

city planning option in the master's degree program, and, in 1929, a group of landscape architecture faculty established the first school of city planning in America, with Henry Vincent Hubbard as its first chairman.<sup>5</sup> These events had a great impact on landscape architecture at Harvard and other universities. Those faculty who founded city planning were interested in broad social and environmental issues, and they and their colleagues in other institutions wrote some of the first city planning textbooks.<sup>6</sup>

The faculty who remained in landscape architecture, at least at Harvard, were primarily interested in garden and park design. When McHarg pursued joint degrees in landscape architecture and city planning at Harvard in the 1940s, he bridged a persistent schism there; later, in his teaching and practice, he reintegrated regional planning and landscape architecture. But the tension between planning and design in landscape architecture still persists.

Unlike McHarg, most landscape architects have neither the knowledge nor the interest to embrace the entire scope of the discipline—the shaping of landscape from garden to region—within their practices and theories. The synthesis forged by McHarg and others has tended to dissolve, not because of inevitable strains imposed by professional practice and the demands of specific projects, but because the study and practice of the two ends of the spectrum—garden design and regional planning—have tended to attract individuals of dissimilar temperaments who borrow methods and theories from disparate disciplines rather than generating them from within the core knowledge and actions of landscape architects.<sup>7</sup>

In Great Britain, a close relationship also existed between landscape and town planning, though they developed differently than in the United States.<sup>8</sup> Patrick Geddes, a Scottish biologist and geographer, advocated the unity of city and region as a basis for planning. He presented these ideas in an exhibit for the Cities and Town-Planning Exhibition of 1911 and elaborated upon them in his book *Cities in Evolution*, published in 1915. His ideas were influential in North America, particularly for Mumford and fellow members of the Regional Planning Association. In his autobiography, Mumford described how he imported Geddes's book from

<sup>5</sup> Hubbard was married to Theodora Kimball, the librarian responsible for the collections of the Schools of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and City Planning at Harvard. When Hubbard and other faculty seceded from landscape architecture to form the new school, Kimball reclassified all related books to city planning. Norman Newton, personal communication, 1980. A young faculty member in landscape architecture at the time, Newton reported that this move generated hard feelings between those who left and those who remained in the School of Landscape Architecture.

<sup>6</sup> Examples include John Nolen, ed., *City Planning* (New York and London: D. Appleton and Co., 1916), Theodora Kimball and Henry Hubbard, *Our Cities To-day and To-morrow: A Survey of Planning and Zoning in the United States* (1929; reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1974).

<sup>7</sup> Many tensions and contradictions in landscape architecture stem from inherent, unresolved conflicts among the disciplines it draws from. I have treated this subject in "The Authority of Nature: Conflict and Confusion in Landscape Architecture," in *Nature and Ideology: Natural Garden Design in the Twentieth Century*, ed. Joachim Wolschke-Bulmahn (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks, 1997).

<sup>8</sup> J. C. Loudon produced a plan for metropolitan London, "Hints for Breathing Places for the Metropolis" (1829), discussed in Melanie Simo, "John Claudius Loudon: On Planning and Design for the Garden Metropolis," *Garden History* 9, no. 2 (1981): 184–201.



3. The “valley section” (from *Cities and Town-Planning Exhibition [1911]*, reprinted in Patrick Geddes, *Cities in Evolution [London: Williams and Norgate, 1949]*).



4. *Great Valley physiographic region, Potomac River Basin Study of 1965–66*, reproduced in *Design with Nature*.