

every educational building in the province, from the greatest University to the humblest common school, in proportion to their respective importance; while we are forcibly reminded by the terms used by His Excellency, that the outward visible signs of primary education in Lower Canada, at any rate, are anything but calculated to convey an adequate idea of its noble objects. "Such a building, said, Sir Edmund Head, was greatly needed, and I did not hesitate as the visitor to sanction the outlay of the money necessary for the erection of the present structure. In so doing I felt convinced that the results would fully justify the step then taken. Such a building is important in many respects. There is a general disposition to depreciate that of which there is no outward visible sign. The existence of a building like this, of an important character, commensurate with the growth of the University itself, tends to remove such an impression. In the next place the appliances connected with the building are of first rate importance, not only to the pupils of the University, but also to the community amongst whom the University is situated."

The accompanying wood cut represents a perspective view of the south and east facades of the University. The general outline of the buildings approaches in form to a square having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square, the north side of which is left open on the Park. The principal entrance is under the massive tower at the centre. The east wing of the building is about 260 feet long and has two towers (capped with spires) the one octagonal and the other square.

The west wing is 336 feet long, and contains lodgings for forty-five students together with the college society room and residence for the officer in charge of the students.

The quadrangle is internally faced with white brick and cut stone dressings, and round its interior is a raised terrace having flights of steps to the central area. This area is to be laid out in grass plots with shrubs. The grounds adjacent to the new buildings and to the observatory are to be laid out with walks and planted with trees. Some 40 or 50 acres are to be devoted to a public Park for the use of the citizens, and provisions will also be made for a botanical garden in addition to the experimental farm already existing and situated in the northern part of the Park.

The two avenues leading to the University ground are the most delightful walks of the kind, although deficient in scenery, of which nature has been so prodigal towards other parts of Canada, but which does hardly exist in the neighbourhood of Toronto on account of the flat level of the ground. Both are planted with beautiful trees, the exuberant foliage of which is remarkable. The latter one leading from Queen street, comprises about 10 acres and is five-eighths of a mile in length; the eastern or Yonge street avenue is one-fourth of a mile in length and contains about two acres.

The impression which either of these avenues create on the mind of the stranger is admirably calculated to increase his pleasure when he discovers at the end of it the beautiful temple erected for the votaries of science. It is in perfect harmony with the cheering effect and the many calm and

religious thoughts, suggested by the style and appearance of the building.

The style of architecture which is called the *Norman style*, is a most ingenious and happy application of the old Roman style of architecture, to the wants of our modern form of civilisation, and is so called from the fact that the Normans, after their invasion of the Latin countries, introduced it into the British Isles and the northern portions of the continent. The name by which it is known in French is *Roman* and not *Romain*, and the same adjective was applied to the language and literature of the middle ages in that country (1). In the same manner as that language and literature were arising from the decomposition of the Latin element through the agency of the Gothic, of the Norman, of the Saxon, and of the other northern races under the all-absorbing action of Christianity; so was the mixed style of architecture, called Norman, springing from the mixture of the Gothic with the Grecian and Roman forms.

Sir Edmund Head, in the speech we have already quoted, dwelt as follows on the adaptation of that style to the buildings which we are now contriving to describe:

"I cannot sit down, said His Excellency, without adding a few words in reference to the object of the building. I congratulate the architect upon having dwelt with the structure in the successful manner he has done; I congratulate him inasmuch as I believe he was the first to introduce this style of building into the American continent. So far as my knowledge extends, I am not aware of any other instance of the Roman or romanesque style of architecture in this continent. There may be such instances, but I know of none. I believe that style is capable of the most useful results. To my own mind it suggests a variety of analogies, some of them bearing particularly on the nature of the duties of the members of the University here assembled. In the first place I never see a building in this style of architecture—whether it be ecclesiastical or civil—but I regard it as a type of modern civilization. It is the adaptation to modern purposes of forms which originated long ago—it is the adaptation of Roman architecture to modern civilization. Where did you get these forms? Where did you get those municipal institutions which, under different names, are creeping through the continent of America, carrying the principles of local self-government with them? They are from Rome, from whence comes this kind of Romanesque architecture; they are the adaptation of forms derived from Rome to the wants of modern society. Many things in modern Europe are precisely analogous to the style of the building in which we are this evening assembled; I say, moreover, that the style of the architecture of this building suggests some reflections upon the duties of the University itself, for it is the business of the University to give a sound classical education to the

(1) It is from the name of that language that the French words *roman* (meaning novel), and *romance* (the same word in English), were derived. *Le Roman de la Rose*, *le Roman du Renard*, etc., were tales in Roman verse. Thence the reaction against the old Greek and Roman mythology and in favor of the middle ages, was termed *romantique* although in a certain sense it might be said to be *anti-romaine*.