Palm House. Allan Gardens. McGregor & McIntyre, Limited. Structural Steel Works. Toronto, Ont. Dome Truss. 1" = 1' 0". . . . 24-6-09. Dome Rib. 16 reqd."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Purple-line print on paper.
1909, Sept.	P, S	"Proposed South Wing. Allan Gardens. Planting Plan." Includes "Section of Aquatic House," "Section. South End of Tropical House," planting plan of tropical water plants and foliage plants, and section showing "Grades & Levels of Water." Also indicates entrance to "Cool Flowering House (Proposed) 90' x 30'."	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.923C.
1909, Sept.	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Plan of Drains. Scale 1/8" = 1' 0". No. 44. City Architect's Dept." Shows boiler house and palm house.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1910, June	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Heating Plans. No. 46. Scale 1/4" = 1 Ft. City Architect's Dept. . . . Plan of Tunnels E5tc. Showing Mains, Returns & Risers."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen.
1910, June	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Heating Plans. No. 47. Scale 1/4" = 1 Ft. City Architect's Dept. . . . Basement Plan Boiler House."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen.
1910, June	P	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Heating Plans. No. 48. Scale 1/4" = 1 Ft. City Architect's Dept."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen.
1910, June	P, S	"Palm House. Allan Gardens. Boilers & Boiler Setting. No. 49. Scale 1/2" = 1' 0". City Architect's Dept/."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen.
n.d. [1910?]	P	"Vacuum Heating Plant for Palm House in Allan Gardens. City Architect's Department. Drawing No. F-118." Note: According to City Council minutes, tenders were requested in mid-1910 and the heating was to be installed that fall.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1915 [?] 5 May	P	Site plan of "Allan Gardens. Parks Dept. C.E. Chambers, Commissioner of Parks, _____, Parks Engineer." Shows locations of proposed "palm house," "boiler room," "green houses," and potting shed; and of existing trees, paths, fountain, Burns statue (in NE corner), and circular "rose garden" (south of west/east axial path, near Sherbourne St.).	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. #PT.148C.
1915, 15 Aug.	S	"Parks Dep't. Allan Gardens Greenhouses. Steam Heating Plan. Scale 1/4" = 1'. [signed] C.E. Chambers, Commissioner of Parks. Wm. J. Potter, Superintendent."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1924, Sep.	P	"Additions Etc. to Palm House in Allan Gardens. Scale 1/16 in and 1/8 in = 1 foot. Sheet Number 1. City Architects Department." Includes block plan, foundation plan, and first floor plan. Note: The existing structures are the palm house (still with its colonnade), the boiler house and, south of that, a large area of "present greenhouses" with attached "office and potting house." The proposed addition, to be attached by a vestibule due south of the palm house, will necessitate removal of a "present wooden fence" extending from the palm house to the "present greenhouses."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.

1924, Sep.	S, E	"Additions Etc. to Palm House in Allan Gardens. Scale 1/16 in and 1/8 in = 1 foot. Sheet Number 2. City Architects Department." Includes south, east, and west elevations, "Typical Section Through Brick Wall," four sections through greenhouse, and triangle showing 30-degree pitch of roof.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original drawing on linen; and City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1955, May	P	"Greenhouses. Allan Gardens. For the City of Toronto. Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, Toronto. Block Plan. Drawing No. 50/56." Shows existing palm house (by now connected via "toilets" to the existing boiler house) and the "existing curved eave house" (built in 1924) due south of the palm house. Shows a "proposed extension" connecting this house with two "existing greenhouses from Exhibition Park." Shows "new curved eave house" due north of the palm house and an "existing greenhouse from Exhibition Park" beyond. Notes that "existing greenhouses shown dotted [are] to be removed by the City," but these are hard to see.	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1955, May	P, S, D	"Greenhouses. Allan Gardens. For the City of Toronto. Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, Toronto. Drawing No. 51/56." Consists of various drawings for "Greenhouse No. 2" and "Greenhouse No. 4."	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1955, May	E, S	"Greenhouses. Allan Gardens. For the City of Toronto. Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, Toronto. Drawing No. 53/56." Includes north, east, and south elevations and several sections.	City of Toronto. Economic Development, Culture & Tourism. Not number-stamped.
1955, 3 & 4 June	P, S, E	"Allan Gardens (House #5 & 6). Lord & Burnham Co. Ltd. Greenhouse Designers & Manufacturers. St. Catharines, Ont." Drawings 1-6.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Six black-line diazotype prints on paper.
1955, [Dec.]	E, S	"Proposed Additions to Allan Gardens. Toronto, Ontario. Scale 1/8" = 1'. Lord & Burnham Co. Ltd. Dwg. No. P 781. " N.d. Includes "East elevation," "South elevation," and "Cross Section of Existing [curved-eave] Greenhouse."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on vellum.
1955, [Dec.]	P	"Proposed Additions to Allan Gardens. Toronto, Ontario. Scale 1/16 = 1'. Lord & Burnham Co. Ltd. Dwg. No. P 779." On palm house, says: "Close existing [central] door opening" and "Place new opening here"(under the north and south domes). About the 1924 curved-eave greenhouse (shown as 35' across), says: "Existing gable to be moved to end of house." Shows its counterpart as "New greenhouse," also 35' across. Shows new pair of south greenhouses each as 25' + 25' across; and -new [arid] greenhouse also as 25' across.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on vellum
1956, 17 Apr.		"Proposed New Greenhouses etc. Allan Gardens. Department of Buildings. City Hall Annex. April 17/56. [Drawing] 3. Block Plan. Scale 1" = 20' 0".	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.
1956, May	P	"Greenhouses. Allan Gardens. For the City of Toronto. Department of Buildings. May 1956. Drawing 50/56."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.
1956, May	E, S	"Greenhouses. Allan Gardens. For the City of Toronto. Department of Buildings. May 1956. Drawing 52/56." Shows N, S, and E elevations; and sections.	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.
1961, Jan.	P	"City Property Department. Architectural Division. Block Plan. Allan Gardens. Jan. 1961. Drawing No. 10/61."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Original pencil drawing on tracing paper.
1975, 24 Apr.	D	"Allan Gardens--Palm House--Revolving Ladder. Ickes-Braun Glasshouses of Canada Limited. Detail. Sheet 1-L, C-531." CTA note: "See File 7 (Box 200554, Folio 7) for two structural blueprints entitled 'Elevation of Principal'."	CTA. Series 544, File 19, 200555-5. Purple-line diazotype print on paper.

1976, fall	P	As-found survey of Allan Gardens, using a post- 1963 site plan as a base, shows existing landscape features and trees--some of which are drawn in by hand.	Pleasance Crawford. Allan Gardens File.
1990, Nov.	P	"Department of Public Works and the Environment. City of Toronto. Topographical Plan Showing Allan Gardens. Scale Ratio 1:300. . . . D. Ostoplak--City Surveyor. November 1990. Plan 1970."	
2000, 19 July	P	"Allan Gardens. Preliminary Park Concept. EDCT/Policy and Development. July 19, 2000. Scale 1:500." [Drawn by Robert Duguid for discussion by the Allan Parks Advisory Committee.]	EDCT. Robert Duguid's file on Allan Gardens redevelopment.

Compiled by Pleasance Crawford.



Appendix 1:

The Florence Charter

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The Florence Charter

The ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee for Historic Gardens, meeting in Florence on 21 May 1981, decided to draw up a charter on the preservation of historic gardens which would bear the name of that town. The present Florence Charter was drafted by the Committee and registered by ICOMOS on 15 December 1982 as an addendum to the Venice Charter covering the specific field concerned.

Definitions and Objectives

Art. 1. "An historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view". As such, it is to be considered as a monument.

Art. 2. "The historic garden is an architectural composition whose constituents are primarily vegetal and therefore living, which means that they are perishable and renewable." Thus its appearance reflects the perpetual balance between the cycle of the seasons, the growth and decay of nature and the desire of the artist and craftsman to keep it permanently unchanged.

Art. 3. As a monument, the historic garden must be preserved in accordance with the spirit of the [Venice Charter](#). However, since it is a living monument, its preservation must be governed by specific rules which are the subject of the Present charter.

Art. 4. The architectural composition of the historic garden includes:

- Its plan and its topography.
- Its vegetation, including its species, proportions, colour schemes, spacing and respective heights.
- Its structural and decorative features.
- Its water, running or still, reflecting the sky.

Art. 5. As the expression of the direct affinity between civilization and nature, and as a place of enjoyment suited to meditation or repose, the garden thus acquires the cosmic significance of an idealized image of the world, a "paradise" in the etymological sense of the term, and yet a testimony to a culture, a style, an age, and often to the originality of a creative artist.

Art. 6. The term, "historic garden", is equally applicable to small gardens and to large parks, whether formal or "landscape".

Art. 7. Whether or not it is associated with a building in which case it is an inseparable complement, the historic garden cannot be isolated from its own particular environment, whether urban or rural, artificial or natural.

Art. 8. An historic site is a specific landscape associated with a memorable act, as, for example, a major historic event; a well-known myth; an epic combat; or the subject of a famous picture.

Art. 9. The preservation of historic gardens depends on their identification and listing. They require several kinds of action, namely maintenance, conservation and restoration. In certain cases, reconstruction may be recommended. The authenticity of an historic garden depends as much on the design and scale of its various parts as on its decorative features and on the choice of plant or inorganic materials adopted for each of its parts.

Maintenance, Conservation, Restoration, Reconstruction

Art. 10. In any work of maintenance, conservation, restoration or reconstruction of an historic garden, or of any part of it, all its constituent features must be dealt with simultaneously. To isolate the various operations would damage the unity of the whole.

Maintenance and Conservation

Art. 11. Continuous maintenance of historic gardens is of paramount importance. Since the principal material is vegetal, the preservation of the garden in an unchanged condition requires both prompt replacements when required and a long-term programme of periodic renewal (clear felling and replanting with mature specimens).

Art. 12. Those species of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers to be replaced periodically must be selected with regard for established and recognized practice in each botanical and horticultural region, and with the aim to determine the species initially grown and to preserve them.

Art. 13. The permanent or movable architectural, sculptural or decorative features which form an integral part of the historic garden must be removed or displaced only insofar as this is essential for their conservation or restoration. The replacement or restoration of any such jeopardized features must be effected in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter, and the date of any complete replacement must be indicated.

Art. 14. The historic garden must be preserved in appropriate surroundings. Any alteration to the physical environment which will endanger the ecological equilibrium must be prohibited. These applications are applicable to all aspects of the infrastructure, whether internal or external (drainage works, irrigation systems, roads, car parks, fences, caretaking facilities, visitors' amenities, etc.).

Restoration and Reconstruction

Art. 15. No restoration work and, above all, no reconstruction work on an historic garden shall be undertaken without thorough prior research to ensure that such work is scientifically executed and which will involve everything from excavation to the assembling of records relating to the garden in question and to similar gardens. Before any practical work starts, a project must be prepared on

the basis of said research and must be submitted to a group of experts for joint examination and approval.

Art. 16. Restoration work must respect the successive stages of evolution of the garden concerned. In principle, no one period should be given precedence over any other, except in exceptional cases where the degree of damage or destruction affecting certain parts of a garden may be such that it is decided to reconstruct it on the basis of the traces that survive or of unimpeachable documentary evidence. Such reconstruction work might be undertaken more particularly on the parts of the garden nearest to the building it contains in order to bring out their significance in the design.

Art. 17. Where a garden has completely disappeared or there exists no more than conjectural evidence of its successive stages a reconstruction could not be considered an historic garden.

Use

Art. 18. While any historic garden is designed to be seen and walked about in, access to it must be restricted to the extent demanded by its size and vulnerability, so that its physical fabric and cultural message may be preserved.

Art. 19. By reason of its nature and purpose, an historic garden is a peaceful place conducive to human contacts, silence and awareness of nature. This conception of its everyday use must contrast with its role on those rare occasions when it accomodates a festivity. Thus, the conditions of such occasional use of an historic garden should be clearly defined, in order that any such festivity may itself serve to enhance the visual effect of the garden instead of perverting or damaging it.

Art. 20. While historic gardens may be suitable for quiet games as a daily occurrence, separate areas appropriate for active and lively games and sports should also be laid out adjacent to the historic garden, so that the needs of the public may be satisfied in this respect without prejudice to the conservation of the gardens and landscapes.

Art. 21. The work of maintenance and conservation, the timing of which is determined by season and brief operations which serve to restore the garden's authenticity, must always take precedence over the requirements of public use. All arrangements for visits to historic gardens must be subjected to regulations that ensure the spirit of the place is preserved.

Art. 22. If a garden is walled, its walls may not be removed without prior examination of all the possible consequences liable to lead to changes in its atmosphere and to affect its preservation.

Legal and Administrative Protection

Art. 23. It is the task of the responsible authorities to adopt, on the advice of qualified experts, the appropriate legal and administrative measures for the identification, listing and protection of historic gardens. The preservation of such gardens must be provided for within the framework of land-use plans and such provision must be duly mentioned in documents relating to regional and local planning. It is also the task of the responsible authorities to adopt, with the advice of qualified experts, the financial measures which will facilitate the maintenance, conservation and restoration, and, where necessary, the reconstruction of historic gardens.

Art. 24. The historic garden is one of the features of the patrimony whose survival, by reason of its nature, requires intensive, continuous care by trained experts. Suitable provision should therefore be made for the training of such persons, whether historians, architects, landscape architects, gardeners or botanists. Care should also be taken to ensure that there is regular propagation of the plant varieties necessary for maintenance or restoration.

Art. 25. Interest in historic gardens should be stimulated by every kind of activity capable of emphasizing their true value as Part of the patrimony and making for improved knowledge and appreciation of them: promotion of scientific research; international exchange and circulation of information; publications, including works designed for the general public; the encouragement of public access under suitable control and use of the media to develop awareness of the need for due respect for nature and the historic heritage. The most outstanding of the historic gardens shall be proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Nota Bene:

The above recommendations are applicable to all the historic gardens in the world.

Additional clauses applicable to specific types of gardens may be subsequently appended to the present Charter with brief descriptions of the said types.



Appendix 2:

The Venice Charter

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The Venice Charter

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES

[Preamble]

Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions. People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognized. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.

It is essential that the principles guiding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings should be agreed and be laid down on an international basis, with each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.

By defining these basic principles for the first time, the [Athens Charter](#) of 1931 contributed towards the development of an extensive international movement which has assumed concrete form in national documents, in the work of ICOM and UNESCO and in the establishment by the latter of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property. Increasing awareness and critical study have been brought to bear on problems which have continually become more complex and varied; now the time has come to examine the Charter afresh in order to make a thorough study of the principles involved and to enlarge its scope in a new document.

Accordingly, the IInd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, which met in Venice from May 25th to 31st 1964, approved the following text:

Definitions

ARTICLE 1. The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or an historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

ARTICLE 2. The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

Aim

ARTICLE 3. The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.

Conservation

ARTICLE 4. It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

ARTICLE 5. The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

ARTICLE 6. The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and color must be allowed.

ARTICLE 7. A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

ARTICLE 8. Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

Restoration

ARTICLE 9. The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

ARTICLE 10. Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

ARTICLE 11. The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic

value, and its state of preservation good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

ARTICLE 12. Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.

ARTICLE 13. Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.

Historic Sites

ARTICLE 14. The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

Excavations

ARTICLE 15. Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining [international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation](#) adopted by UNESCO in 1956.

Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning.

All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "*a priori*." Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

Publication

ARTICLE 16. In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work, should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.

The following persons took part in the work of the Committee for drafting the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments:

Piero Gazzola (Italy), Chairman
Raymond Lemaire (Belgium), Reporter
Jose Bassegoda-Nonell (Spain)
Luis Benavente (Portugal)
Djurdje Boskovic (Yugoslavia)
Hiroshi Daifuku (UNESCO)
P.L de Vrieze (Netherlands)
Harald Langberg (Demmark)
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Jean Merlet (France)
Carlos Flores Marini (Mexico)
Roberto Pane (Italy)
S.C.J. Pavel (Czechoslovakia)
Paul Philippot (ICCROM)
Victor Pimentel (Peru)
Harold Plenderleith (ICCROM)
Deoclecio Redig de Campos (Vatican)
Jean Sonnier (France)
Francois Sorlin (France)
Eustathios Stikas (Greece)
Mrs. Gertrud Tripp (Austria)
Jan Zachwatovicz (Poland)
Mustafa S. Zbiss (Tunisia)



Appendix 3:

Cultural Resource Management Definitions & Terminology

Appendix: 3

4.3 Cultural Resource Management Definitions & Terminology

Commemorative Intent, the specific reason(s) why a historic site was declared to be of national historic significance. The commemorative intent is based on the minutes of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada [HSMBC]*. The Plaque texts are used as a supplemental guide only. Commemorative Intent is the foundation of the site's *Commemorative Integrity Statement*.

Commemorative Integrity Statement [CIS], a statement which describes the health or wholeness of a *national historic site*. Originally intended as a conceptual framework to help manage and evaluate national historic sites administered by Parks Canada, recently it has been applied to national historic sites administered by others. A site possess commemorative integrity when the resources that represent or symbolize its importance (*level 1*) are not impaired or under threat, when the reason for the site's national significance is effectively communicated to the public, and when the site's heritage values (*level 2*) are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

Conservation, encompasses a variety of activities that are aimed at safeguarding a cultural resource so as to retain its historic value and extend its physical life. In all conservation activities, respect for the historic value of the resource is the central consideration. Conservation activities include: maintenance, preservation & modification.

Cultural Landscapes may be seen as any geographical areas that have been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people. Cultural landscapes may also include natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein. Cultural landscapes may be categorized as either: 1 - designated; 2 - organically evolved: continuing or relict; or 3 - associative.

Rehabilitation, is the process of returning a property to a useable state through repair or alteration. Rehabilitation makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features which are significant to the property's historic, architectural, and cultural values. Rehabilitation can be further defined as either continued-use or adaptive reuse, depending on the reasons for and the nature of the intervention.

Continued-Use Rehabilitation is the process of improving a resource that continues to be used for its original purpose. Changes can range from minimal to extensive, depending on the condition, the needs of the owners and users, and the economics of the project. Changes can include upgrading to meet building and lifefafety codes, installation of new services and systems, and upgrading to improve access for the handicapped and replacement of plant material.

Adaptive Reuse Rehabilitation is the process of converting a resource to a new use when it has outlived its previous function. In addition to the interventions described for Continued-Use Rehabilitation, some modifications to the resource may also be required to accommodate the new programmatic, spatial and circulation needs.

Historic Value, a value assigned by Parks Canada to a resource, whereby it is recognized as a cultural resource. Such historic values can be physical and/or associative.

Intervention, a generic Cultural Resource Management term referring to any activity or non-activity that has a physical or potential physical impact on a cultural resource.

Viewscape is a line-of-sight from a specific location to a landscape or portion of it. A **viewshed** refers to a sequence of views or panorama from a given vantage point.

Definitions are from the Parks Canada Commemorative Integrity Statement and from Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Limited.



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