

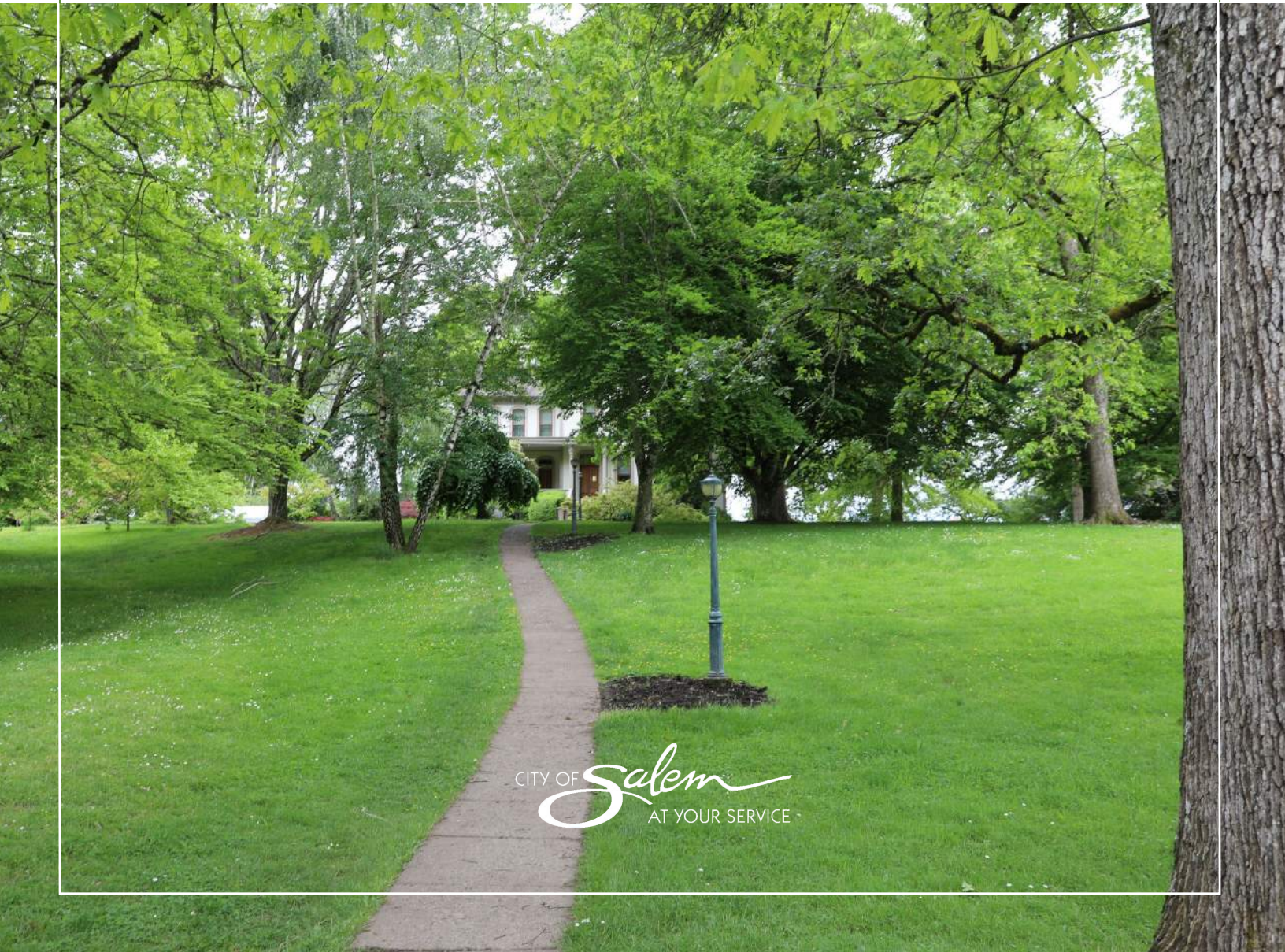
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN | July 15, 2021

BUSH'S PASTURE PARK *and* DEEPWOOD ESTATE GARDENS

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Landscape Features
for Bush's Pasture Park & Deepwood Estate Gardens



CITY OF *Salem*
AT YOUR SERVICE

List of Contributing and Non-contributing Landscape Features for Bush's Pasture Park & Deepwood Estate Gardens

updated July 14, 2021

Period of significance: 1878-c.1938 (per the Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture Park Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places)

In the 2021 *Bush's Pasture Park and Deepwood Estate Gardens Cultural Landscape Management Plan*, the terms "historic period" and "period of significance" both refer to 1878-1938, the period for which the district is recognized in the National Register of Historic Places nomination. Features that were extant during the historic period and still exist today are considered contributing to the cultural landscape of Bush's Pasture Park. The gardens at Deepwood may have a different period of significance (1945-1962) based upon Lord and Schryver's extended and active role in the life of that landscape.¹

Other features that were built after the period of significance (post 1938) are considered non-contributing, however, they may still be of local importance. Management recommendations to ensure ongoing stewardship and needed maintenance for non-contributing features of public interest, such as the Rose Garden (c. 1955) adjacent to the Bush House Museum, play areas, planting areas, and parkwide circulation.

This document should be reviewed using a variety of reports, maps and plans that help tell the story of the development of Bush's Pasture Park and Deepwood, including:

- 1938 Period Plan (MIG)
- 1945 topographical map
- 1946 David Thompson preliminary plan for Bush's Pasture Park
- 1957 drawing of Bush's Pasture Park²
- 1967 base map of Bush's Pasture Park
- 1986 National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture Park Historic District³
- 1990 Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report⁴
- 2012 Project Addendum to the Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report.⁵
- 2021 base map of existing conditions (MIG)

¹ Although the gardens were constructed by 1936, the 1990 *Deepwood Historic Landscape Report* acknowledges 1945 as the year of their full maturity, and 1962 when they were dramatically damaged by the Columbus Day storm.

² It is unconfirmed the extent to which all features on the 1957 park map were constructed.

³ Millegan, James W. and Dwight A. Smith. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture Park Historic District*, Salem, OR: South Central Association of Neighbors, 1986.

⁴ *Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Land and Community Associates, 1990.

⁵ *Preservation Project, Lord and Schryver Gardens, Historic Deepwood Estate: Addendum to the Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Lord & Schryver Conservancy, 2012.

Landscape Characteristics are broad categories of features, such as circulation or buildings and structures. The features are organized under seven cultural landscape characteristics. Definitions for these characteristics are included for reference. Both contributing and non-contributing features for each landscape characteristic are examined. Each feature has a brief statement about its condition, how it has changed over time, and other pertinent details.

Landscape characteristics described in this document include:

- *Spatial Organization*
- *Cluster Arrangement*
- *Buildings and Structures*
- *Circulation*
- *Natural Systems and Features*
- *Vegetation (Note: all Deepwood Garden information is provided under ‘Vegetation’ to keep information about the garden rooms together)*
- *Topography*
- *Small-scale Features*
- *Views and Vistas*
- *Cultural Traditions*
- *Constructed Water Features*
- *Archeological Sites*

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION *(images on pages 51-53)*

Historical, three-dimensional arrangements of physical form.

The overall layout of spaces and the arrangement of physical forms and visual associations. This might include how other landscape characteristics - like circulation systems, views and vistas, areas of land use, and clusters of structures - define spaces within the landscape.

Contributing Spatial Organization

Bush House Museum and Deepwood Museum & Gardens and their surrounding grounds (developed areas) as west/east anchors (1878-1938)

The developed areas of the Bush House Museum and Deepwood Museum & Gardens have endured as major activity and gathering areas since they were first established by efforts of the Bush and Port, Bingham and Brown families, respectively. These areas include the arrangement of buildings, structures, circulation systems, and vegetation, both naturally occurring and designed. During the period of significance, buildings, as an aspect of the spatial organization, were more prominent than they are today. The scale of circulation features in the developed areas had a smaller footprint, as well. (See also Cluster Arrangement)

Bush's Pasture (Upper Pasture) (1878)

Bush's Pasture along High Street is a large flat area that was established by the Bush Family as a fenced grazing pasture. The pasture boundaries include High Street (west boundary), the Bush House access driveway (north boundary) and the Upper Oak Grove (east and south boundaries). It has endured as a recreational open space used for drop-in play and relaxation since the municipal park era, which began in the early 1950s. The Bush Family deed language⁶ for this area of the park restrict some uses⁷. Since the period of significance, the footprint of the pasture has been reduced on the east side due to mature tree canopy, fencing removal, and change in the pasture vegetation from native grassland species to irrigated lawn turf suitable for drop-in sports and impromptu games. The turf lawn Upper Pasture is in good condition.

Lower Pasture (1878)

The Lower Pasture along Leffelle Street was established as an open grazing pasture by the Bush family. Today, it is a large flat recreational open space used for drop-in sports and picnicking. A metal backstop and bleachers for Phillips' Field are the only built features within the pasture. The pasture footprint has remained consistent since the period of significance; however, the planting material has changed from native grassland to irrigated lawn turf. Today, there are two groups of mature specimen oak trees at the west side of the pasture; during the historic period the oaks here were more numerous and smaller. There is an opportunity to restore native grasslands adjacent to trails and around oaks in this area to reduce irrigation and mowing around the trees. The turf lawn Lower Pasture is in good condition.

Oak-conifer woodlands

Oak-conifer woodlands, comprised of the Upper and Lower Oak Groves, encompass the largest definable area of Bush's Pasture Park, and predate the beginning of the site's development. During the period of significance, the character of the woodlands was more open with less contiguous canopy, especially in the southwest portion of the park. Today conifers are out competing oaks for sun, reducing the oaks' acorn production and canopy size.

Oak savanna remnant

The oak savanna remnant is located at the center of Bush's Pasture Park, just southeast of the park's Tennis Courts. Like the oak-conifer woodlands, it predates the beginning of the site's development. The oak savanna includes a grassland enclosed by both paved and soft

⁶ Marion County, City of Salem. Deed Book Volume 144, Page 399-400. Deed restriction for 57 acres sold by A.N. Bush for one dollar to the City of Salem on October 3, 1917; Marion County, City of Salem. Deed Book Volume 346, Page 169. Deed restriction for 43 acres sold by A.N. Bush to the City of Salem on February 14, 1946.

⁷ The 1917 deed restriction for the eastern 57 acres outlines that 'no streets, alleys or thoroughfares are to be laid out or permitted to be laid out across the above-described lands, but this reservation shall not apply to park walks or park drives.' The 1946 deed restriction for the western 43 acres states, "The property shall be solely used by the grantee for public park and playground purposes and for such uses incidental thereto as are public in their nature."

surface trails with large, mature Oregon white oaks along the savanna perimeter. During the historic period, the oak savanna comprised the entire area now occupied by the Willamette University McCulloch Stadium sports complex and was dotted with Oregon white oak trees that existed as individual specimen trees. Camas bulbs would bloom in areas of the savanna where moisture and sun exposure were adequate. Today, the health of the savanna remnant is at risk given its small size, the amount of foot traffic it endures, and the encroachment of non-native grasses and groundcovers that outcompete camas for moisture and sunlight.

Pringle Creek riparian area

The Pringle Creek riparian area is located on the east side of the park and contains Pringle Creek and piped and open sections of Clark Creek. It, too, predates the beginning of the site's development. The riparian corridor is the low point in the park's topography and separates the Deepwood Museum & Gardens from the rest of the park. Consultant evaluation in 2020 shows that the riparian area is in a period of decline with many documented vigorous non-indigenous shrub, vine, grasses, and groundcover species. Soft surface trails along the creek edge persist, contributing to bank erosion.

Non-contributing Spatial Organization

Yew Park (1979, reconstructed in 1988)

Yew Park is a Salem city park along 12th Street at Mission Street, on the east side of Deepwood Museum and Gardens. It includes a lawn area with groups of trees, picnic tables, park signage, and a tended perennial border garden associated with Deepwood created and tended to by Deepwood Gardeners. Access to the Yew Park and Deepwood public parking lot is on Lee Street, just west of 12th Street. During the period of significance, Sanborn Insurance maps show this area contained homes along 12th Street and an alley providing access to the Deepwood Carriage House.

Crooked House Playground (built 1968-70⁸, renovated 1997, 2005, 2015)

The Crooked House playground is located east of the Bush Art Barn. It is the largest play area at Bush's Pasture Park and was most recently renovated in 2015. In 1997, an earlier rehabilitation was led by neighbors and SCAN who raised \$60,000 from private (non-governmental) sources. The playground includes a variety of contemporary play equipment installed over tiled safety surfacing. During the period of significance and up until it was originally constructed (1968-70), this area was oak-conifer woodland that surrounded the Bush grounds.

⁸ Alisha Roemeling, "Bush Park Celebrates New Crooked House Playground," Statesman Journal (Salem, June 9, 2015), <https://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/news/2015/06/06/new-crooked-house-playground-celebrated/28623241/?fbclid=IwAR2hnMc9wxssn79rQNIq76-jRD2h3JTpYdAB0PFCmbxny98ArAM5jifajz8>.

Other Playgrounds (c. 1951)

Two additional play areas are located at the park's southwest and southeast corners. The southwest or Upper Leffelle playground is located under the canopy of the Upper Oak Grove and is comprised of two swing sets, today all of which are missing swings. A 1967 park base map denotes that swings and a merry-go-round were installed at this location. There are no accessible routes to play features. This playground is associated with a popular picnic spot at Bush's Pasture Park. The Upper Leffelle playground was a gift to the City of Salem in 1950 by the Soroptimist Club of Salem and was dedicated by Mayor Loucks in 1951. The playground is in poor condition.

The southeast play area is located northwest of Phillips' Field and was renovated most recently in 2016 when perimeter curbing and swings were added. Prior to that, the other equipment was replaced in 1996. The original date of construction is unknown, but a 1957 park drawing shows a play apparatus at this location (although a later 1967 park base map does not show a play area here). It has functional play equipment in fair condition, but the features lack accessible routes or safety surfacing, as well as a recognizable relationship to their surrounding context. Several large specimen oak trees surround the playground, which should be protected and considered as part of any future renovation at this site. A concrete pad exists nearby that may have been associated with an old picnic shelter. The southeast playground is in fair to poor condition. During the historic period, the southwest playground was an oak-conifer woodland, and the southeast playground was part of the oak savannah ecosystem.

Picnic Areas (c.1950)

The picnic areas around Bush's Pasture Park are in proximity to restrooms, play areas, gardens, and the Bush House Museum. The picnic areas are comprised of moveable contemporary picnic tables, some with barbeque facilities. During the period of significance, these areas were part of the oak-conifer woodland and oak savanna ecosystem. Picnicking was one of the agreed uses for Bush's Pasture Park when it was deeded to the City in 1917 by the Bush Family. A 1957 park drawing denotes two cooking shelters (no longer existing) along the Pringle Creek corridor, picnic areas at the edge of the savanna, near the horseshoe courts, and a larger family-scaled picnic spot at the Upper Leffelle playground. Photographs from the Bush House Museum depict socializing and picnicking along the property. Despite the lack of photographic or mapped evidence, it is assumed that the designated picnic locations have persisted since the period of significance.

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT *(images on page 53)*

Historical pattern of aggregation in forms.

The location of buildings, structures, and associated spaces in the landscape. This might include village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, ranching complexes, and mining complexes.

Contributing Cluster Arrangement

Bush House Museum and Grounds (1878-1938)

The developed area of buildings, structures, circulation, and vegetation at the northwest corner of Bush's Pasture Park is a major gathering spot (west anchor) and point of exploration for the larger park. The historic Bush House and grounds include the Bush House Museum, Conservatory, Root House, Bush Barn Art Center, foundation plantings and associated walkways and paths. During the period of significance, there were several additional structures that have since been demolished or removed from this cluster. Those include a tennis court, associated shelter, and tool house.

Deepwood House Museum & Gardens⁹ (NRHP #66B)

The developed area of today's Deepwood Estate Gardens, garden rooms, carriage house, and tennis court is another cluster that functions as the east anchor for Bush's Pasture Park, and includes walkways, pergolas, gazebos, and other small-scale features. This cluster's identity is independent from Bush's Pasture Park, given historical separate ownership, the physical separation of Pringle Creek, neighborhoods to the north, east and south, and chain link fencing along Mission Street. The contributing cluster features do not include the Deepwood restroom, parking lot, or greenhouse, which were added in 1976.

Note: Full descriptions for the individual Deepwood garden rooms and their component features are found under 'Vegetation' to retain a holistic understanding of each room's composition. This includes circulation (paths, stairs, etc.) through and between individual garden rooms, garden-specific structures, and vegetation.

Non-contributing Cluster Arrangement

Willamette University Athletic Complex (1950)

The Willamette University athletics complex was constructed by 1950, with \$50,000 in funding donated by Charles McCulloch, the then-president of the university's board of trustees.¹⁰ It includes an access driveway, McCulloch Stadium grandstands, track, Lewis Field baseball diamond and dugouts, practice field, and associated visitor facilities. First depicted on a 1945 topographical survey of the park, by 1946 the complex design was undertaken by landscape architects David Thompson and in consultation with Edith Schryver.¹¹ During the period of significance, this area was an open oak savanna. An unauthored and undated "A History of Bush's Pasture Park" includes a statement about a 1975 park board endorsement of a recommendation that Willamette University's

⁹ In the CLMP, this site is generally referred to as 'Deepwood Estate Gardens'.

¹⁰ <https://www.wubearcats.com/facilities/mcculloch/index>

¹¹ "Bush's Pasture Park: The history of its acquisition by the City of Salem." *Historic Marion: Marion County Historical Society Quarterly*, Summer 1999, Volume 37, Number 2, page 4.

reconsider the relocation of its present facilities in its long-term plans. The National Register nomination identified the athletic complex as a major intrusion to the park.¹² The complex continues to serve the Willamette University community, utilizing the Mission Street parking area. At some point in the recent past, bleacher construction around Lewis Field was deemed another intrusion into the park. A 9-foot chain link fence surrounds the complex. The athletic complex is in good condition.

¹² Millegan, James W. and Dwight A. Smith. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture Park Historic District, Salem, OR*: South Central Association of Neighbors, 1986, page 8.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES *(images on pages 54-56)*

Historical constructed forms and edifices.

Buildings are the elements of a landscape primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities, and structures are the functional elements constructed for other purposes. Engineering systems are also structures. These features include houses, barns, stables, schools, churches, factories, bridges, windmills, gazebos, silos, dams, power lines, culverts, retaining walls, dikes, sport courts, and foundations.

Contributing buildings and structures

Bush House Museum Grounds

Bush House Museum (built 1877-78) (NRHP #65A)

The 12-room house at 600 Mission Street is the finest example of high style Italianate architecture in Salem. Designed and built by Salem architect Wilbur F. Boothby, the design was undoubtedly based upon one or more of builder's handbooks of the day. The two-story building has drop siding, bracketed gable roofs, elongated windows with segmental arch heads, a high basement, a polygonal bay, a veranda with stairs and pergola porte cochere. Members of the Bush Family lived in the house until 1953. The house was acquired by the City of Salem as part of the 1946 Bush property acquisition and opened as a historic house museum in 1953.¹³ The museum has been operated by the Salem Art Association since that time, although the association's galleries and offices on the second floor of the Bush House were relocated to the barn in 1965. The Bush House, barn, associated buildings, and gardens surrounding these buildings were listed on the National Register on January 21, 1974.

Greenhouse (now called the Conservatory, has been modified at west side) (NRHP #65B) (built 1882, rehabilitated 1930, 1978, 2011)

This glass greenhouse, 40 x 16 feet, was built in 1882, shortly after the completion of the house and has been carefully restored over the years. It is considered the oldest surviving greenhouse in Oregon.¹⁴

¹³ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 65A, page 51; Sutherland, Ross, "The Salem Art Association and the Bush House Museum," March 2019.

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 65B, page 51.

Storage Building or Ice House (now called the Root House)¹⁵ (NRHP #65E)

This small building between Bush House and Barn was the original ice house and was later modified for fuchsia growing and is now used for park storage and maintenance.¹⁶

Bush Barn Art Center (built 1878, burned in 1963, remodeled 1965) and addition (1976) (NRHP #65C and #65D)

The wood frame, gable roofed barn to the south of house was built in 1878¹⁷ to house Bush's dairy herd. After it was gutted by fire in 1963, the Salem Art Association and architect Charles Hawkes remodeled the barn for an art gallery and art instruction center. Restrooms were added in the space between the barn exterior and an adjacent garage to the west.¹⁸ The Art Center opened in 1965. Today it is known as the Bush Barn Art Center. It now houses the A. N. Bush Gallery upstairs. Downstairs is a sales gallery. A ceramic studio and restrooms were added in the late 1970s to the south side of the barn, but this is a non-historic, compatible element in the district. The Bush House, barn, associated buildings, and gardens surrounding these buildings were listed on the National Register on January 21, 1974.¹⁹

Low Stone Wall along Mission Street (c. 1900)

A mortar set stone wall along Mission Street, approximately 30-inches high, separates the Bush House grounds from the adjacent sidewalk. The stone wall has three distinct segments, with two openings at circulation points for pedestrian connection to the house and an abandoned vehicular driveway. At the pedestrian opening, the wall ends have square pillars that rise approximately 12-inches above the wall itself. At the driveway opening, the wall has tapered aprons that extend southward for approximately five feet. In all, the wall is approximately 125-feet long. It is in fair condition, with a significant amount of moss on top and between stones.

Photographs from the historic period show the wall openings featured painted wood gates with a radial design – two panels for the vehicular entrance and one panel at the pedestrian entrance. A circa 1880 photograph shows a wood rail

¹⁵ For many years this structure was assumed to have been an ice house constructed in the 1870s or 1880s. A Sally Bush photograph of the barn in the snow (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2088), circa 1900, was taken prior to the construction of this building and in recent years the name “Root House” was discovered on the 1945 topographic map. These clues, along with the size of the building, raise questions whether this structure was originally built as an ice house.

¹⁶ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 65B, page 52.

¹⁷ Recent research by Salem Art Association shows the barn may have been built prior to 1860.

¹⁸ *Capital Journal*, September 30, 1964.

¹⁹ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 65B, page 51-52.

fence with picket gates in place of the wall, suggesting that the stone wall was constructed sometime after 1880.

Deepwood Estate Gardens

Note: Full descriptions for the individual Deepwood garden rooms and their component features are found under 'Vegetation' to retain a holistic understanding of each room's composition. This includes circulation (paths, stairs, etc.) through and between individual garden rooms, garden-specific structures, and vegetation.

Deepwood Museum Home (1894, restored 1979) (NRHP #66)

The Port House, today known as the Deepwood Museum Home, was constructed in the Queen Anne Style in 1894 for Dr. Luke A. Port. It was designed by one of Salem's notable architects of the period, William C. Knighton, then only age 29. The property is now known as Deepwood Museum and Gardens is between the northeast side of Bush's Pasture Park and Yew Park. The Museum Home is in the northeast side of the property along Mission Street. The Queen Anne Revival was the vogue of the 1880s and 1890s and included two stories, a full basement, observatory, veranda and porte cochere, later modified for use as a solarium. The foundation is of native sandstone quarried in Pioneer Oregon, on the Yaquina River. The exterior is covered with clapboard and shingle siding in contrasting patterns.²⁰

The home had three different owners as a private residence. Luke and Lizzie Port (1894-1895), Judge George and Willie Bingham (1896-1924), and Clifford and Alice Brown (1925-1929, when Clifford died). Widowed Alice remained in the home and was later remarried to Keith Powell in 1945 at the Deepwood Scroll Garden, and they lived in the home until 1968. The house was purchased by a grassroots fundraising effort in 1971 and donated to the City of Salem in 1971. Since 1974, the house has operated as a museum and is operated by the Friends of Deepwood.²¹ It is in very good condition.

Carriage House (1894, restored 1979, 2004) (NRHP #66A)

An ornate carriage house with Queen Anne features is a companion to the Deepwood Museum Home and dates from the original construction.²² The carriage house is in good condition.

Tennis Court (1926)

The historic Tennis Court located west of the Shade Garden is used for receptions and other gatherings. The clay court was built in 1926 by Clifford

²⁰ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 66A, page 52-53.

²¹ <https://deepwoodmuseum.org/about/saving-deepwood/>

²² National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 66A, page 53.

Brown and his son prior to the involvement of Lord and Schryver at Deepwood. It was the first tennis court in Salem and was originally enclosed on all four sides with high fencing. Prior to construction, the area was likely part of the woods that surrounds it. By the 1990s, it was in disrepair and was removed. In 2008, Friends of Deepwood raised funds to replace it with a concrete style court. In 2009, the court reconstruction was complete, and a path was added to connect it to the Lower Terrace. The concrete surfacing is in poor condition with cracks and heaves. There is a lack of planting material around the Tennis Court. Planting that does exist appears unkempt. There is an opportunity to incorporate the Lord and Schryver historic camellia collection between the formal gardens and the native landscape areas near the court.²³ Typically, between May and the end of October, a large tent is installed on the tennis court for rental events.

Stone Wall along Mission Street (c. 1894)

A mortar-set four-course stone wall along Mission Street fronting the Deepwood Museum is approximately 48-inches in height and is composed of rectilinear stones of uniform size and dimensions. The 1990 Deepwood Historic Landscape Report attributed the stone wall to the Port era.²⁴ The wall has three segments which are divided by a two-panel wrought-iron vehicular gate and a one-panel wrought-iron pedestrian gate. The westernmost portion of the wall is covered by vines and weeds. The longest central section of the wall acts as a retaining wall for a planting mound to the south. The wall is in fair condition.

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

Deepwood Restroom, Greenhouse, and Kiosk (1973-1976)

A public restroom, greenhouse and kiosk were constructed by 1976 as part of the Deepwood and Yew Park parking lot development. The greenhouse – today used for storage and some plant display – is a Lord and Burnham brand greenhouse, a line that has been manufactured since 1849. These structures, in a small area and visible from the parking lot, support the needs of visitors to Deepwood Museum & Gardens. There is a direct pedestrian route to the main Deepwood garden entrance from the information kiosk and restrooms, but it currently lacks signage. Prior to construction, this area was a series of residential and commercial properties that fronted 12th Street with a north-south alley at their rear. The restroom, and kiosk are in good condition, but could be considered for upgrades that conserve water. The greenhouse's fiberglass roof and much of the siding is deteriorated.

²³ As of 2021, this camellia collection, cared for by the Lord & Schryver Conservancy, needed a new permanent home.

²⁴ The stone and mortar appear to match the house, suggesting that the wall was built by Port (HLR, II-15).

Deepwood Maintenance Garage (undated)

The maintenance garage is attached to the south side of the Deepwood greenhouse. It has a garage-style door that allows access from the Deepwood parking lot. Grounds maintenance equipment is stored in this area. One utility vehicle, one riding turf mower, backpack blowers, and various hand tools are typically stored in the Deepwood maintenance garage. Due to recent burglaries, as of winter 2020-2021, the City was no longer storing small tools like blowers in the garage. The lack of tools makes it difficult for those that conduct regular maintenance on the Deepwood grounds.

McCulloch Stadium (1950)

McCulloch Stadium is 7,000-person capacity grandstand overlooking the track field at the Willamette University athletic complex. The grandstand is located on the west side of the larger athletic complex. The stadium was built in 1950 with funds donated by Charles McCulloch, the then-president of the university's board of trustees.²⁵ Prior to its construction, the area was the edge of an oak savanna.

Tennis Courts (1957)

Four park Tennis Courts are located on the east side of the Willamette University athletic complex. The courts were built during the park's municipal era. Their location adjacent to the Willamette University may have been chosen to cluster court facilities together. A sign on the chain link gate identifies the courts as owned by the City of Salem. However, the courts physical association with Willamette University lends to the perception they may not be available for park use. The courts are fenced with chain link fencing. An asphalt path extends past the fencing around the court perimeter. Just beyond the east court fence there are several park benches for viewing. Beyond the north court fence there is a small set of bleachers. There is a small concrete plaza with kiosk/bulletin board, bench, and water fountain at the courts' west entry gate. Prior to its construction, the area was an oak savanna.

Phillips' Field (1952, renovated 1971)

Phillips' Field is a full-size softball field located north of the Lower Leffelle parking area in the Lower Pasture. Softball play has existed in the lower section of Bush's Pasture Park since the early 1950s. As interest and enthusiasm increased, more diamonds were developed, reaching a maximum of a four-field complex in 1971. Due to community concern and inadequate parking, the complex was phased out in the mid-1970s. Phillips' Field remained.²⁶ The field, bleachers and dugouts are in fair to good condition.

Restroom at Phillips' Field (1957)

The restroom at Phillips' Field was constructed with funds from a 1957 park improvement bond. The building has a rectangular footprint with separate facilities for

²⁵ <https://www.wubearcats.com/facilities/mcculloch/index>

²⁶ Unauthored and undated history of Bush's Pasture Park (PDF).

men and women. It is located along a paved path on the northwest corner of the outfield. The restroom was originally constructed in concrete block. It is in fair condition.

Restroom at Soap Box Derby Track (c. 1952, rebuilt in 2008)

The restroom under oaks trees at the south end of the soap box derby track is set on a concrete pad with connections to the park's paved trail network. It may have been built in conjunction with the construction of the soap box derby track. The original construction of the restroom was concrete block. In 2008, it was demolished and replaced with a CXT-brand prefabricated restroom. The restroom is in fair to good condition.

Soap Box Derby Retaining Wall (1952)

There is a cast-in-place concrete retaining wall approximately 36-inches tall with tapered wing walls at the north end of the Soap Box Derby track. Set within turf, there is a drainage pipe along the base and an electric outlet and conduit attached to the east wing wall. The north side is painted to identify information about the derby organization and commemorating 50 years of racing at the site. The painting was presumably completed in the early 2000s. The wall is in fair condition.

Horseshoe Courts (1957)

The remains of horseshoe courts are located north of Phillips' Field and the nearby playground in the Lower Oak Grove. The courts are contained within a fenced area approximately 150 x 50 feet and include two shed roof structures providing rain protection for several courts on the longer sides. Beyond the four-foot cyclone fence are some lighting posts that appear to date to the original construction. The courts are in severe disrepair, are not maintained, and no discernable trails provide access to them. The landscape surrounding the courts is home to an abundant population of California ground squirrels, with numerous squirrel burrows presenting tripping hazards for pedestrians. In recent years, the courts have attracted transient campers due to the secluded location. For some time, the City has instituted management measures to discourage use of this area of the park by all visitors.

Pringle Creek Bridge at Waller Street (after 1967)

At the dead end of Waller Street there is a small metal pedestrian bridge over Pringle Creek. Approximately 36-inches wide, it includes brown metal railings with attached chain link panels, and wood decking. Concrete wing wall abutments anchor the bridge on both sides of the creek bank. On the park side, the bridge connects to a soft surface path that leads to a play area. A bridge was not at this location during the historic period. The existing bridge was likely built after 1967, as a 1957 park plan indicates a planned or existing footbridge at Lee Street, but it is not subsequently shown on a 1967 park base map. The bridge is in fair to good condition.

Victorian-style Gazebo at the Rose Garden (1978, rebuilt 1996)

An octagonal wood gazebo is located at the north side of the rose garden. The white gazebo is constructed with Victorian-style details including decorative railing and balustrade, etched square columns, integrated bench seating, and cedar shingle roof. The gazebo is constructed over a small brick patio and is surrounded by turf lawn. There is a metal weathervane attached to the top of the pointed roof.

In 1968, the Spring House was donated to the city by the Powells and moved to the rose garden at Bush's Pasture Park. In 1977, the Friends of Deepwood requested return of the Spring House. It was relocated to its original position in the Shade Garden in the mid-1990s.²⁷ Prior to construction of the gazebo, a pergola was the focal point for the rose garden. The pergola was originally built in 1978 for the City of Salem by a local scout troop. It was removed and replaced by the current gazebo in 1996 using a design by architect Keith Chrisman, who was inspired by the exterior details of the Bush House Museum. In 2014-2015, the gazebo was refurbished by the City of Salem – cladding on the columns was replaced, front railing west of entrance was replaced due to carpenter ant damage, wood bench tops replaced, brick flooring renovated, exterior was repainted, and preventative trenching at the gazebo perimeter to deter burrowing wildlife was installed. The gazebo is in good condition.

CIRCULATION *(images on pages 57-60)*

Historical systems for human movement.

Historical systems for movement, including the spaces, features, and material finishes. Circulation features are paths, roads, streams, canals, highways, railways, and waterways.

Contributing circulation systems

Bush House Museum Grounds

Path from Mission Street to house front entry stairs (1880-c.1900)

Seen in many historic photographs that date to the early 1900s, this path begins at the smaller of two openings in the stone wall fronting the Bush House Museum on Mission Street. Today, the path is 36" wide concrete path with a slight arching curve that links Mission Street to the front porch stairs of the Bush House Museum. The path is shaded by deciduous trees and bordered with lawn. About two-thirds the way to the house, it passes through a planting area containing a Camperdown Elm and freestanding Chinese Wisteria shrub. The running slope of the path exceeds 5%, so it does not meet standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Although the

²⁷ 2012 Project Addendum, Appendix C, 101.

materials of this path date to the municipal park era, the alignment is known to be from the period of significance. The path is in good condition.

Driveway footprint from Mission to house rear (1880-c.1900)

Seen in many historic photographs that date to the early 1900s and before, the driveway footprint begins in the larger of two openings in the stone wall fronting the Bush House Museum on Mission Street, loops around the slope, and connects to the driveway turnaround. Today, there is no designated driveway or path in this area, but a cut in the topography where it previously existed is clearly discernable within the turf. During the period of significance, horse drawn carriages, and later vehicles, used this driveway to gain access to the Bush House porte cochere from Mission Street. The driveway has the potential to be rehabilitated as an accessible entry to the Bush House Museum from Mission Street. Further evaluation of the driveway footprint's running slope is needed to determine if this could readily serve as an accessible entry.

Driveway turnaround (1880-c.1900)

The driveway turnaround is a looped asphalt driveway located at the east side of the Bush House Museum and connects to the High Street vehicle entrance. Today the driveway turnaround is used for museum staff parking as well as the staging of park maintenance activities. During the period of significance, the driveway turnaround passed under the porte cochere and had a link to the barn, garage, and storage buildings to the south, as well as a minor connection to High Street.

Deepwood Estate Gardens

Note: Full descriptions for the individual Deepwood garden rooms and their component features are found under 'Vegetation' to retain a holistic understanding of each room's composition. This includes circulation (paths, stairs, etc.) through and between individual garden rooms, garden-specific structures, and vegetation.

Bush's Pasture Park

Northwest-southeast trail alignment between Mission Street and Lower Leffelle Street

The northwest-southeast trail that crosses Bush's Pasture Park between Mission and Lower Leffelle Street has persisted as circulation across the parcel since the historic period. The trail today is composed of both asphalt and dirt surfacing. Historic aerial photographs indicate that during the period of significance the alignment started at the northeast corner of the Bush House Museum Grounds, crossed the oak savannah, and passed over Clark Creek via a footbridge which led to the Lower Leffelle area. The trail may have been used by workers, wagons, and livestock, as a 1936 aerial photograph of the site shows worn paths through the pasture in a

northwest-southeast direction. A 1945 topographic plan of the site shows underground utilities laid along this alignment. When the park was first constructed in the 1950s, this diagonal trail was not part of the primary loop trail system, but likely existed given that many park facilities were built within the savanna area.²⁸ By 1967, changes to park circulation added in trails along the northwest-southeast diagonal across the savanna and Tennis Courts to connect to the Lower Pasture area.

Non-contributing circulation

Soap Box Derby Track (1952)

The soap box derby track is an asphalt road approximately 50' feet wide running from the southwest corner of the park, between the restroom and picnic area, to the Mission Street parking area. The traditional linear track consists of a pit area at the southwest end where drivers and cars assemble and queue before racing. It also includes a race gate area with room for four cars using two pairs of racing lanes separated by a median, a finish line, and slow down zone. There is a wall at the north end of the track. The derby track was constructed as an exact replica of the All-American Derby Course in Akron, Ohio. The 1946 Thompson concept plan for Bush's Pasture Park did not depict a soap box derby feature. Despite that, construction of the track was one of the first additions to the park and was funded by commercial interests.²⁹ The track was dedicated on July 12, 1952.³⁰ It is said to be the oldest derby track west of the Mississippi River. Racing events attract hundreds of onlookers each season. Today, the widened area at the south end of the track is used to temporarily store piles of bark chips and gravel used for park maintenance. The track is in good condition.

Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail (1976)

The Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail is located downslope and west of the Deepwood Museum & Gardens along the east side of Pringle Creek. The trail has a dirt surface with wildflowers planted along it and includes a welcome sign, plant identification labels, and a plaque set on a concrete base. The trail was established by the City of Salem as a memorial to Rita Steiner Fry in 1976. Prior to that, Alice Brown developed narrow trails in this area west of the historic Tennis Court when she lived at Deepwood.³¹ Rita Steiner Fry was born in 1893 in Salem and died in 1972. She was a childhood friend of Alice Bingham.

Rhododendron Hillside Trails (2011-2016)

The Rhododendron Hillside trails are located west of the Lower Pasture. The trails follow the contour of the slope and include stairs that run downslope. The uppermost trail that

²⁸ 1957 park map

²⁹ Unauthored and undated history of Bush's Pasture Park (PDF).

³⁰ Andy Zimmerman, "Team Effort Made Soap Box Derby Dream a Reality," *Statesman Journal*, June 9, 2018, <https://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/life/2018/06/09/team-effort-made-soap-box-derby-dream-reality/35826847/>.

³¹ *Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Land and Community Associates, 1990, page II-26.

connects to the Upper Leffelle Street parking lot is paved with block pavers and asphalt. The minor trails that weave through the sloped planting beds are soft surface, with some covered in bark chips. The trails connect two small, paved overlook areas west of the Lower Pasture, one with a bench, and another near the Guidance of Youth sculpture. The Rhododendron Hillside trails was a project funded by a donation from the Compton Family Foundation in partnership with the Willamette Chapter of the Rhododendron Society, the City, and Friends of Bush Gardens (predecessor to Mission Street Parks Conservancy) between 2011 and 2016.

Other Park Paved and Soft Surface Trails (c.1950, 1966-68, maintained ongoing)

The City of Salem established formal walking trails through Bush's Pasture Park in the early 1950s when the park was first developed for public use. A 1957 park map includes the original park trail layout.³² The map features one main looped trail, starting at Mission Street at the Bush House Museum entrance, passing the house on the east, then passing through the Upper Oak Grove to the top of the Soap Box Derby Track. The trail heads downslope towards the Lower Pasture where it connects to the Lower Leffelle Street parking area. From Lower Leffelle Street, the trail heads northeast over a piped section of Clark Creek, along the banks of Pringle Creek, and connects to the inset parking lot accessible from Mission Street.

Today, major trails are paved asphalt. Soft surface trails create a perimeter path used by track athletes, walkers, and joggers. Since first constructed, paved trails along Pringle Creek have been relocated upslope from where they were first constructed. The condition of trails in Bush's Pasture Park varies widely and could benefit from an ADA assessment. Some asphalt is bumpy, some dirt trails drain poorly, and connections to restrooms and some park destinations appear to not meet ADA accessibility requirements.

Dirt Trail along Pringle Creek

There is a narrow, bare dirt trail along the west bank of Pringle Creek that meanders through riparian vegetation. The trail provides access points to the water and potential places to cross where the creek water is shallow. This trail is not maintained by the City of Salem but persists from foot traffic along the creek. The trail is in fair condition, but it also contributes to creek bank erosion. During the historic period, it is likely that a trail along the creek edge existed, as evidenced by photographs showing children playing and recreating along the creek with their caretakers.

Driveway to Bush House Museum from High Street (c. 1950)

A curbed asphalt driveway that separates the rose garden from Bush's Pasture is located at the intersection of High and Bush Streets. It leads to a parking lot southeast of

³² It is unknown the extent to which all features on the 1957 park map were constructed.

the Bush House Museum and connects to a turnaround at the house's east side. Parking is permitted on the north side of this driveway and has two-way drive lanes. It is the primary vehicular access point to the Bush House Museum Grounds. During the historic period, the driveway was north of its current alignment, which was likely adjusted to line up with the Bush Street intersection during the municipal park era in the 1950s. The dirt driveway was a secondary vehicular access point into the property and may have been associated with the family's pasture and grazing operations. The main historic vehicular entry to the Bush House was along the Mission Street frontage.

Parking Lots:

Bush House Museum (c.1950-1954)

A parking lot southeast of the Bush House was constructed when the park was redesigned for public use. A 1957 park drawing shows six aisles of angle-in parking for approximately 40 cars at this location. Today the asphalt parking lot circulation has been simplified and it fits approximately 22 cars, including 2 accessible spaces. During the period of significance, the parking lot site was oak-conifer woodland.

Mission Street (main lot) (c. 1953-1957)

The date of construction for the parking lot directly fronting Mission Street is unconfirmed. A 1957 park plan shows a parking lot for 130 cars, but it is not visible on a 1967 park base map. The Mission Street lot may have been planned by 1957, but not constructed until a later phase. A June 1953 newspaper clipping notes that the parking area off Mission Street near Summer Street and the creek was constructed in 1953, suggesting that the main Mission Street parking lot did not already exist by that time. Today the parking lot is a significant visual presence along Mission Street.

Mission Street (inset lot) (1953)³³

An asphalt parking lot built along the riparian area of Pringle Creek and accessible from Mission Street was constructed in the first phases of park development in the early 1950s and is the only parking lot drawn and labeled as such on a 1967 base map of the park. The lot currently has space for approximately 47 cars under the canopy of mature trees. The paved area is lined with Cor-ten steel horizontal barricades like those at the Leffelle Street lots. The lot has one-way counterclockwise vehicular circulation that connects to the larger lot fronting Mission Street. During the earlier municipal park era, this inset lot connected directly to Mission Street near the intersection of Summer Street.³⁴

³³ "Bush's Pasture Development Steps Near," *Statesman Journal*, June 5, 1953.

³⁴ 1967 park base map.

Lower Leffelle Parking at Phillips' Field (c.1950-1957, renovated 2006)

The Lower Leffelle lot at Phillips' Field expands along the Leffelle Street frontage and has a bump out near Pringle Creek providing a total of 150 spaces. Low, horizontal steel barriers separate the parking lot from the park. They are similar in design to those used at the inset Mission Street lot and the Upper Leffelle Street parking area between High and Winter Streets. Parking lot landscaping, stormwater facilities, stormwater gardens with extensive native plantings, circulation, and accessible parking were upgraded in 2006. The lot was paved in 2006. Prior to then the lot was partially covered with gravel surfacing. The parking lot is in very good condition, although the stormwater garden plants have become simplified and overgrown with grasses due to lack of maintenance.

The Lower Leffelle parking area at Phillips' Field was developed during the municipal park era, likely after the inset lot at Mission Street. A 1967 park base map shows barrier posts along the perimeter of what would eventually become the formal parking area. These barrier posts would have defined an area where visitors could park cars informally off Leffelle Street on unpaved areas.

Upper Leffelle Parking Areas between High Street and Winter Street (c.1957)

The Upper Leffelle parking areas between High and Winter Streets are smaller in scale and size than the other lots in the park. Short rows of 90-degree parking are located right along Leffelle Street, tucked into spaces where there are curbed breaks with trees and shrubs. There are approximately eight small asphalt parking areas of this type along Leffelle Street, and their use may be associated with picnicking areas along the south edge of the park. Low, horizontal steel barriers separate parking from the park. The barriers are similar in design to those used at the inset Mission Street lot and the Lower Leffelle parking area at Phillips' Field.

Deepwood Parking Lot (1976, renovated 1988)

This parking lot is located at the corner of 12th and Lee Streets. The area was acquired by the City in 1976 along with land that eventually became Yew Park. Prior to 1976, there was an alley which extended from Lee Street north to the approximate location of the carriage house, and then east to 12th Street. The area included residences and some commercial buildings fronting 12th Street. All were removed following the City's acquisition of parcels³⁵ now forming Yew Park.³⁶ Today, the parking lot has two access drives from Lee Street and two aisles of 90-degree parking, including two accessible spaces and access aisles providing a total of 46 standard spaces and 2 accessible spaces. The central

³⁵ Information in the GIS taxlot shapefile says the Deepwood parcel is part of the Yew Park Addition to Salem.

³⁶ *Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Land and Community Associates, 1990, page II-27.

planter separating the parking aisles has mature deciduous shade trees. Large puddles form at the access drives, so some locations require regrading to achieve positive drainage.

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES *(see images under Spatial Organization)*

Processes and materials in nature influencing historical development or use.

Processes and materials in nature that have influenced historical modification or use of the land. This can include human response to geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Contributing natural systems and features

Pringle Creek (before 1878)

Pringle Creek is a north flowing tributary to Willamette Slough. It is located on the east side of Bush's Pasture Park and has both shaded spots and areas that receive sunlight. The Creek enters the park near Hines Street and exits at a bridge over Mission Street. The condition of the creek varies. In some locations it is a wide, shallow creek that flows over rounded gravel. In other places, it is a narrower and deeper creek bed. There is one metal pedestrian bridge located at Waller Street. Photographs from the period of significance depict the creek being used as a gathering spot for groups of playing children and adults. Around 1957, a footbridge was perhaps located at Lee Street.³⁷ Historic conditions shown in photographs also vary, from an incised creek bed with fallen tree debris to wide, flat, and gravelly creek, so the typical condition during that time is unknown. The period plan also shows a widened creek bed area where Pringle and Clark Creeks converged.

Pringle Creek Riparian Area

Refer to description under Spatial Organization.

Clark Creek

Clark Creek is a piped creek in the park's southeast corner. The pipe passes underneath the Lower Leffelle parking area and the corner of Phillips' Field before it resurfaces to join Pringle Creek. During the historic period, Clark Creek was a free-flowing tributary of Pringle Creek with a footbridge over it aligned with Yew Street. Today, the creek is indiscernible in the landscape.

Savanna-woodland Interface

The savanna-woodland interface loosely aligns with the paved and unpaved diagonal trails that cross the middle of the park. The interface includes mature oak trees with mushroom shaped canopies loosely spaced within a grassland understory. The interface is where

³⁷ 1957 park map.

camas fields bloom in the spring. The condition of the interface is degrading due to non-native grass species detected during the spring 2020 site evaluation. This area is not protected from informal foot traffic diverging from established trails.

VEGETATION (*images on pages 60-70*)

Patterns of human-influenced plants, both native and introduced.

Vegetation features might be functional or ornamental trees and shrubs, including orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, allees, forests, and grasslands.

Contributing Vegetation

Oak Specimens on Bush House Museum Grounds (NRHP #64A)

The oak specimens around the Bush House were originally quite numerous. They are dominant, iconic features in photographs that date to the historic period. Most of them have died and have been removed, many after the 1962 Columbus Day storm and later from root rot brought on by irrigation for turf grasses.³⁸ Today, there are few, if any, Oregon white oaks around the Bush House Museum. Fronting the house are a mix of small, medium, and large deciduous and evergreen trees. The nearest concentration of oaks is located south of the Bush Barn Art Center and around the Upper Pasture perimeter.

Chinese Wisteria at Bush House Museum (c. 1900)

There are two wisteria plants on the Bush House grounds. The first was originally attached to the northeast corner of the porch. In the early 1990s, due to the stress placed on the structure by the vine, a metal frame was constructed to take the weight of the wisteria. The second Wisteria is freestanding in an oval planting bed north of the house. The wisterias are a prominent historic feature of the house and garden and are featured in many photos taken over many decades. Today the wisterias are in good condition.

Lord and Schryver Historic Orchard and Shrub Collection on the Bush House Museum Grounds (1850-1927) (NRHP #64A)

The orchard was first established during a ten-year period between 1850-1860 by Reverend David Leslie, who owned the land prior to Asahel Bush II. Leslie planted pears and apple trees, likely removing some oak trees to do so. Later, Sally Bush, in collaboration with Lord and Schryver, added trees to the orchard, as well as a collection of large shrubs. Today the area has many mature flowering trees such as cherries, crabapples, magnolias, lilacs, dogwoods, hawthorns, horse chestnuts. Some of the original mature flowering trees may be reaching the end of their lifespans.³⁹ This area is also referred to as the Lord and Schryver Flowering Tree Collection.

³⁸ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item 64A: Landscape Elements of Bush's Pasture Park, page 48.

³⁹ MSPC website, Plants, Lord and Schryver Special Collection.

Sample list only

- *Enkianthus campanulatus* (Bush House Museum)
- *Wisteria sinensis* (Bush House Museum)
- *Camellia japonica* (Bush House Museum)
- *Acer palmatum* (front lawn)
- *Cornus kousa* (front lawn)
- *Aesculus hippocastanum* (orchard)
- *Deutzia sp.* (orchard)
- *Euonymus japonicus* (orchard)
- *Hammamelis vernalis* (orchard)
- *Magnolia soulangeana* (orchard)
- *Malus sieboldii var. arborescens* (orchard)
- *Malus sargentii* (orchard)
- *Malus 'Butterball'* (orchard)
- *Prunus subhirtella 'Whitcomb'* (orchard)
- *Prunus x yedoensis 'Akebono'* (orchard)
- *Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'* (orchard)
- *River birch tree* (orchard)
- *Syringa reticulata* (orchard)
- *Syringa pekinensis* (orchard)
- *Styrax japonicus* (orchard)
- *Vitex agnes-castus* (orchard)
- *Wisteria floribunda* (orchard)
- *Malus prunifolia* (orchard and Bush House Museum Grounds)
- *Pyracantha coccinea* (Bush House Museum Grounds)
- *Malus scheideckerii* (Bush House Museum Grounds)

Wakefield Pear Tree⁴⁰ (1850-1860)

The Wakefield Pear is a large, mature, fruiting tree located along the Bush House Museum driveway at High Street. It is planted along the edge of a sidewalk on the south side of the rose garden, with a unique tree pit designed to accommodate the tree. The tree is in good condition.

Bush's Pasture and the area west of High Street was part of the David Leslie Donation Land Claim of 1851. David Leslie, a Methodist and early white settler of the Willamette Valley, planted an orchard comprised of apple and pear trees in this location. The name Wakefield Pear is derived from the 'Vicar of Wakefield' pear variety the tree is assumed to be. During the historic period, the pear tree was more associated with the Upper Pasture, but the driveway construction that aligned with Bush Street in the early 1950s changed that relationship. A 1945 topographical survey of the park prior to its

⁴⁰ Judson, Lewis. *Reflections on the Jason Lee Mission and the Opening of Civilization in the Oregon Country* (1971), 3.

development identifies a 12” diameter pear tree in roughly the location of the existing tree.

Upper Pasture, also known as Bush’s Pasture (*see also description for the Upper Pasture in Spatial Organization*)

The Upper Pasture, or Bush’s Pasture, is located along High Street between the Bush House Museum driveway and Miller Street. The turf pasture is irrigated and used for field sports, picnicking, sun-bathing and pickup games. The edge of the pasture is lined with a mix of oaks, conifers, and other deciduous trees. During the historic period, the Upper Pasture was fenced and used as grazing land for livestock and was covered with native grasses and wildflowers.

Lower Pasture (*see also description for the Lower Pasture in Spatial Organization*)

The Lower Pasture along Leffelle Street was established as an open grazing pasture by the Bush Family. Today, it is a large flat area used as a recreational open space used for field sports, pickup games, and picnicking. The pasture footprint or area has remained consistent since the period of significance, but the plant material has changed from native grassland to irrigated lawn turf. There are two groups of very large specimen oaks within the pasture, thought to be some of the oldest trees in the park. The condition of the pasture is good, but the west edge of it gets muddy during stormy conditions. There is a natural seep from the hillside in this area.

Upper Oak Grove

The Upper Oak Grove is located south of the Bush Barn and extends as far south as Leffelle Street and as far east as the Lower Pasture. The Upper Oak Grove reflects the composition of what foresters term an ‘oak woodland’, generally comprised of oaks with conifers and other deciduous trees. In terms of canopy closure, oak woodlands are intermediate between oak savanna (which is more open) and oak forest (which is more closed).⁴¹ The understory of the Upper Oak Grove is open, underplanted with turf grass and some shrubs, which are no longer irrigated. Some oak trees have small diameter mulch rings at their base to protect them from mowing near their trunks. The oak groves south of the Bush House Museum are ancient stands of trees. Once common all over the Willamette Valley, these trees date back several hundred years, as indicated by growth ring counts.⁴² Since the period of significance, the Upper Oak Grove has undergone many changes related to the transition to a public park. Trails were installed below the oaks, arts events take place under their canopies, and irrigated lawn and planting areas added around their trunks. These activities have left the grove more susceptible to damage from soil compaction and root rot.

⁴¹ “Oak Woodlands,” Oak Woodlands – Oregon Conservation Strategy, <https://www.oregonconservationstrategy.org/strategy-habitat/oak-woodlands/>.

⁴² National Register of Historic Places Nomination, page 48.

Lower Oak Grove

The Lower Oak Grove is located between the savanna remnant, the Pringle Creek riparian area, and the Lower Pasture. This grove reflects the composition of what is termed an ‘oak woodland’, generally comprised of oaks with some conifers and other deciduous trees. In terms of canopy closure, an oak woodland obscures 30-70 percent of the sky.⁴³ This oak grove has a mixed understory of non-native grasses, native camas, wildflowers, and ferns. During the historic period, the Lower Oak Grove framed a much larger oak savanna to the west, and camas fields had a bigger presence in the past than today. A 2019 oak study commissioned by the Mission Street Parks Conservancy noted that the lower grove’s trees are relatively healthy⁴⁴, but a vegetation reconnaissance conducted in 2020 highlighted the dominance of non-native understory grasses as a threat to the general vitality of the grove.⁴⁵

Remnant Oak Savanna and Camas Field

See also the ‘Savanna-woodland Interface’ discussion under Natural Systems and Features

The remnant oak savanna and camas field align loosely with the paved and unpaved diagonal trails that cross the middle of the park. The savanna has white oak trees with mushroom-shaped canopies along its edges. In addition to the specimen oaks at the Lower Pasture, oaks along the remnant savanna are some of the largest and most mature oaks in Bush’s Pasture Park. Camas bulbs bloom in the spring in grassland below the savanna, but non-native grasses and weeds are outcompeting it. This area is not protected from informal foot traffic diverging from established trails. During the historic period, the oak savanna was a broad expanse or prairie comprising the area now occupied by the Willamette University athletic complex.

Wildflower Slopes

Spring blooming wildflowers exist on various slopes in Bush’s Pasture Park. One slope, located between the Upper Oak Grove and the remnant oak savanna, is east facing and semi-shaded. Wildflowers also exist along the Rita Steiner Fry nature trail west of Deepwood Museum & Gardens. In recent years, the City of Salem has prioritized several locations for wildflower conservation. They do not mow grasses on several slopes to encourage establishment of wildflower seed banks. The areas are not cordoned or fenced, but there is signage at some locations.

⁴³ Oak Woodlands,” Oak Woodlands – Oregon Conservation Strategy, <https://www.oregonconservationstrategy.org/strategy-habitat/oak-woodlands/>.

⁴⁴ *Report on Bush’s Pasture Park Oak Woodland: Soil Conditions and General Analysis*, prepared for the Mission Street Parks Conservancy, 2019, page 11.

⁴⁵ Salix Associates vegetation reconnaissance notes, June 2020.

During the historic period, wildflowers were a dominant landscape feature along the slope between the Bush House Museum and Mission Street and included fawn lilies (*Erythronium oregonum*). In the Sally Bush Era, the lawn was not mowed until after July 4th to allow the wildflowers to bloom and successfully set seed.⁴⁶ This slope is now planted with turf grasses, and they serve to unite the Bush House Museum Grounds with other parts of the park.

Deepwood Gardens⁴⁷ (*designed by Lord & Schryver, 1929-1936; full maturity 1945; damaged in 1962*) (NRHP #66B)

The gardens at Deepwood can best understood as a series of related landscape features or "rooms." These features were analyzed in 1990 for the *Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*, by Land and Community Associates, determine their organization, development history, and condition of existing components. The statements below are derived from that document and reflect an update of that information.⁴⁸

Entry Garden (1929)

The Entry Garden was the primary point of access when Deepwood was a private residence. It is marked by the ornate wrought iron fence, the flowing entry drive, and the entry mound. This garden is dominated by the house and the entry mound and includes smaller landscape spaces. For the visitor today, entering from the parking lot, the Entry Garden is almost an afterthought, a place to discover after having been through the rest of the gardens. Its design origin is only partially known, although some of the details clearly date from the Port and Bingham eras. The driveway is bordered by turf, groundcovers and tall shrubs that today block the view to the house. There is a notch in the driveway concrete indicating that there may at one time have been an additional gate or post approximately fifteen feet from the street. This is unconfirmed. Shrubs in this area include common boxwood⁴⁹ which is known to be vulnerable to 'boxwood blight' across the United States. Boxwood blight is a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Draft Bush House Grounds Landscape Description V3.

⁴⁷ Lord and Schryver Conservancy maintains a list of the inventory of planting materials at Deepwood Estate and Gardens. Descriptions for these gardens come from the 1990 Deepwood Historic Landscape Report and have been updated where needed.

⁴⁸ Garden room updates reflect information in the *Preservation Project, Lord and Schryver Gardens, Historic Deepwood Estate: Addendum to the Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Lord & Schryver Conservancy, 2012 (*referred to as '2012 Project Addendum'*) and email correspondence with Lord & Schryver Conservancy garden manager Mark Akimoff in October 2020.

⁴⁹ There are two known species of Common Boxwood found throughout the Deepwood Gardens, *Buxus sempervirens* and *Buxus microphylla*, and possibly more if a detailed inventory was performed.

⁵⁰ "The Boxwood Bulletin: Understanding the Current and Emerging Threats to Boxwood," *Journal of the American Boxwood Society*, Spring 2019, Vol. 58, No. 3, Accessed February 23, 2021.

The Entry Garden is the principal landscape element left from the Port-Bingham era. It is known from the age of the trees that a mound existed on this site and was enlarged by material excavated for the foundation of the house. The origin of the stone wall is either Port or Bingham. The stone and mortar appear to match the house, suggesting that the wall was built by Port. Judge Bingham added the ornamental fencing along Mission Street. He also planted a rose garden along the south side of the path leading from the east Mission Street path to the driveway, although only turf lawn exists along the path today. In 1917, Judge Bingham bought the lot to the east of Deepwood on Mission Street and divided it, adding a pie shaped wedge to the northeast corner of Deepwood, where the laurel hedge is currently found. The origin of the laurel hedge is unknown, although it may have been the idea of Lord and Schryver. The laurel hedge is not present on a 1916 historic photo. A flagpole was a gift to Salem in the 1970s, from the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs.

Following the 1990 *Historic Landscape Report* it was decided that the main visitor entry would be relocated to the Carriage House Entry based on its proximity to the 12th Street parking lot. Other recommendations in the 2012 *Project Addendum*⁵¹ for the Entry Garden include replacing the goldenchain tree, weeping willow, and abelia hedge along Mission Street. Monitoring the lawn for marsh marigold was also recommended.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: Oregon white oak, Douglas fir, flowering dogwood, English hawthorn, wych elm, horse chestnut, goldenchain tree, bigleaf maple

Shrubs: glossy abelia, showy border forsythia, English laurel, laurustinus, common boxwood, Chinese and common lilac, snowberry

Groundcovers: lawn, periwinkle, Alaskan fern, St. John's wort, lawn

Vines: Chinese wisteria, English ivy

Other elements: wrought iron fence and gates (see Buildings and Structures), concrete paving, basalt pad on north-side of house, and lights

Known missing historic components include a weeping willow and other trees destroyed by the 1962 Columbus Day storm.

East and North Foundation Plantings (1941-42)

East and North Foundation Plantings include the major shrubs on the east and north sides of the house. This planting area, in the tradition of Lord and Schryver, provides a transition from the Entry Garden and the house to the Great Room and carriage house. This planting shields the house foundation from view. The foundation plantings were not part of the 1929 Lord and Schryver design and were probably a result of an informal collaboration between Alice Brown and Lord

⁵¹ 2012 *Project Addendum*, 47.

and Schryver. Lord and Schryver hoped to connect the house with the rest of the garden through these plantings. Alice Brown always insisted that the plantings be kept below window height, to maintain a clear view to the garden from the interior of the house. There were camellias from the south side of the house to the front door, and possibly an andromeda, with grass below. Early photos show no foundation plantings, except for a tree and some vines, which suggest that few foundation plantings were installed before the Brown era.

Preservation work performed around the house foundation in 2001 altered the foundation plantings when a new drainage and a drip irrigation system was added. Camellias in this area were significantly affected. By 2003, the foundation plantings were in disrepair and did little to integrate the house into the surrounding landscape. In 2008, a new driveway was installed, which required temporary removal and reinstall of the boxwood along the driveway curb. Boxwood along the driveway curb is envisioned to be 17" in height with 22" spheres. Boxwood is known to be vulnerable to 'boxwood blight' across the United States. Boxwood blight is a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.⁵² The *2012 Project Addendum* provides additional detailed descriptions for finer grained planting rehabilitation activities undertaken at the foundation planting areas.

The plantings are composed of the following:

Shrubs: common boxwood, English laurel, laurustinis, rhododendron, Japanese skimmia, sasanqua camellia, Parney cotoneaster, common camellia, David viburnum; Japanese pieris, waxleaf privet

Groundcovers: Himalayan sarcococca

Vines: climbing hydrangea

Known missing historic components include an oak tree, variegated camellias⁵³, some shrubs on the east side of the house, creeping vine on chimney.

Great Room Garden (1929-1962)

The Great Room Garden is the major landscape space at Deepwood. This space is organized along a major north-south axis, defined by the boxwood hedges, with the Lewis and Clark Gazebo as the focal point and termination of that axis. The Great Room can be viewed from many different angles, depending upon the point of entry. From it, the house is a major focal point for the gardens. The use of clipped common boxwood at the entry points into this garden and other

⁵² "The Boxwood Bulletin: Understanding the Current and Emerging Threats to Boxwood," *Journal of the American Boxwood Society*, Spring 2019, Vol. 58, No. 3, Accessed February 23, 2021.

⁵³ The *2012 Project Addendum* notes these variegated camellias as present. Variegation of camellias is observed in the flowers and not the foliage.

locations is key to the design. Common boxwood is known to be vulnerable to 'boxwood blight', a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.⁵⁴

The history of this end of the gardens under Dr. Port is unknown. During the Bingham era it was a large vegetable garden and orchard, many of whose trees were retained by later owners. This element, in its present form, was designed as part of the original 1929 Lord and Schryver plan. It was never fully constructed as designed. A major pool was not built, and crushed rock was substituted for brick pavers between the boxwoods. The pool on the plan pre-dated Lord and Schryver and was rebuilt at some later date. The box surrounding that pool was removed and ivy planted in its place and allowed to cover the pool. The Gazebo, from the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, was placed in the garden in the early 1950s with the full support of Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver. Keith Powell painted the gazebo white at that time.⁵⁵ The original plan shows a turf oval and bench. The octagonal pavers below the Gazebo were originally under the arbor at the Running Brick Walk. In 1929 there was an extant arbor, thought to date from the Bingham era. At that time, it continued down the steps to Judge Bingham's grape pergola and may have been covered with roses. This arbor was removed after 1945. The existing ivy arbor was constructed at an unknown date, prior to acquisition of the gazebo. The two arbors are known from photos to have coexisted at least for a while. In its present condition, however, this space is a room without a ceiling, due primarily to the loss of some major trees during the Columbus Day storm of 1962.

The gazebo was restored in 1997 at the City shops on 22nd Street SE, repainted as white. A concrete bench at the south end of the Great Room was leveled and reinstalled since 1990, matching a bench under the grape arbor near the Scroll Garden. In 2005, the City initiated a long-term process to renovate the boxwood at the Great Room entrance near the Carriage House. The boxwood was pruned consistently for several years to reduce its scale to better reflect its appearance during the historic period. Gravel paths were also regraded to reveal brick edging details that had been covered up. During 2006, a stand near this bench was restored with a sundial element on top of it. The 2012 *Project Addendum* provides additional detailed descriptions for finer-grained planting rehabilitation activities undertaken in the Great Room to restore trees, lawn, shrubs, and hedges in keeping with the garden's historic character.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: crabapple, cucumber magnolia, weeping Japanese flowering cherry

Shrubs: showy border forsythia, common boxwood, azalea, mollis azalea, English holly

⁵⁴ Bouska, Cassie, and Jay Pscheidt, "Beware of Boxwood Blight," EM 9141, Oregon State University Extension Service, April 2016. Accessed February 14, 2021, <<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9141>>.

⁵⁵ 2012 *Project Addendum*, Appendix C, 99.

Groundcovers: lawn, English ivy

Other elements: lights, bench, pool, stand, ivy arbor, Lewis and Clark Gazebo, brick paving, crushed rock paving.

Known missing historic components include:

Trees: apple, chestnut, walnut, willow and cherry.

Other: Major portion of ivy arbor, gate between Tea House Garden and English holly hedge, primroses, birdbath, urns, benches, garden furniture, swinging seat, umbrella table and chairs

Spring Garden (1929, 1979)

The Spring Garden is located immediately north of the Tea House Garden and just south of the carriage house. It is defined by its lawn and boxwood hedges, but also by its location between the Tea House Garden and the Running Brick Walk. It provides a clear contrast to the complexity of those two other landscape spaces, almost a relief from their intense detail and visual activity.

This area was part of a larger vegetable garden of Judge Bingham and was retained by Lord and Schryver in their 1929 plan. Judge Bingham is believed to have planted the quince tree here. Alice Brown used this as her "drying garden" for laundry, and later planted it in grass and roses. She gave it its current name. The fence and adjoining arbor (Running Brick Walk) were rebuilt in 1979 by the City of Salem and the Deepwood Gardeners. The arbor was raised one foot. At that time, they were painted white instead of the historic blue-green color used by Alice Brown. The use of clipped common boxwood lining the perimeter of this garden is key to the design. Common boxwood is known to be vulnerable to 'boxwood blight', a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

The Spring Garden was rehabilitated in 1995 including stabilization of lower limbs of the historic quince tree and removal of a clematis from its branches. Non-historic planting material was added to the Spring Garden at this time under guidance of the Deepwood Gardeners. Boxwood hedge scale is maintained by the City at 22" height, 10"-12" wide, and 27" end elements. Historic planting material is limited to the spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei*) east of the gate to the Tea House Garden. The spirea cascades over the boxwood hedge. Pavers were removed in the late 1990s at the south and southwest entrances and replaced with gravel to match the north entrance. Bricks were installed where gravel paving meets lawn to better define, maintain, and match treatment at the Great Room. In 2004, a new fence at the north end of the Spring Garden was added in conjunction with the changes at the Carriage House Entry. In 2011, the quince tree was provided additional cantilevered supports. The *2012 Project Addendum* provides additional detailed descriptions for finer-grained planting rehabilitation activities undertaken in the Spring Garden to maintain and add trees, lawn, shrubs, and hedges. Historic records are limited for this garden room, so site

managers have relied on drawings and details of similar treatments in other Lord and Schryver gardens.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: quince

Shrubs: common boxwood, glossy abelia, oak leaf hydrangea, Van Houtte spirea, tree peonies, rose

Groundcovers: lawn

Vines: clematis

Other: bench, fence

Known missing historic components include:

Solid fence east of ornamental fence, tree (unidentified), peonies on east side of garden, climbing rose, birdbath.

Running Brick Walk (1929)

The Running Brick Walk forms the edge along the eastern side of the Great Room, between that space, the Tea House Garden, and the Spring Garden. It includes the Holly Arch, the Lilac Walk, and the Pergola. In addition to its details, the most distinctive feature is the small 'jog' which the walk makes between the Holly Arch and the Lilac Walk. This "movement" in walks was characteristic of designs of the period. The walk is a transition between the other spaces which it borders and allows the visitor to walk near and view these other spaces without going into them. It is a place to stroll and meander, noticing the details of the brick work, or reflecting on the power and structure of the Great Room Garden.

Originally part of the Bingham vegetable garden, this element was designed as part of the original 1929 Lord and Schryver plan. The pergola existed in 1929 and shows as a grape arbor in the 1929 plan. It was a design custom of Lord and Schryver to plant three plants on the pergola, for flowering in spring, summer, and fall. These were thought to be clematis, rose and grape. In this way, the flowering period of the pergola was extended. The two holly shrubs were to be trimmed into an arch over the walk, per the original plan, but this was never done.

The *2012 Project Addendum* identifies specific care needed for lilac trees located along the Running Brick Walk, as is training for the Holly Arch.

This Running Brick Walk includes English holly tree, Chinese and common lilac shrubs, grape vines, bulbs, a rose arbor, and brick paving

Known missing components include the rose for the arbor⁵⁶ and octagonal pavers on grade under arbor (now in Lewis and Clark Gazebo).

⁵⁶ As of January 2021, the missing rose will be replaced with a good selection propagated from the Bush collection.

Tea House Garden (1929, 1979)

Located on the eastern edge of the Great Room, the Tea House Garden is an intimate garden room, enclosed by lattice work, boxwood hedges, a tea house and small planting beds. It appears informal, with roses, clematis and vines hanging in festoons from its gates and walls but follows a formal design with two east - west axis and cross paths, some brick and some gravel. The garden sections are planted in pastel drifts. Called a 'Moon' garden by Edith Schryver, fragrant night blooming plants to entice evening visitors, their white and pastel blossoms and foliage in silver and grey tones providing the light. Both Lord and Schryver encouraged experimentation but would stick to a general color scheme and plant in drifts. The garden has historically been planted with annuals, spring bulbs, and perennials, following the planting theories of Elizabeth Lord which called for shell "drifts." These were large swaths of plants, all in the same color family. According to family sources, during the period from the 1930s to the 1960s, Alice Brown often chose perennials and annuals which produced flowers to be cut daily, to match her china dinnerware service, which itself changed every few years.

The Tea House Garden was probably part of the Bingham vegetable garden and orchard and was designed as part of the original 1929 Lord and Schryver plan. The initial planting materials included boxwood, viburnum, white hawthorn, porcelain berry, bulbs, annuals, and perennials, and later, roses. The garden's mature apple tree and lattice fence was destroyed by the 1962 Columbus Day storm. The garden would also succumb to vandalism in the 1960s. Lattice fences were rebuilt by Green Thumb workers for the City of Salem Regional Parks and Recreation Agency in 1979. The use of clipped common boxwood in this garden is key to the design. Common boxwood is known to be vulnerable to 'boxwood blight', a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

In 2006, the Tea House Garden's boxwood hedges were renovated having grown out of scale with the rest of the garden. The cut-back treatment was like that used in the Great Room Garden and Spring Garden, and as of 2012 the hedges were fully recovered. The four boxwood balls framing the major cross-axis have been replaced, as well, and are maintained at 22". Between 2012 and 2018, the historic hawthorn was destroyed during a storm, but its replacement was allowed to grow from a root sucker. The original tree had not been grafted. The lattice fence, arbors and Tea House are regularly inspected for rot and areas have been rebuilt as needed by the City. The gate at the main entrance was replaced in 2007 and brick paths were raised and reset over a sand base. Gravel paths are to be inspected for weeds and redressed as needed to maintain a 3" depth. Irrigation has been adjusted to avoid splashing water on wood structures. The 2012 *Project Addendum* provides additional detailed descriptions for finer-

grained planting rehabilitation activities undertaken in the Tea House Garden to maintain and add trees, lawn, shrubs, hedges, climbers, bulbs, and perennials.

In 2019, brick edging at the tea house was lifted and reset to the appropriate grade. This work carries over to 2020, as does rehab work for the gravel walks. Most of the brick work in the tea house needs restoration, and funding remains a barrier to complete the work. Other work at the Tea House Garden planned for 2020 includes adding a retaining wall and drain outside the south and east fence to reduce runoff entering the garden.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: English hawthorn underplanted with hellebore, ferns, hydrangea, other shade plants

Shrubs: common boxwood, rhododendron, 'Iceberg' roses (behind the boxwood balls)

Perennials: iris, grey-foliage plants such as lambs ears, catmint, candytuft, iris (eight different selections, included Siberian and bearded)

Annuals: snap dragons, chrysanthemum

Vines: porcelain berry vine, clematis

Other: arbor gates, fence, bulbs, brick paving, crushed rock paving, Tea House, and benches

Known missing components include the apple tree, chinaberry, roses, tables, and chairs.

Fern Bank (1938)

The Fern Bank is the slope immediately west and below the Great Room, extending approximately from the intersection of the driveway and the gravel path past the Fern Bank Stairs and the Bigleaf Maple, to the path which connects the Great Room to the Lower Terrace. It is a complex planting of trees, shrubs, and ground covers. This area successfully and skillfully accommodates the vertical transition from the Great Room to the gravel path which runs from the house to the Lower Terrace. The change in elevation becomes a positive attribute of the gardens, rather than a problem. The Fern Bank is especially rich in plant varieties.

The history of this area in the Port-Bingham era is unknown. The carriage road which extended around the house, prior to the enclosure of the porte cochere, extended through the northern edge of this space. The southern boundary was defined by the arbor, which existed prior to 1929. The 1929 Lord and Schryver plan shows no Fern Bank or planting bed and only shows the rock border to the north end. It is possible that Alice Brown constructed the Fern Bank in consultation with Lord and Schryver. Plants have been lost this area due to neglect and removal. Alice Brown had lamb's tongue (*Erythronium oregonum*) and periwinkle here in abundance. The long tendrils of the periwinkle were cut

back each year so that they flowered in a thick, blue blanket each spring. Red azaleas, likely added in the Brown-era, need replacement to restore vigor in the Fern Bank.

By 2012, a maintenance regime was adopted to remove invasive waterleaf and excessive sword ferns and clearing some ground for re-establishment of periwinkle, which was used historically.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: bigleaf maple

Shrubs: snowberry, western swordfern, azalea, Zabel laurel, Mediterranean white heather, flowering quince, old fashion weigelia, common privet

Groundcovers: swordfern, periwinkle, bleeding heart, English ivy

Other: bulbs, birdbath, wall

Fern Bank Stairs (1962)

The Fern Bank Stairs extend from the Great Room through the Fern Bank to the gravel path which runs from the house to the Lower Terrace. These brick stairs used to provide a path from the upper terrace to the Lower Terrace, but today are chained off given to root upheaval and are a safety hazard in their present condition. The risers of these stairs have heaved and moved, most probably due to the roots from the bigleaf maple tree immediately to the south. However, the movement of these stairs lends a clear sense of the interplay between natural and human forces. Probably constructed by Alice Brown, this element is not on the original 1929 Lord and Schryver plan and did not exist prior to that time.

The Fern Bank Stairs have not been rehabilitated and were not described in the *2012 Project Addendum*. A recommendation in the 1990 *Historic Landscape Report* was to close both the top and bottom of the stairs with a post-and-chain and to add a replica of the historic handrail.

Lower Terrace (1929)

The Lower Terrace is the transition zone between the ivy arbor, the Scroll Garden, and the Lower Walk. When the Great Room was designed, this area already included a grape pergola over a brick patio. The Lower Terrace is marked by the brick patio and bench, the Brick Rosette compass, a surface of crushed gravel and shrubs to the west and east of the brick patio. The Lower Terrace is the place where many other landscape elements converge and is currently a shady and enclosed space due to the uncontrolled growth of trees and shrubs.

Parts of the Lower Terrace were integrated into the original 1929 Lord and Schryver plan. The pergola was removed after Alice Brown left Deepwood. The

Rose Arbor and the grape pergola originally date to at least the Bingham era, as the 1929 plan reveals. During the Bingham and Brown-Powell eras the grape pergola was a shady site, where grapes used to make jelly were grown and cool drinks were sipped under the pergola on hot summer days. The use of clipped common boxwood in this garden is key to the design. Common boxwood is known to be vulnerable to ‘boxwood blight’, a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*. A highly diverse planting of fern species was planted in fall of 2019 and 2020 on the slope descending the pathway to the Lower Terrace. A brick pad below the grape arbor was installed in the 1950s. Prior to that, the area was paved with 8” square terracotta bricks dating to the 1930s, like those found elsewhere in the Tea House Garden.⁵⁷

Rehabilitation of the Lower Terrace was begun in 2003. Missing boxwood was replaced and maintained at 22” height. A Japanese aucuba and spicebush was removed to provide more room to adjacent lilacs and planned ornamental grape for grape arbor (pergola). By 2012, brick repair was performed on the wall along the walk leading up to the ivy tunnel in the Great Room. In July 2019, the grape arbor (pergola), retaining wall and brick pavement under the arbor was replaced.⁵⁸ Between 2012 and 2019, the Brick Rosette compass was reset to the appropriate grade and drainage was added to the Lower Terrace. Irrigation in this area was also changed to drip. The Rose Arbor has not been replaced given heavy shade of overhead trees. The *2012 Project Addendum* provides additional detailed descriptions for finer-grained planting rehabilitation activities undertaken in the Lower Terrace for hedges and lawn.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: California bay laurel, southern magnolia

Shrubs: common boxwood, Zabel laurel, flowering quince, oak leaf hydrangea, Japanese aucuba, English holly

Groundcovers: periwinkle

Vines: American wisteria ‘Amethyst Falls’, and two varieties of clematis

Other: bench, brick stairs, brick paving, Brick Rosette Compass, crushed rock paving.

Known missing components include stone pavers in the grass walk.

Scroll Garden (1936)

The Scroll Garden is a small room which sits below the Great Room, on the first stream terrace. It is primarily defined by an east-west axis, terminating in a raised brick patio which once contained a large Chinese urn, shipped to Alice Brown by Elizabeth Lord from the Philippines in 1935. It is also marked by the ornate

⁵⁷ *2012 Project Addendum*, 19.

⁵⁸ The old rose arbor footings were excavated when the Lord and Schryver Conservancy restored the Lower Terrace pathway brick work in 2019. The locations were surveyed and the footings removed or reburied in place where possible. Drawings of this work are held by the Lord and Schryver Conservancy.

wrought iron fence which surrounds it and an ornate boxwood hedge. The ornate fence came from the top of the Davis Building in downtown Portland, a gift to Alice Brown from her sister, Vivien Bretherton. The use of ornately clipped common boxwood lining the garden is key to the design. Common boxwood is known to be vulnerable to ‘boxwood blight’, a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.⁵⁹

Little is known of the history of this area during the Port-Bingham era. Scroll Garden was designed in 1936 by Lord and Schryver, installed in 1937, and was the location for the wedding of Alice Brown and Keith Powell in September of 1945. It was designed as the "Boxwood Garden," although that name went out of favor, and has been known at various times as the Chinese Wedding Garden and the Wedding Garden. Its present name refers to the intricate scroll and topiary patterns of the boxwood hedges designed by Edith Schryver. David Duniway remembers her telling him the hedges form her initials and they were her signature in other gardens. Although the Scroll Garden is now surrounded by thick shrubs, that was not always so. The area to the south, as evidenced in historic photos and oral histories, was substantially more open than it is now: The area to the west and north, however, was bordered by trees and shrubs. According to Alice Brown's granddaughter, the Tennis Court could not be seen from the Scroll Garden during her childhood. An undated photo suggests the garden existed with the fence and grass prior to the ornate boxwoods being installed. Alice Brown planted it with deciduous azaleas in pale yellow, deep yellow and rust to compliment the ironwork fence. The rich aroma of these azaleas and night-blooming roses would have permeated the garden during concerts which she was known to hold there. The garden suffered extreme decay, with many plants dead or dying and the fence vandalized. This vandalism led to removal of the Chinese urn (currently at Gaiety Hollow on Mission Street) and figurines to the Secret Garden in the 1960s.

Brick repairs were completed by 2012 at the tea terrace and focal point and along the walls supporting the ironwork fence. By 2012, an unbuilt pool original to the Scroll Garden design was interpreted with arched brick paving and a large, concrete bowl installed there as a secondary focal point. A concrete bench matching one at the Spring Garden was installed at the tea terrace. The missing urn at the garden's major focal point has not been replaced with a fiberglass replica as suggested in the 1990 *Historic Landscape Report* but is still noted on the Lord & Schryver 2020 work plan. In the late 2000s, volunteers and the City repaired the ironwork fence surrounding the Scroll Garden – including new castings of the decorative center pieces. The 2020 work plan also includes

⁵⁹ Bouska, Cassie, and Jay Pscheidt, "Beware of Boxwood Blight," EM 9141, Oregon State University Extension Service, April 2016. Accessed February 14, 2021, <<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9141>>.

additional repairs and repainting to fix numerous broken cast metal fence elements. By 2012, two gates were installed under the ivy arbors framing the garden's west focal point to eliminate foot and bicycle traffic crossing the lawn. This change restored intimacy to the garden, but it also eliminated a connection between the Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail and Deepwood gardens. In the late 1990s, two bay laurels were removed by the City due to the extreme shade they created in the garden. An evergreen magnolia and Japanese maple were thinned to allow more light penetration. A historic tree, *Malus* 'Firebird', was also replaced. Other non-historic trees were removed⁶⁰, and some planted⁶¹ to re-establish historic screening between the garden and the historic Tennis Court. In the 1990s, the City improved drainage in the Scroll Garden by addressing the problem further up the slope toward the house. Drip irrigation replaced spray head irrigation sometime after 2012. The *2012 Project Addendum* provides additional detailed descriptions for finer-grained planting rehabilitation activities undertaken in the Scroll Garden to maintain, remove, and add trees, lawn, shrubs, hedges, bulbs, and perennials.

In the fall of 2020, the Lord and Schryver Conservancy hired Elwood's Tree Service to thin the Magnolia to allow for more light. This tree and several others impact the ability to maintain the Scroll Garden as intended. Severe shading and drainage issues make turf maintenance challenging. An effort to transition the garden to deeper shade tolerant plants is underway, although may impact the garden's overall characteristics.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: Japanese maple

Shrubs: common boxwood, English yew, Japanese skimmia, azaleas

Groundcovers: lawn; English ivy

Other: ornate iron fence, lawn, brick paving, raised brick, patio, arbor gates, stone pavers

Known missing components include the Chinese urn⁶², Chinese figurines, seat, tea terrace, night-blooming rose on south side, and deciduous azaleas.

Lower Walk (unknown date)

The Lower Walk, probably once the path for the stream which flowed from the spring in the Shade Garden, is a narrow, flowing pathway from the Lower Terrace to the Shade Garden. Much like the Running Brick Walk, the Lower Walk provides access from one landscape room to another: Additionally, it allows for

⁶⁰ Three purple leaved filberts were removed.

⁶¹ Two *Cornus nuttallii* were added outside the Scroll Garden to help frame the formal garden and screen the garden from activity to the north.

⁶² As of early 2021, funding remains a barrier to replace the Chinese Urn with a fiberglass replica. As such, a major focal point of the Scroll Garden will remain missing.

unusual views to the Great Room. Its design motif provides a visual transition from the structured Lord and Schryver gardens to the subtle nature area.

Nothing is known of the history of this area during the Port-Bingham era. This area may have been designed by Alice Brown. Its construction date is unknown. The pavers in the walk are the work of Ernest Iufer, Salem nurseryman and landscaper, who did work for Alice Brown. Iufer also paved in the spring in the Shade Garden. Today, the walk appears substantially uncultivated on the west side, and carefully planted on the east side. Inmate labor was provided to clean this area up in the fall of 2020. Later, the Lord and Schryver Conservancy organized a volunteer event with the Downtown Salem Rotary to spread arborist chips throughout this area, and its appearance is substantially more maintained. Ferns have been planted in this area, as well. The Lower Walk would be an ideal area to incorporate the historic Lord and Schryver camellia collection to soften the impact of transition between formal, maintained gardens and the uncultivated, native areas.

Volunteer trees and shrubs have seeded in on the west side. The use of clipped common boxwood along this walk is key to the design. Common boxwood is known to be vulnerable to ‘boxwood blight’, a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

The irrigation system for the Lower Walk has been converted to a drip system since 2012. Several zone control valve boxes were added for future irrigation needs at the same time.

The Lower Walk includes a bigleaf maple, Japanese katsura, common boxwood, western swordfern, azalea, Zabel laurel, Indian plum, bigleaf periwinkle, crushed rock paving, wall, stone pavers. Known missing historic components include primroses.

Lawn Bank (unknown date)

The Lawn Bank (also called the Hollow Tree Garden) is immediately south of the house, between the Lower Walk and the Great Room. It was the site of an Oregon native yew tree possibly used as the basis for naming Yew Park. The tree shaded this area, including the walkway along the house which leads to the Shade Garden. The history of this lawn area is unknown. There is a buried oil tank in this location, as well as a septic tank. In February 2020, the yew tree was replaced in its original planting location.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: maidenhair

Groundcover: lawn

Other: gravel path, lawn

Shade Garden (1927)

The Shade Garden was apparently designed and built by Alice Brown, possibly using many of the design components familiar to Lord and Schryver gardens. It is marked by the Spring House, as well as a piece of a column from the Oregon statehouse, which burned in 1935. The Shade Garden was an informal space at Deepwood, a place for swings and garden furniture. It comes closest to what is usually referred to as a backyard. This garden, shaded by the house, trees and shrubs, is close to Mission Street, but also secluded from the more public and social areas of Deepwood. The garden also was the path between the home and historic Tennis Court. Common boxwood is used in this garden which is known to be vulnerable to ‘boxwood blight’, a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

Photographs from the historic period and the estimated age of the Douglas fir and oak trees date from the Port era. The Shade Garden might have been developed at the time of the Tennis Court construction, about 1926-27, although the exact date is unknown. It may pre-date the Lord and Schryver designs for other garden areas.

The Spring House (a gazebo) originally sat over the spring, with a wood floor with a hole in the middle to see the water. It is possible that the unmortared stone in the wall surrounding the well-spring is from the same quarry as the stone in the house. Before 1925, a sewer project along Mission Street caused the spring to dry up. Around 1925, the Spring House would be moved to the north end of the Tennis Court by the Browns. In 1968, the Spring House was donated to the city by the Powells and moved to the Rose Garden at Bush’s Pasture Park. In 1977, the Friends of Deepwood requested return of the Spring House and was placed in the Shade Garden in its original position.⁶³ The Spring House was most recently restored in 2017, when its foundation was strengthened, shingles replaced, and repainted its original white color consistent. The Spring House should be inspected for rot regularly.

The *2012 Project Addendum* identified several projects to return historic planting materials at the right scale to the Shade Garden – namely mock orange and camellias. Removal of woody rugosa roses in this area also occurred. Drainage issues were identified at the lawn’s south end. In fall 2019, step stones were added through the turf to address a muddy path that had formed.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: Oregon white oak, crab apple, Oregon ash⁶⁴

⁶³ *2012 Project Addendum*, Appendix C, 101.

⁶⁴ There is a large Oregon Ash tree in the Shade Garden lawn in poor condition, with detached and broken limbs presenting a hazard to the public. The tree’s late summer dormancy and leaf fall detract from this garden.

Shrubs: common boxwood, English yew, bamboo, common camellia, Japanese aucuba 'Goldspot', common privet

Groundcovers: lawn, English ivy, bigleaf periwinkle

Other: stone pavers, bench, historic column, well spring, north stairs (stone),

Shade Garden stairs (brick), stone wall

Known missing components include urns, jade figurine, pavers, garden furniture, water lilies and carp in spring

Secret Garden (c.1965, 1985)

The Secret Garden, designed by Wallace Kay Huntington in the mid-1960s for Alice Brown, sits nestled against the west side of the house. The Secret Garden, so named because it was a place of refuge for Alice Brown as the neighborhood surrounding Deepwood changed, is in a hidden spot. Due to increasing vandalism, she moved the urn from the Scroll Garden and other fragile pieces to the Secret Garden for security. The Chinese urn was later given to Alice Brown's daughter Plum, who donated it to the Lord & Schryver Conservancy for Gaiety Hollow. Common boxwood is used in this garden which is known to be vulnerable to 'boxwood blight', a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

Although this is not a Lord and Schryver garden, it represents an important addition to Deepwood by its owner and was designed by Wallace Kay Huntington, a family friend of Lord and Schryver and Alice Brown, who was also a student of the work of Lord and Schryver. This garden is in the location of the original carriage road which was used before the closing of the porte cochere. Before construction of the garden, it was a flat, grassy area. The Japanese maple was planted by the City of Salem in the 1970s. The plants were provided by Elizabeth Lord. It was built surrounded by a wooden fence which has decayed, except for the remnants at its south end. The Deepwood Gardeners planted the current boxwood border where the fence stood, about 1985. Today, the Deepwood Gardeners still maintain it.

The Japanese maple was removed after 1990 due to disease and replaced by a Kousa dogwood. The area was renovated with shrubs, bulbs, perennials and annuals.

The garden is composed of the following:

Trees: Japanese maple, Kousa dogwood, plum

Shrubs: common boxwood, western swordfern, firethorn

Other: fence, crushed rock paving, pavers

Known missing components include a fence and gate, Chinese urn, other garden sculpture, garden furniture

Carriage House Entry (1979)

The Carriage House Entry is a major point of entry from Yew Park into the Deepwood Gardens. This gate and area were rebuilt in 1979 by the City of Salem. This entry brings the visitor into Deepwood between the Carriage House and the Spring Garden. It is a tight landscape space which continues to the northern end of the pergola. At that point it opens to a view of the Great Room, affording the visitor an opportunity to see and understand the central organizing space for the Deepwood gardens. This space has the potential to serve as a foyer to Deepwood, and an ante room to the Great Room. Common boxwood is used in at the entry which is known to be vulnerable to ‘boxwood blight’, a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

Prior to the purchase by the City of the area now known as Yew Park, there was a north-south alley which ran along this edge of the Deepwood property. North of the carriage house, the alley turned east to 12th Street. There was also a solid wooden fence on the alley side of the Deepwood lattice fence, as a privacy screen.

When the Carriage House was again restored in 2004, a rose that was growing up and along the sides of the building were removed. The nearby fence was extended slightly to accommodate a new, freestanding yellow ‘Mermaid’ rambler-type rose. Other plantings near the Carriage House entry were added to better tie this area to the adjacent Spring Garden, and include species such as boxwood, daphne, variegated osmanthus, sweet box, creeping thyme, and bulbs. The Carriage House was vandalized in August 2019 when its gate was damaged.

The Carriage entry includes a common boxwood, rose, western swordfern, porcelain berry vine, fence and gate, concrete paving, and lights.

Deepwood Garden Lighting (date unknown)

There is an unknown quantity of low-voltage lighting that was installed to provide foot-level lighting in the garden rooms. The lighting systems is in disrepair, with much of it laying broken and acting as a trip hazard throughout the various gardens.

Non-contributing vegetation

Rose Garden at Bush House Museum Grounds (1955)

A major landscape feature of the park is the Rose Garden on the north side of the driveway to Bush Barn Art Center. The distinctly shaped gardens include approximately 98 varieties

of roses dating from the late 1950s through 2017.⁶⁵ There are several major collections: Hybrid Tea, Floribunda, Miss Sally Bush's Roses, and the Tartar Old Rose Collections. Today the roses are maintained jointly by Mission Street Parks Conservancy and the City of Salem.⁶⁶ There are also climbing roses supported by helical iron posts that date to the 1960s.⁶⁷ The roses are in good condition.

The Rose Garden, a chief attraction of the park, was designed by Arthur Erfeldt of Portland and planted in the 1950s.⁶⁸ This marks the beginning of the Municipal Park Era at Bush's Pasture Park. The Tartar roses were donated to the City in 1960 and include old roses that were introduced to the public before 1867. Edith Schryver advised on the transplanting and design and circular layout of the Tartar Old Rose Collection in 1960. The collection has undergone several rehabilitations, including raising of the beds with a mixture of clay loam and compost, new roses, and new labels installed for each bed.⁶⁹

Victorian-inspired Gardens at the Bush House Museum Grounds (1954, 1970, ongoing)

The Bush House grounds include four large planting beds for annual vegetation. They were installed as part of the initial set of changes that occurred when the City acquired the property and set out the park layout. They are roughly contemporary with the Municipal Rose Garden. There are four beds located around the Bush House Grounds: the Camperdown Elm Bed, north of the house; the Port Cochere Bed, east of the house and which forms the center of the circular driveway; the Root House Bed, adjacent to the Root house; and the Bench Bed, off the southwest corner of the house. All four beds are planted with spring tulips, which are annually dug up and replaced with summer annuals.⁷⁰ The Mission Street Parks Conservancy tracks all the current plants installed in these areas.⁷¹

Foundation Plantings along Bush House Museum, Bush Barn Art Center, Conservatory, and Root House (1954, 1974, ongoing)

Foundation plantings comprised of perennial shrubs, deciduous and flowering trees, ferns, and bulbs were added following conversion of the house to a museum in 1953. The house museum is most heavily planted on the east side, which is the side visitors most often see. Victorian-era farmhouses typically did not feature foundation plantings. Images from the Bush era show virtually no foundation plantings. Common Boxwood is used within the

⁶⁵ "Places: The Rose Garden," Mission Street Parks Conservancy, August 7, 2019, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/places/#!/the-rose-garden>.

⁶⁶ "Places: The Rose Garden," Mission Street Parks Conservancy, August 7, 2019, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/places/#!/the-rose-garden>.

⁶⁷ "Tying Climbing Roses," Mission Street Parks Conservancy, November 3, 2018, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/tying-climbing-roses/>.

⁶⁸ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Item #64A, page 49.

⁶⁹ "Places: The Rose Garden," Mission Street Parks Conservancy, August 7, 2019, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/places/#!/the-rose-garden>.

⁷⁰ Draft Bush House Grounds Landscape Description V3.

⁷¹ <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/bushs-pasture-park-landscape-beds/>, bed 517A

foundation plantings. Common Boxwood is known to be vulnerable to ‘boxwood blight’, a fungal disease caused by *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*.

By 1947, photographs show some shrubs and groundcovers around the Bush House. Based on that information, it is likely that many of the foundation plantings were installed in the early days of the current Municipal Park Era. Records from 1959 – Oregon’s centennial year – reveal that Lord and Schryver worked to improve the appearance and plantings around the Bush House with the anticipation of more visitors that year.⁷² The plant material is consistent Lord and Schryver’s plant range and include boxwood, fuchsia, and flowering annuals in blue and gold tones, Oregon’s state colors. Many of the extant plants were likely selected and placed by them. Successive park gardeners and “friends of the park” groups have added plants to the foundation beds, either to enhance the beds or to replace failing plants, based on the Lord and Schryver plant palette.⁷³ The Mission Street Parks Conservancy tracks all the current plants installed in these areas.⁷⁴

Rhododendron Hillside (2011-2016)

Located on a broad slope west of the Lower Pasture, the Rhododendron Hillside features about 130 varieties of species and hybrid rhododendron and azaleas, and well over 300 varieties of companion plants. These plants were installed under the canopy of mature oak-conifer woodlands. The garden is irrigated in the summer with a post-mounted irrigation system.

The Hillside project began in 2011 with a donation to the City of Salem from the Compton Family Foundation. The area was previously covered by invasive Himalayan blackberry. During 2011, volunteers and staff removed most of the blackberry shrubs, installed irrigation, and began to plant. During 2011 through 2016, workers and volunteers of Friends of Bush Gardens (the predecessor to today’s MSPC) improved the trails, installed northern and southern overlooks, and added stairs on the south side. During the historic period, the area was oak-conifer woodlands.

Conifer planting along Mission Street (2000-2018)

A variety of conifer trees are planted between the Mission Street parking area and the Willamette University athletic complex. Many were planted from live Christmas trees over the years starting in 2000. The conifers are located south of the soft surface trail in an offset grid. Most of the trees are small and appear newly planted. There are several mature deciduous trees and shrubs within the conifers. The trees were planted in this area to address neglect and the fact it had no water source. Eventually, the trees will provide screening of the athletic complex. Prior to the historic period, this area was oak savanna. The species include: Atlas cedar, white fir, giant sequoia, common juniper, eastern white

⁷² Sutherland, Ross, “Lord & Schryver: The Salem Art Association & the Bush House Museum.” March 2019.

⁷³ Draft Bush House Grounds Landscape Description V3.

⁷⁴ “Bush’s Pasture Park Landscape Beds,” Mission Street Parks Conservancy, November 12, 2019, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/bushs-pasture-park-landscape-beds/>.

pine, Heldreich's pine, gold charm thread-branch cypress, Norway spruce, Serbian spruce, and Colorado spruce. Firs include Spanish, Noble, Nordmann, Fraser, Balsam, Algerian, and Korean fir.

TOPOGRAPHY (*images on page 70*)

Historical, human-created shape of the ground plane.

The three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features, orientation, and elevation. Historic features that illustrate how humans have shaped the ground plane might include earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, and terraces. This also includes cultural or traditional adaptations of land use in response to natural topography.

Contributing Topography

Natural slope separating the east and west portions of the park and different ecosystems

South of Mission Street, the park topography begins a gradual uphill grade which continues to the south boundaries. There is a steep north-south ridge which divides the park between a western upper and an eastern lower area.⁷⁵ The location of this topographical feature lies roughly between the Upper Oak Grove and the west edge of the Willamette University athletic complex.

Natural slope separating Deepwood Museum and Gardens from Pringle Creek floodplain

A sloping terrace separates Deepwood Museum and Gardens from Pringle Creek. The terrace is located west of the historic Tennis Court and the Scroll Garden. This area is a topographic bench established by the Pringle Creek floodplain. The Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail and wildflowers are found here.

Non-contributing topography

Amphitheater (unknown date)

An earthen, natural amphitheater is located underneath canopy of Oregon white oaks between the base of the Ravine (see Constructed Water Features) and the Soap Box Derby Track. The amphitheater has power and water hookups.

⁷⁵ National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Section 7, page 2.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES (*images on pages 71-73*)

Discrete, historical elements that provide detail and diversity.

Elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Small-scale features may include benches, fences, monuments, road markers, flagpoles, signs, foot bridges, curbstones, trail ruts, culverts, and foundations.

Contributing Small-scale Features

Deepwood Garden Decor (various)

NOTE: Urns, birdbaths, flagpoles, decorative fencing, and other features are included in the individual garden descriptions under 'Vegetation'

Wrought-iron Ornamental Gates and Fencing along Mission Street at Deepwood (1902)

Ornate wrought-iron gates and fencing at the Deepwood Mission Street driveway along Mission Street were added by Judge Bingham.⁷⁶ Today the driveway gate and fencing are in fair to poor condition, but they are important details to the Deepwood entry along Mission Street. The gates and fencing are connected to the mortar-set stone walls associated with Deepwood. Friends of Deepwood records show the entry wrought-iron gate was purchased by George Bingham in 1902 from Portland Iron Works.

Non-contributing Small-scale Features

Park Signage (throughout)

A variety of park signage exists for directional, regulatory, and identification purposes. All signage is considered contemporary and replaceable. Most is located along parking areas or pedestrian trails. Some larger park signs exist along 12th Street, Mission Street and High Street to identify the Bush House Museum and Deepwood Museum & Gardens. Signage fronting 12th Street for the Deepwood Museum is spread out could be better consolidated. The signage is in poor condition, with missing pieces and substantial fading.

Interpretive Kiosk Signage (2017)

In 2017, the Mission Street Parks Conservancy initiated a project to design and install six interpretive kiosks at strategic points throughout Bush's Pasture Park, to highlight the historic significance of its unique features, both natural and cultural. The signs include themes such as the Bush family history, the Bush farmstead, aerial photographs, and camas

⁷⁶ *Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Land and Community Associates, 1990, page II-15.

fields.⁷⁷ The project was supported with private and public funds, donations, and grants. The kiosks have a gable style roof and metal frames for the interpretive panels. They are in good condition.

Path Lighting between Bush Barn Art Center and Lower Leffelle Parking Area (2006)

Path lighting was installed along the asphalt trail between the Bush Barn and the Lower Leffelle parking area in 2006, a four-year effort assisted by SCAN. The fixtures are installed on 12-foot metal light poles with a patina finish. The path lighting varies to some extent as to where and how the light fixture is attached to the pole. The poles are in fair to good condition.

Bush House Museum Grounds Lighting (after 1938)

Lighting in two styles of decorative light poles exist in various locations on the Bush House Museum Grounds. The first style, on the south side of the house and at the High Street driveway entrance, features a taller pillar with 4 lights. The second style runs along the driveway to High Street and features a shorter pillar and one light. There are four additional poles of this type located around the Victorian-style gazebo in the rose garden. These non-historic lamps were selected to complement the Victorian buildings.⁷⁸ The lighting is in good condition.

Guidance of Youth Sculpture / Moore's Memorial (1959)

Guidance of Youth by Avard Fairbanks is a bronze sculpture depicting a family of three in pioneer dress standing on a rounded, rectangular base of pink granite. The individual members of the family touch each other on the hand, knee, and shoulder. The granite slab includes the bronze insignia commemorating the Oregon Centennial. It was funded by a \$30,000 gift to the city by Carroll Moores.⁷⁹ The sculpture, also referred to as Moore's Memorial, is located at one of the two overlook areas of the Rhododendron Hillside. Contemporary critique of the statue suggests it promotes the 20th century ideological project of mythmaking and nostalgia around settler colonialism.⁸⁰

Sentinels Sculpture (2019)

A series of three vertical Cor-ten steel sculptures titled 'Sentinels' by artist Devin Laurence Field were installed at Bush's Pasture Park in August 2019. They are individually installed on concrete footings set within the lawn along the path opposite the Bush Barn Art Center.

⁷⁷ "Completed Projects" Mission Street Parks Conservancy, April 16, 2021, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/completed/>.

⁷⁸ Draft Bush House Grounds Landscape Description V3.

⁷⁹ *The Capitol Journal*, June 13, 1959, page 5.

⁸⁰ Salem Breakfast on Bikes, "Guidance of Youth and the Ideology of Pioneer Mother Monuments," *Guidance of Youth and the Ideology of Pioneer Mother Monuments*, January 1, 1970, <https://breakfastonbikes.blogspot.com/2019/06/guidance-of-youth-and-ideology-of-pioneer-mother-monuments-cynthia-prescott.html>.

Each column of metal is a different height, but all have the same diameter and surface treatment (the columns have been cinched at even intervals to create an undulating surface). The backdrop for the sculptures includes lawn, hedges, and a variety of trees. A City-owned metal trash receptacle is located nearby.

Cow and the Cat Sculpture at Crooked House Playground (1998)

South of the Crooked House Playground is a sculpture depicting one of the cows and cats that roamed the Bush grounds during the historic period. The artist was Tom. R. Ari Donch and the work was funded by private donors. The installation was assisted by SCAN. The cow lays underneath an oak tree with a cat playfully crawling up its hindquarters. The design of the sculpture suggests it is to be interactive for children to climb on, but there is no play surfacing at the base. The base around the Cow and the Cat is eroded dirt.

Metal Barricades along Parking Lots (unknown date)

Cor-ten steel horizontal barricades, approximately 30-inches in height and six-feet long and mounted on two posts, are used to demarcate the edges of parking at the inset Mission Street lot and the Leffelle parking areas. It is unknown when they were installed but appear to be contemporary. The barricades appear to be reminiscent of hitching posts used for livestock. They are spaced a couple feet apart to allow for pedestrian passage between them. Some of the barricades are new and replaced other previous obstructions to detour people from driving into the park. A 1967 park base map depicts the existence of barrier posts in similar locations in the Leffelle parking areas.

Irrigation at Rhododendron Hillside (2011-2016)

Irrigation at the Rhododendron Hillside is comprised of wood post mounted spray heads installed within the rhododendron beds. Irrigation was installed as part of the hillside garden design implemented by Friends of Bush Gardens (predecessor to Mission Street Parks Conservancy). The spray heads provide summer irrigation in an area where existing oaks have been adapted to summer drought and consultants have noted this may potentially lead to lack of oxygen in the root zone, increased soil compaction, and growth conditions for root decay organisms.⁸¹

⁸¹ *Report on Bush's Pasture Park Oak Woodland: Soil Conditions and General Analysis*, Arboriculture International LLC, 2019.

VIEWS AND VISTAS *(images on pages 73-74)*

Historical range of vision, both broad and discrete.

Views are the expansive or panoramic prospects of a broad range of vision which may be naturally occurring or deliberate. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision. Views and vistas can be defined by the composition of other landscape characteristics, such as a lookout structure or a view framed by vegetation.⁸²

Contributing Views and Vistas

Views that may be considered contributing to the character of Bush's Pasture Park and Gaiety Hill Historic District are those which have been documented repeatedly during the historic period in some way, typically through historic photographs. A summary of the most prominent views from historic photographs during the period of significance include:

- Views onto the Lower Pasture from Upper Oak Grove (today this view is seen from the Rhododendron Hillside)
- View to Bush House (Museum) from Mission Street
- View to Bush House from Bush's Pasture (Upper Pasture)
- View to Deepwood House (now Museum) from driveway fronting Mission Street
- Various iconic views of the garden rooms at Deepwood

Non-contributing Views and Vistas

- Views across the Lower Pasture interrupted by the Willamette University athletic complex

CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Historical manifestation of collective cultural identity.

These features indicate practices that have influenced the development of a landscape in terms of land use, patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials.

Non-contributing Cultural Traditions

Soap Box Derby Track (1952)

See description for the Soap Box Derby Track under Circulation.

⁸² Views that were documented on historic plans, maps, or photographs are accounted for when identifying the enduring, character-defining views for a site.

CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES *(images on pages 74)*

Historical constructed forms for water retention and conveyance.

Built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape, such as fountains, pools, ponds, cascades, canals, and reservoirs.

Non-contributing Constructed Water Features

The Ravine (2019)

The Ravine is a narrow gulley formed by a seasonal natural seep and winter runoff. It runs about 200' from the Upper Pasture downhill to an informal amphitheater with Oregon white oaks. A Mission Street Parks Conservancy project (2019) widened the existing drainage channel and placed several tons of Willamette Valley basalt boulders on its banks. The boulders slow down the water and allow it to percolate into the ground. The seasonal stream ends in a small bioswale backed by a low berm to reduce seasonal flooding of the amphitheater and to reduce the amount of water that pools at the base of several Oregon white oaks each winter. A small flagstone terrace is located near the bioswale. Plantings here include a unique bald cypress, mountain laurels, magnolias, Japanese maples, rhododendron, and azaleas. The Ravine is a completed project of the Mission Streets Parks Conservancy and was funded with a variety of monetary and in-kind private donations.⁸³ The Ravine enhancement project was designed by Ron Miner.

⁸³ "Completed Projects" Mission Street Parks Conservancy, April 16, 2021, <https://www.missionstreetparks.org/completed/>.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Historical or pre-contact ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts.

The location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Features can include road traces, reforested fields, and ruins of farmsteads, mills, mines, irrigation systems, piers and wharves, or quarries.

Bush's Pasture Park and Deepwood Estate Gardens are within the traditional territory of the Santiam Kalapuya, whose descendants are now represented by the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. Prior to the 1800's the Kalapuya populations within the Willamette Valley were quite large, with major population centers occurring all along the Willamette River and its tributaries. However, by the time of extensive contact with Europeans and American pioneers, the vast majority of Kalapuyan had already lost their lives to extremely deadly and contagious diseases such as small pox and malaria. There was a loss of an estimated 92 percent of Kalapuyans in the Willamette Valley between 1770 and 1840. In 1855, Kalapuyans were moved to what is now the Grand Ronde reservation between Salem and Lincoln City.

The area surrounding Bush's Pasture Park and the surrounding region were of paramount residential, economic, cultural, and spiritual importance for many groups of Kalapuyan peoples. The general importance of the Salem area is well attested archaeologically, ethnohistorically, and ethnographically. Professional archaeologists have identified numerous archaeological sites containing cultural materials associated with both permanent villages and temporary campsites dating back more than 6,000 years. Ethnohistoric and ethnographically based mapping of the general area shows similar findings. Multiple villages are documented to have existed either within Salem proper, or just outside of it. Other locations functioned as large, seasonal gathering areas with an intensive focus on camas processing, which were mistakenly interpreted as permanent villages by European and European-American peoples.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ Willamette Cultural Resource Associates, 2021.



Contributing and Non-contributing Landscape Features Images

In the pages that follow, representative photographs are provided of landscape features in Bush's Pasture Park and Deepwood Museum and Gardens. All contemporary photographs were taken in May 2020 by MIG and May 2021 by Greenworks, Inc, unless otherwise noted. A selection of historic photographs is included to depict change over time. Their source and attribution information are provided if it was available.

Acknowledgements

The following individuals provided insight, clarification, and supplemental information towards the creation of this document:

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SPATIAL ORGANIZATION



Spatial Organization: circa 1900 Bush House and its surrounding grounds (developed areas) as west/east anchors (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2097)



Spatial Organization: 1916 Deepwood Estate and its surrounding grounds (developed areas) as west/east anchors (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bhp0115)



Spatial Organization: 2020 Bush's Pasture (Upper Pasture) in 2020



Spatial Organization: Lower Pasture in 2020



Spatial Organization: Oak-conifer woodlands in 2020



Spatial Organization: Oak savanna remnant in 2020

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION



Spatial Organization: Pringle Creek riparian area in 2020



Spatial Organization: Pringle Creek riparian area in 2020



Spatial Organization: Yew Park in 2021



Spatial Organization: Crooked House Playground in 2020



Spatial Organization: Other Playgrounds: Lower Leffelle in 2020



Spatial Organization: Other Playgrounds: Upper Leffelle Playground and Picnic Area in 2020

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

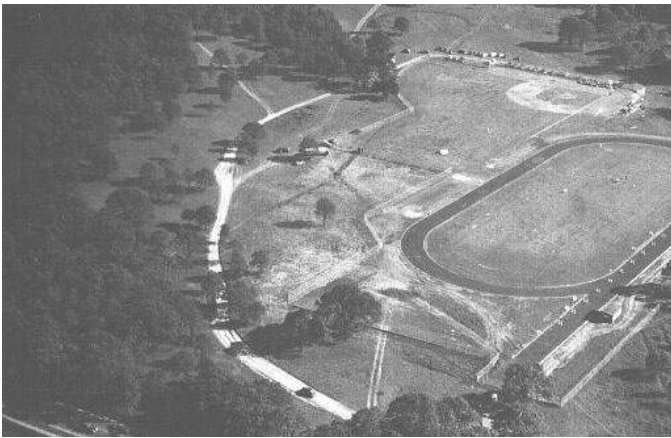


Spatial Organization: Picnic Areas in 2020



Spatial Organization: Picnic Areas in 2020

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT



Cluster Arrangement: 1949 Willamette University Athletic Complex under construction. Prior to this time, the area was an oak savanna.



Cluster Arrangement: Willamette University Athletic Complex in 2020



Cluster Arrangement: Bush House Museum and Grounds in 2020



Cluster Arrangement: Deepwood House Museum & Gardens in 2020

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



Buildings and Structures: (undated photograph) Bush House (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh0005)



Buildings and Structures: Greenhouse (Conservatory) in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Low Stone Wall along Mission Street in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Bush Barn Art Center in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Low Stone Wall along Mission Street (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2029)



Buildings and Structures: Deepwood House Museum, looking toward south and east facade in 2020

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



Buildings and Structures: Deepwood Carriage House in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Deepwood Tennis Court in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Stone Wall along Mission Street in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Deepwood Greenhouse in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Deepwood Restroom and Kiosk in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Bush's Pasture Park Tennis Courts in 2020

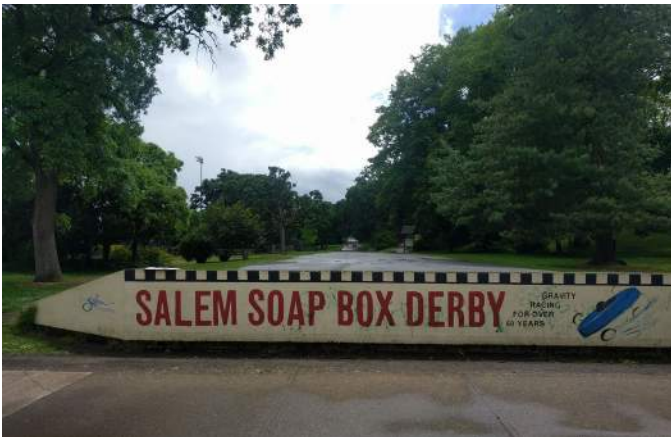
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES



Buildings and Structures: Philips Field (City of Salem)



Buildings and Structures: Restroom at Soapbox Derby Track in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Salem Soapbox Derby Retaining Wall in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Horseshoe Courts in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Pringle Creek Bridge at Waller Street in 2020



Buildings and Structures: Victorian-style Gazebo at Rose Garden in 2020

CIRCULATION



Circulation: Bush House Museum Grounds, Path from Mission to house front entry stairs (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh1977)



Circulation: Bush House Museum Grounds, Path from Mission to house front entry stairs in 2020



Circulation: Bush House Museum Grounds, Driveway footprint (far left) from Mission to house rear (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2105)



Circulation: Bush House Museum Grounds, Driveway footprint is faint, yet detectable from Mission to house rear in 2020



Circulation: Bush House Museum Grounds, Driveway turnaround in 2020



Circulation: Bush's Pasture Park, Northwest-southeast trail alignment between Mission Street and Lower Leffelle Street in 2020

CIRCULATION



Circulation: Bush's Pasture Park, Northwest-southeast trail alignment between Mission Street and lower Leffelle Street in 2020



Circulation: (undated photograph) Path by fence along Bush Pasture (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh0341)



Circulation: Pit area of the Soapbox Derby Track in 2018
(*Statesman Journal*, Molly J. Smith)



Circulation: Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail in 2021



Circulation: Rhododendron Hillside Trails in 2020



Circulation: Rhododendron Hillside Trails in 2020

CIRCULATION



Circulation: Other Park Paved and Soft Surface Trails in 2020 (asphalt trail in Lower Oak Woodland)



Circulation: Other Park Paved and Soft Surface Trails in 2020 (gravel trail along High Street)



Circulation: Dirt Trail along Pringle Creek in 2020



Circulation: Driveway to Bush House Museum from High Street in 2020



Circulation: Parking Lots, Mission Street (main lot) in 2020



Circulation: Parking Lots, Mission Street (inset lot) in 2020

CIRCULATION



Circulation: Parking Lots, Lower Leffelle Parking at Phillips' Field in 2020 (Google Maps)



Circulation: Parking Lots, Upper Leffelle Parking Areas between High Street and Winter Street in 2020



Circulation: Parking Lots, Deepwood Parking Lot in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Oak Specimens on Bush House Museum Grounds in 2020



Vegetation: Chinese Wisteria at Bush House Museum in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Chinese Wisteria (left) and Camperdown Elm (right) at Bush House Museum in 2020



Vegetation: Wakefield Pear Tree in 2020



Vegetation: Lord and Schryver Historic Orchard and Shrub Collection on the Bush House Museum Grounds in 2020



Vegetation: Lord and Schryver Historic Orchard and Shrub Collection on the Bush House Grounds circa 1940 (source unknown)



Vegetation: Upper Pasture, also known as Bush's Pasture circa 1900 (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2168)



Vegetation: Upper Pasture, also known as Bush's Pasture in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Upper Pasture, also known as Bush's Pasture circa 1900 (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh0917)



Vegetation: Lower Pasture (City of Salem)



Vegetation: Lower Pasture in 2020



Vegetation: Upper Oak Grove in 2020



Vegetation: Upper Oak Grove in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Upper Oak Grove, circa 1900 (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2120)



Vegetation: Lower Oak Grove in 2020



Vegetation: Remnant Oak Savanna and Camas Field



Vegetation: (undated photograph) Wildflower Slopes on the grounds of the Bush House (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh0110)

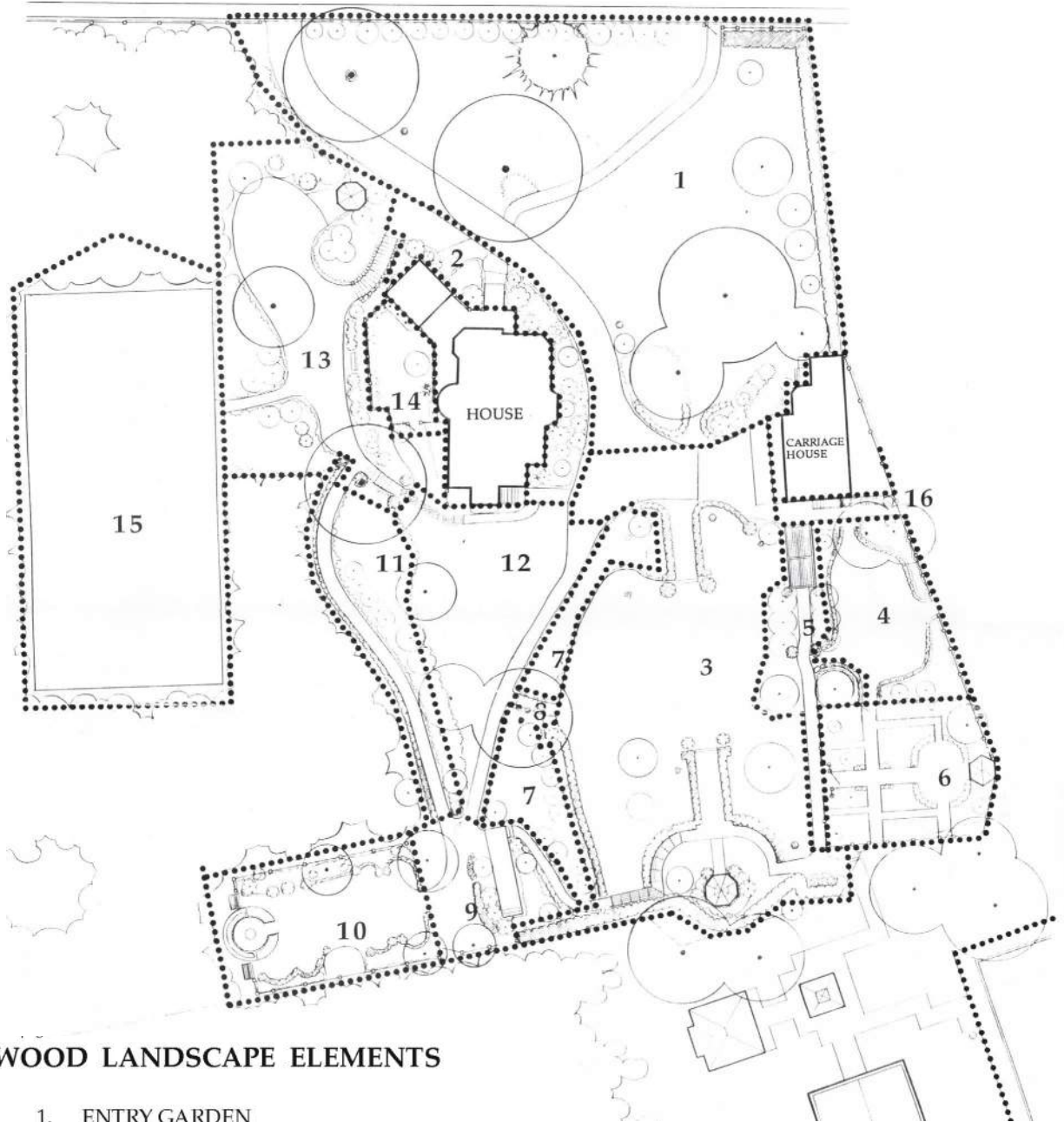


Vegetation: Deepwood Entry Garden in 2020



Vegetation: (undated photograph) Deepwood Entry Garden (source unknown)

VEGETATION



DEEPWOOD LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

1. ENTRY GARDEN
2. NORTH AND EAST FOUNDATION PLANTINGS
3. GREAT ROOM
4. SPRING GARDEN
5. RUNNING BRICK WALK
6. TEA HOUSE GARDEN
7. FERN BANK
8. FERN BANK STAIRS
9. LOWER TERRACE
10. SCROLL GARDEN
11. LOWER WALK
12. LAWN BANK
13. SHADE GARDEN
14. SECRET GARDEN
15. TENNIS COURT
16. CARRIAGE HOUSE ENTRY

Source: *Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report*. Land and Community Associates, 1990.

VEGETATION



Vegetation: (undated photograph) Deepwood East and North Foundation Plantings (source unknown)



Vegetation: Deepwood East and North Foundation Plantings in 2020



Vegetation: (undated photograph) Deepwood Great Room Garden (source unknown)



Vegetation: Deepwood Great Room Garden in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Great Room Garden in 2020 looking towards the Deepwood Museum



Vegetation: Deepwood Spring Garden in 2020

VEGETATION



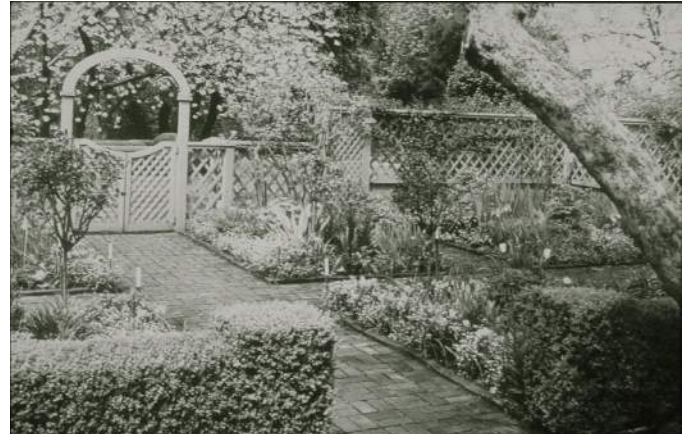
Vegetation: Deepwood Running Brick Walk in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Tea House Garden in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Tea House Garden in 2020



Vegetation: (circa 1930) Deepwood Tea House Garden (source unknown)



Vegetation: Deepwood Fern Bank circa 1938 (source unknown)

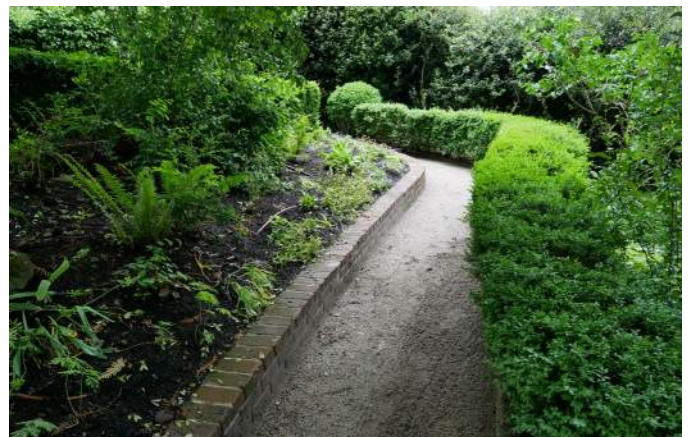


Vegetation: Deepwood Fern Bank in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: (undated photograph) Deepwood Fern Bank Stairs (source unknown)



Vegetation: Deepwood, Walk to Lower Terrace in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Lower Terrace grape arbor (pergola) in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Scroll Garden in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Scroll Garden ironwork fence in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Scroll Garden in 1940 (Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon, HREG8)

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Deepwood Lower Walk (unknown date)



Vegetation: Deepwood Lawn Bank in 2020



Vegetation: Yew Tree in Deepwood Lawn Bank in 1953 (Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon, 1153)



Vegetation: Deepwood Shade Garden in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Shade Garden and Spring House in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Shade Garden and a piece of a column from the Oregon statehouse (burned in 1935) in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Deepwood Secret Garden in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Carriage House Entry looking toward Deepwood Museum in 2020



Vegetation: Deepwood Carriage House Entry looking from Great Room Garden



Vegetation: Rose Garden at Bush House Museum Grounds, circa 1956 (Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon, HREG1)



Vegetation: Rose Garden at Bush House Museum Grounds in the 1960s (source unknown)



Vegetation: Rose Garden at Bush House Museum Grounds in 2020

VEGETATION



Vegetation: Victorian-inspired Gardens at the Bush House Museum Grounds in 2020 (Porte Cochere Bed)



Vegetation: Foundation Plantings along Bush House Museum, Bush Barn Art Center, Conservatory, and Root House



Vegetation: Rhododendron Hillside in 2020



Vegetation: Rhododendron Hillside in 2020

TOPOGRAPHY



Vegetation: Conifer planting along Mission Street in 2020



Topography: Natural slope separating the east and west portions of the park and different ecosystems. Slope terminates at the interface of the Upper Oak Grove and the Willamette University Athletic Complex, which had previously been an oak savanna.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES



Small-scale Features: Wrought-iron Ornamental Gates and Fencing along Mission Street at Deepwood (Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon, HSTC222)



Small-scale Features: Wrought-iron Ornamental Gates and Fencing along Mission Street at Deepwood



Small-scale Features: Park Signage in 2020



Small-scale Features: Park Signage in 2020

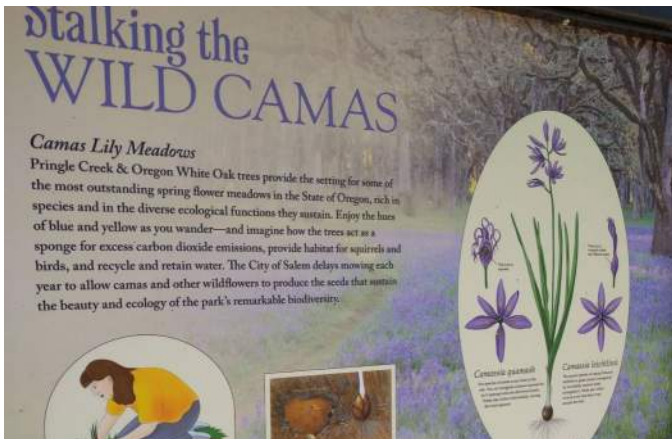


Small-scale Features: Park Signage along Mission Street in 2020



Small-scale Features: Interpretive Kiosk Signage in the Lower Pasture in 2020

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES



Small-scale Features: Interpretive Kiosk Signage near the Savanna Remnant in 2020



Small-scale Features: Path Lighting between Bush Barn Art Center and Lower Leffelle Parking Area in 2020



Small-scale Features: Bush House Museum Grounds Lighting in 2020



Small-scale Features: Bush House Museum Grounds Lighting in 2020



Small-scale Features: Guidance of Youth Sculpture / Moore's Memorial installation in 1959 for the Oregon Centennial (Statesman Journal, SJ1029)



Small-scale Features: Guidance of Youth Sculpture / Moore's Memorial in 2020

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES



Small-scale Features: Sentinels Sculpture in 2020



Small-scale Features: Cow and the Cat Sculpture at Crooked House Playground in 2020



Small-scale Features: Metal Barricades along Parking Lots in 2020



Small-scale Features: Irrigation at Rhododendron Hillside in 2020

VIEWS AND VISTAS



Views and Vistas: View to the Lower Pasture From the Upper Oak Grove (now part of the Rhododendron Hillside) in 2020



Views and Vistas: View to the Bush House from Mission Street circa 1900 (Bush House Museum, Salem Art Association, bh2132)

VIEWS AND VISTAS



Views and Vistas: View to Deepwood House from driveway fronting Mission Street (Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon, HSTC222)



Views and Vistas: Deepwood Scroll Garden in 1940 (Salem Public Library Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon, HREG8)

CONSTRUCTED WATER FEATURES



Constructed Water Features: The Ravine in 2020



Constructed Water Features: The Ravine in 2020



Constructed Water Features: The Ravine, flagstone terrace and plantings in 2020

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