BUSH'S PASTURE PARK

and

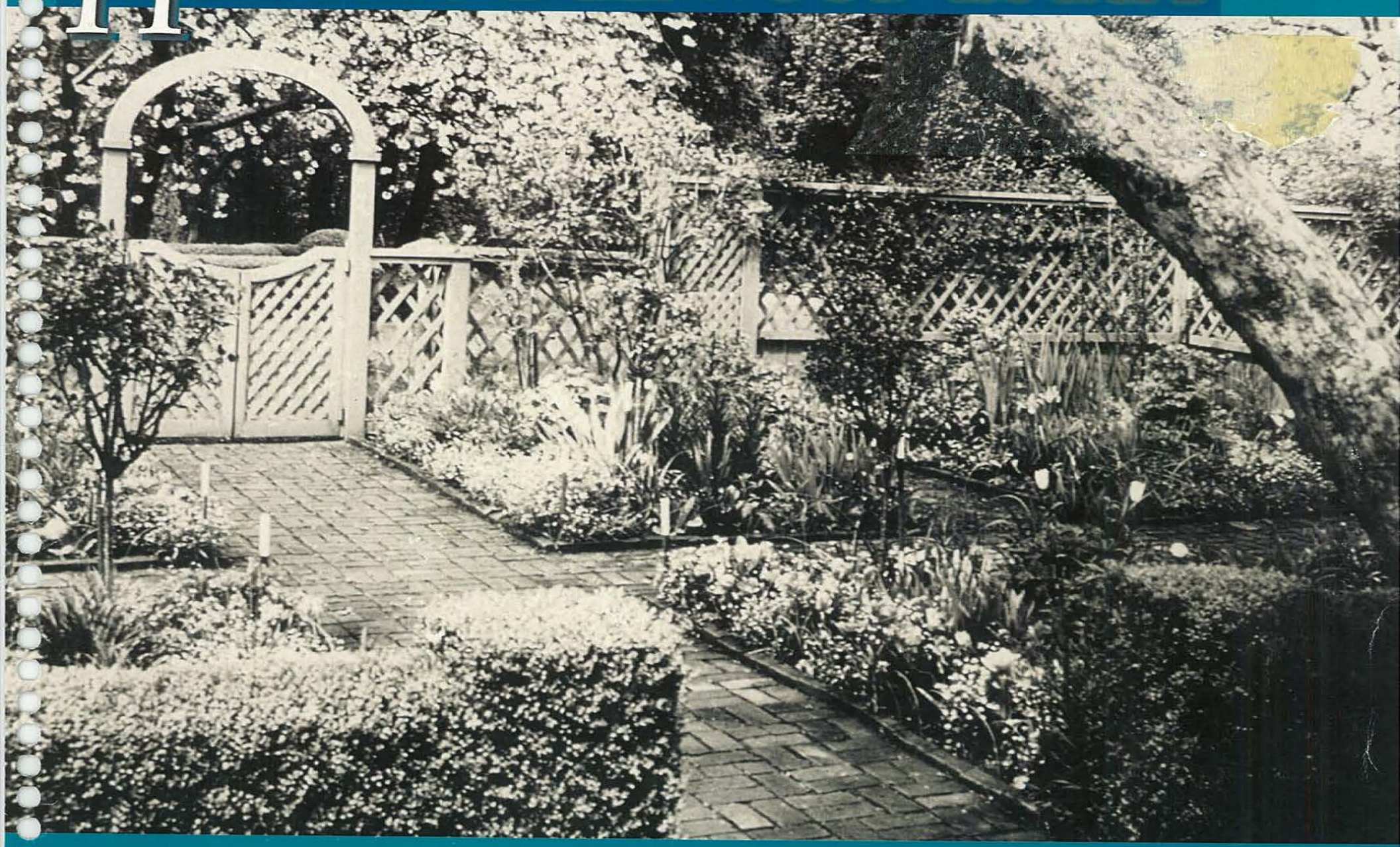
DEEPWOOD ESTATE GARDENS

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX E

Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report (Land and Community Associates)

Historic Deepwood Estate



Preservation Project
Lord and Schryver Gardens

CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

MAPS and PLANS

ORIGINAL LORD-SCHRYVER DRAWINGS

PREFACE

Deepwood: An Evolving Landscape

On a bright spring morning, with the dew still wet on the lawn and the fragrant lilacs subtle and powerful, it is possible to understand why Alice Brown loved Deepwood as much as she did. On a cold, rainy winter afternoon, with the Oregon sky imposing and closed, the depth and strength of this landscape is evident. Whether one sees Deepwood for the first time, or visits it over and over, it never fails to amaze and delight the senses.

From a landscape which started as a private estate in 1894, to the public park which it is today, Deepwood has experienced many changes and alterations. Deepwood is the only residential example, currently open to the public, of the work of pioneering landscape architects Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver partners in the firm of Lord-Schryver (1928-1969). It is a landscape made of a series of smaller gardens and paths, hidden places and open vistas.

While Deepwood is different today than it was in 1935, when construction on the first design phase was completed, its structure remains intact. Many of the details of this garden, however, are lost.

Deepwood is evolving, and it is the shape and nature of that change which is the concern of all who care about this special landscape.

Deepwood is no longer a private garden but a public park and a place for the people of Salem and visitors to Oregon to enjoy and appreciate. It is not just another public park, however, but a Victorian house with a significant designed historic landscape. The challenge is to protect its beauty, its structure, and its strength while letting it delight those who stroll across its lawns, browse among its flowers, sit upon its benches, and marvel at its secret wonders.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

- The purpose of the Deepwood Historic Landscape Report is to provide a unified plan for the restoration, preservation, management and maintenance of Historic Deepwood Estate.

SIGNIFICANCE

- The Deepwood gardens are a significant historic landscape of regional importance, designed between 1929-36 by Salem Landscape Architects Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver. Their primary period of historic significance is from 1945, when the gardens reached maturity, to 1962, when they suffered extensive damage in the Columbus Day Storm.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- In its present condition, Deepwood is in trouble and faces the loss of many historic elements and its cultural significance unless immediate steps are taken.
- While Friends of Deepwood and the City of Salem have attempted to protect this landscape, the budget and human resources to accomplish appropriate preservation have been woefully inadequate.
- Important decisions must be made regarding the future of this valuable landscape. A choice between two broad scenarios must be selected promptly: To manage Deepwood as a public park or as a designed historic landscape.

RECOMMENDED CHOICE

- Manage and preserve Deepwood as a significant designed historic landscape.
- Restore and rehabilitate Deepwood, as built, to the condition of the gardens during their primary historic period, 1945-1962.
- Ninety specific rehabilitation needs are identified, and solutions proposed.
- Honor existing contractual commitments.

GOALS

- Achieve a fully rehabilitated and well-maintained designed historic landscape, one as close as possible to its mature condition during the period, 1945-1962.
- Preserve for future generations the Deepwood gardens and landscape.
- Make the gardens and landscape accessible and desirable for public use, education and enjoyment.
- Adopt the following specific planning, management and development objectives.
- Become a major regional tourist destination, benefiting Deepwood and the Salem community.
- Achieve fiscal security.

PRIMARY POLICY OBJECTIVES

1. Facilities

- Provide sufficient rehabilitation and maintenance to ensure historically accurate high-quality resources at Deepwood and provide the specialized skills necessary to perform these functions.

2. Programs

- Develop an integrated, multi-use programming policy which takes full advantage of Deepwood resources and makes them available for all the people of Salem and visitors.
- Provide for protection of the historic Deepwood landscape and interpretation of that landscape to visitors.
- Attract and satisfy tourists.
- Focus programming on the family and youth.

3. Planning

- Maintain historic resources in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.

- Initiate and maintain a system for identifying and accomplishing needed repairs, renovations and rehabilitation.
- Allow for and direct changes within Deepwood in accordance with historic research, visitor needs, tourism promotion and natural processes.

4. Coordination

- Take an active role in promoting historic resources, historic preservation and tourism throughout Salem.

5. Public Information

- Take an active role in promoting visitation by local residents and tourists to Deepwood.
- Develop a system for regularly informing Salem residents and visitors about events at Deepwood.
- Educate the community as to Deepwood's cultural value.

6. Environmental Enhancement

- Take necessary steps to ensure that environmentally sensitive procedures are followed in all activities at Deepwood.
- Utilize Deepwood;s resources, especially the Nature Area, to increase public apprecaition for the environment.

7. Fiscal Management

- Vigorously examine funding-source alternatives for rehabilitation and maintenance of the Deepwood landscape.
- Consider new concepts of mixing Deepwood facilities with revenue-generating commercial uses.
- Develop an endowment fund to increase financial security.
- Consider controlled access concept, with fee based admission, to generate additional revenue.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS, COSTS AND SCHEDULING

- Appoint a Landscape Committee to supervise maintenance of the Deepwood site.
- Employ trained gardeners and maintenance workers, skilled in dealing with opportunities and problems in historic landscapes.
- Adopt three phase landscape rehabilitation plan.
- Implement rigorous ongoing maintenance plan.
- Obtain an adequate operations and maintenance budget.
- Budget estimates in 1990 dollars (rounded):
  - Rehabilitation Plan:

    Phase I: $ 102,000
    Phase II: $ 29,000
    Phase III: $ 325,000
  - Cyclical maintenance: $ 28,700 / year

1. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE REPORT

The purpose of the Deepwood Historic Landscape Report is to provide context and guidance for the restoration, preservation, management and maintenance of the Deepwood gardens and landscape. While Deepwood is a significant designed historic landscape, it is also a public park and tourist attraction and must be managed and operated as a public landscape. Future management policies and decisions must recognize the potential conflicts between the original private and current public nature of the Deepwood landscape and strive to mitigate these differences. The standards of historic preservation must be balanced with tourism needs and public use.

This report is organized into sections which describe Deepwood's location, administrative history, landscape history and existing conditions. It also proposes a rehabilitation plan and a landscape maintenance plan. It includes selected examples of original drawings by Lord-Schryver, as well as a bibliography of materials consulted for the preparation of this report.

The significance of this landscape and this report extends beyond the immediate protection of Deepwood. Throughout this country there is the increasing recognition that historic landscapes have a valuable role to play in our society. This recognition is evidenced in the work of such groups as the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation and the National Association of Olmsted Parks. Many localities are protecting historic landscapes as important public spaces. At the national level, the National Park Service and the National Register of Historic Places have taken the lead in preparing standards for the recognition and treatment of important landscapes. Recently, the National Register of historic Places published *Bulletin 18: How To Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes to the National Register.*

While public access to Deepwood is assured by virtue of its ownership by the City of Salem, the appropriate preservation and management of this landscape needs definition. We must learn to see that this landscape, both for its history as well as its current and future uses, provides an invaluable resource to the citizens of this community.

This report recommends preservation philosophy, needs, standards and procedures for Deepwood. It provides both the broad philosophical direction for rehabilitation of this landscape and the details necessary to implement the rehabilitation plan derived from that philosophy. Responses to new issues which arise in the future can be evaluated in the context of this basic Deepwood protection strategy.

The scope of this project did not permit exhaustive historic research, land surveys, or measured drawings. Additional historic photographs and records, as well as witnesses to the gardens' history, are known to be available. Further research and measured drawings are recommended as critical components in the utilization of this report.

While Deepwood began as a private landscape, it is now open to the public. This change creates certain dilemmas about preservation and use, control and access, and passive and active recreation. The Deepwood landscape is a place unique to Salem. It should be understood and treated in its historic, philosophical, and environmental context.

Location And Context

Historic Deepwood Estate is located in Salem, Oregon, in the heart of the Willamette Valley. On the Willamette River, Salem is approximately 50 miles south of Portland. Deepwood is at the corner of Mission and 12th Streets, five blocks from the Oregon State Capitol.

Deepwood was originally located at the edge of Salem, in an early suburban neighborhood. Today it is surrounded by a mixed use neighborhood, including schools, convenience stores, auto

dealerships and shops. Mission Street, once a fashionable. residential avenue, is now a major artery running east-west through Salem, and a primary entrance way to Salem from Interstate 5 and Oregon Highway 22.

Historic Deepwood Estate is bordered by Mission Street on the north, 12th Street to the east, Lee Street to the South and Bush's Pasture Park to the west. 12th Street extends north along the eastern edge of downtown Salem, and south through a commercial / light industrial area. Lee Street extends west to Pringle Creek, where it ends. As the residential character of the neighborhood has diminished over the years, vandalism at Deepwood has increased and security is now a serious issue.

The house and upper gardens are situated on a land bench up one level from Pringle Creek, which runs between Deepwood and Bush's Pasture Park. The lower gardens, and especially the Scroll Garden, are situated on the lower bench, with poorly drained soil. This soil condition has led to major problems, as discussed in later sections of this report.

Native Americans occupied the area for over three thousand years. Legal title to the land from the United States begins in 1852. (See Appendix A, Pre-Port History of the Site.)

In its current state, Deepwood is a special enclave within a changing neighborhood. Deepwood serves as a valuable asset with other museums and attractions in this section of Salem. It is part of Salem's "historic crescent," which includes the State Capital, Marion County Historical Society, Mission Mill Museum, Bush House, and Gilbert House Children's Museum.

The maps and plans at the end of this chapter indicate Deepwood's location in the state, as well as general and specific locations in Salem. (See: Regional Context, Project Location, Neighborhood, and Existing Historic Garden and Nature Area, pages II-7 through II-10.

The Significance of the Deepwood Gardens

The importance of Deepwood as a house and gardens has been documented and established through the National Register process, which requires research and documentation about historic significance and physical integrity. Deepwood, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, is important both for its house, which is a major example of the Queen Anne style in Oregon, and for its landscape. The landscape significance is the focus of this report.

Gardens at Deepwood were designed originally in 1929 by the firm of Lord-Schryver, in the English garden style made popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. ~~The Scroll Garden~~ was designed in ~~1936~~. While neither of these designs was built as originally planned, the basic structure of each design was implemented. Both Lord and Schryver had a strong personal friendship with the owner, Alice Brown, and continued to be active over the years in the landscape's development. Their landscape architectural practice, the first established by women in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, was located a few blocks from Deepwood. Letters in the professional files of the Lord-Schryver office suggest they took a special interest in the construction and evolution of this garden.

Deepwood is an excellent example of their work, and clearly exhibits the influence on Lord-Schryver of leading landscape architects of the period, most notably Gertrude Jekyll. The garden is structured with landscape rooms (gardens), paths, and focal points. The later addition of the Scroll Garden is consistent with the early - 20th century English landscape gardening style's inclusion of influences from the Orient.

The early 20th century saw a dramatic rise of interest in this country in the English garden style, with its emphasis on elaborate planting schemes focused on subtle color statements, the use of plant drifts, and the integration of landscape and architectural elements. Often modest gardens, these landscapes

visually appeared to be larger than their true size. Deepwood is a good example of this visual device.

Deepwood also has within its borders the work of each owner, especially Alice Brown. There are some elements as well from the Port and Bingham periods, as discussed below.

Historic Deepwood Estate exhibits the dynamic landscape continuity characteristic of designed gardens of this period. It is important as an example of the work of Lord-Schryver, but also as part of a national movement in this period of landscape architecture.

Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver: Landscape Architects

Elizabeth Lord (1887-1976) and Edith Schryver (1901-1984) served as the landscape architects for Deepwood from 1929 till the time of their retirement 40 years later. Lord was a native of Salem and daughter of an Oregon Governor, William Paine Lord. Their professional practice, of which Deepwood is the second example, extended until 1969. They were the first women to establish a practice in the Pacific Northwest and they designed over 250 gardens and other landscapes in this region.

While Lord-Schryver has received some attention in the literature, the full significance of their practice has never been explored or documented. (See Bibliography) At the time of Schryver's death in 1984, all of their professional papers were donated to the University of Oregon Knight Library.

Both women studied at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture in Groton, Massachusetts, which was associated with Boston's Simmons College. Edith Schryver worked in Ellen Shipman's office in New York, the first all-women office in the country. Shipman also taught at Lowthorpe, and there is reason to speculate that both Lord and Schryver studied with her. They met on a tour of England and the continent and travelled extensively throughout Europe prior to establishing their professional practice in Salem.

Lowthorpe, together with the Cambridge School, was a principal source of education for women wishing to enter the design fields, and especially landscape architecture. Both Schools focused on traditional skills, but embodied the belief that women were better than men at residential design because they had a flair for design related to the human scale and paid more attention to detail.

During the Second World War, Schryver taught at (then) Oregon State College. They both lectured extensively throughout the region, and in 1938 even participated in a Salem radio program on residential landscape gardening. As partners, there was a clear delineation of responsibilities on most projects. Edith Schryver was responsible for the design and construction details; Elizabeth Lord was responsible for the planting design and plants palette.

Lord-Schryver were strongly influenced by the work of Gertrude Jekyll in England and Ellen Shipman in New York. They had a strong inclination towards the English garden style of planting design, and their residential designs, were marked by the delineation of landscape "rooms," each with a separate character. These rooms were linked by paths which generally serve as transitions from one space to another. Additionally, the major landscape spaces in Lord-Schryver gardens, and especially at Deepwood, are characterized by an emphasis on a rigid geometric axis structure, softened by plants designed in "drifts" of colors chosen to suit the owner's tastes.

Lord-Schryver also were influenced by this country's resurgence of interest in the English garden. Unlike the predominant landscape architectural styles of the middle to late-19th century, which emphasized "naturalism," the period in which Lord-Schryver studied and then practiced landscape architecture was marked by a return to formalism. There was an increased use of architectural features. This increased formalism and use of

architectural features is most notably present in the works of two other important American landscape architects of the period, Beatrix Farrand and Charles Platt.

The abrupt shift in the period from the naturalism of the Andrew Jackson Downing - Frederick Law Olmsted era in landscape architecture was further encouraged by the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition, the immediate precursor to the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland. It was the Chicago Exposition, in particular, which is generally considered to be the harbinger of the "city beautiful" movement and the return to classically structured gardens.

Lord-Schryver's work at Deepwood, therefore, was part of this emerging new tradition in American residential landscape design.

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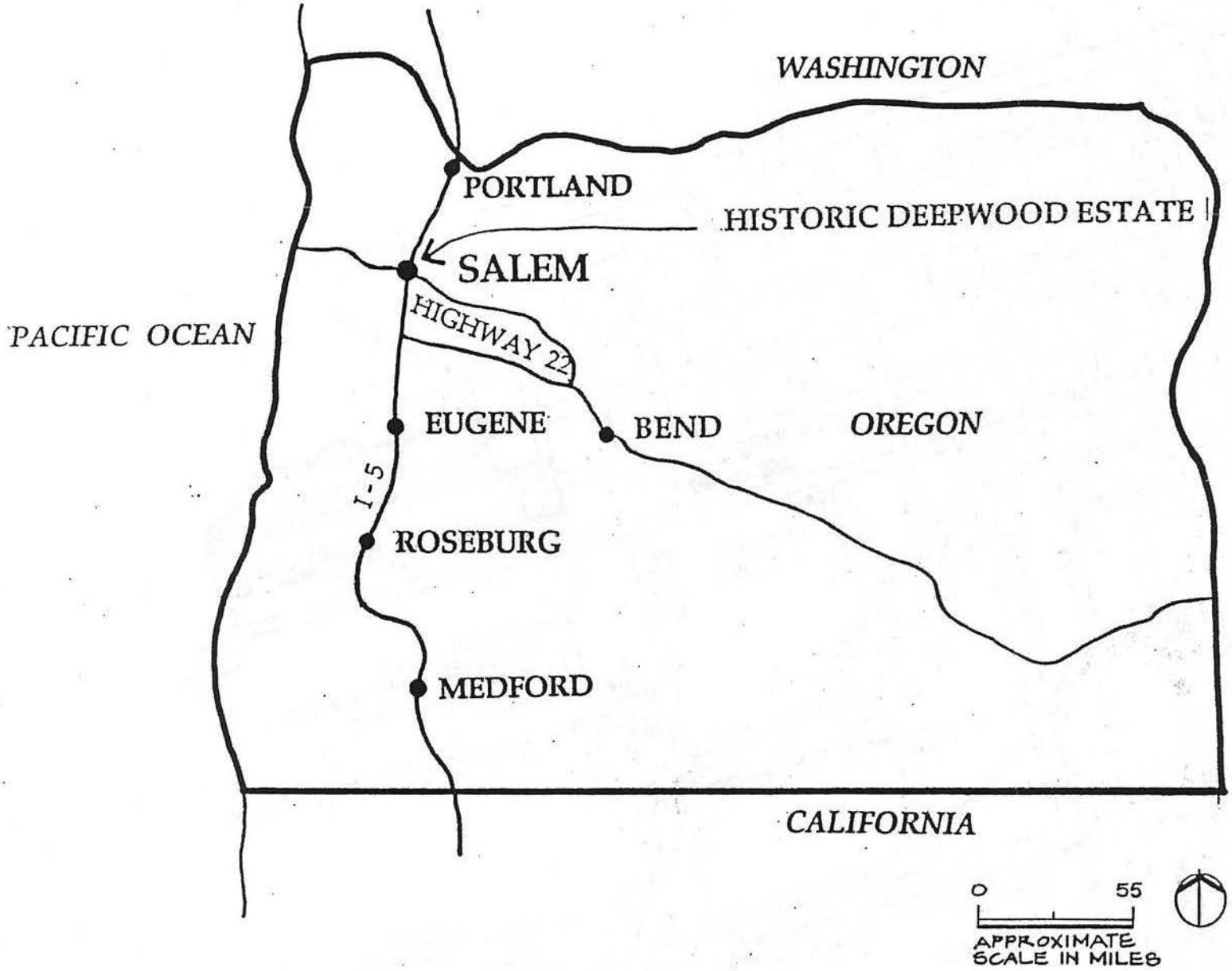
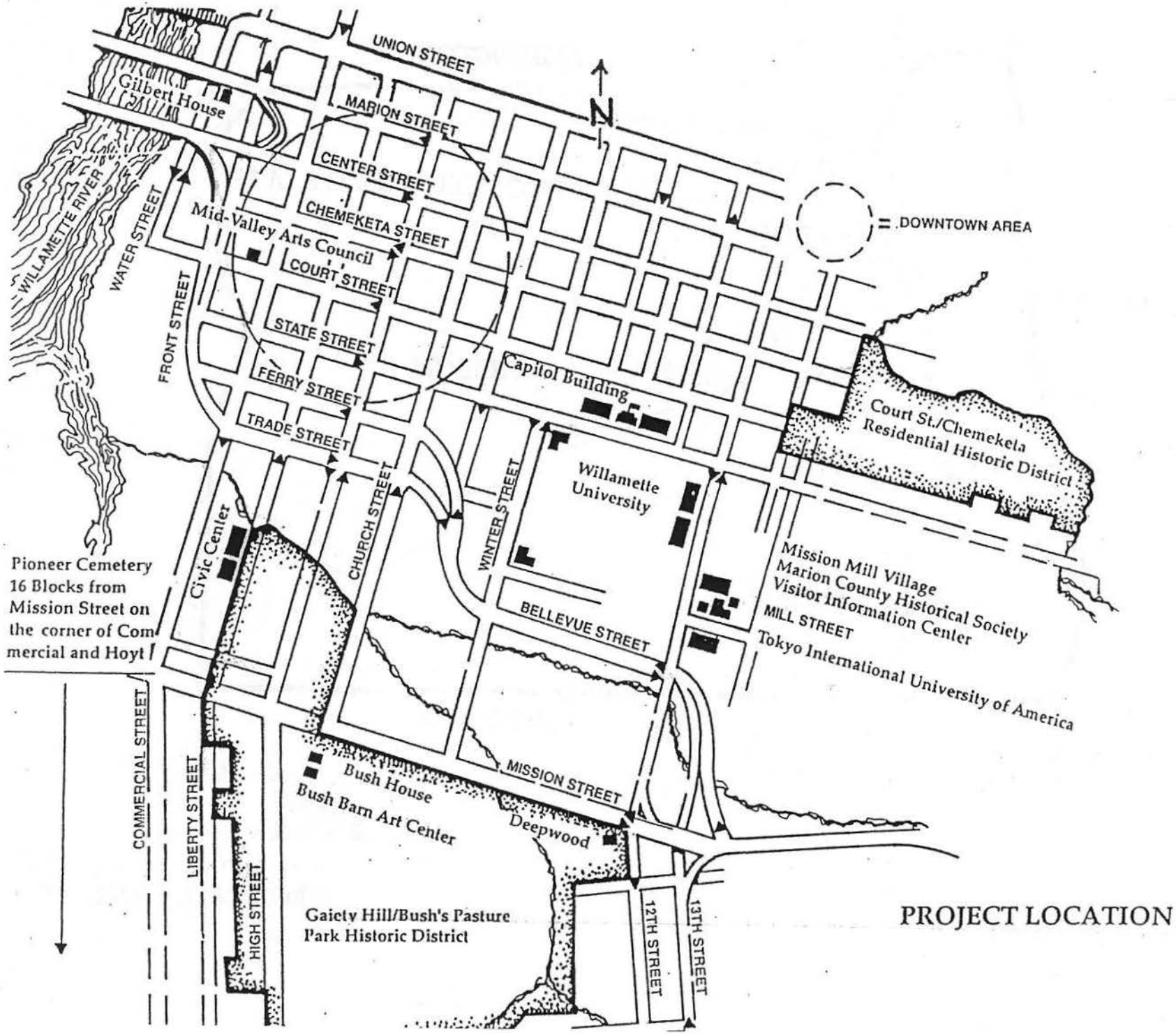
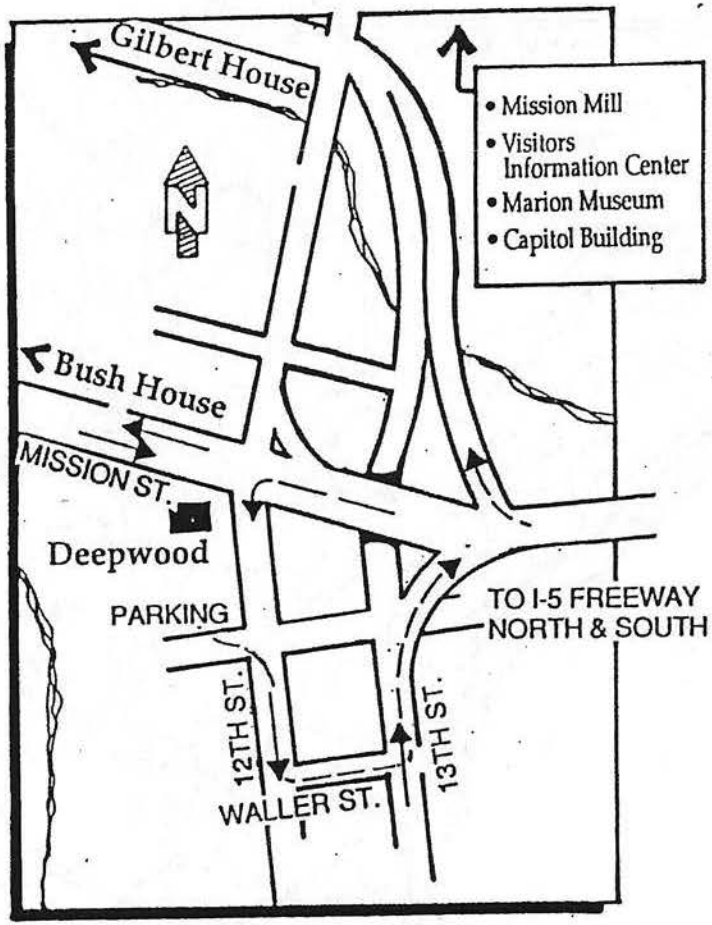
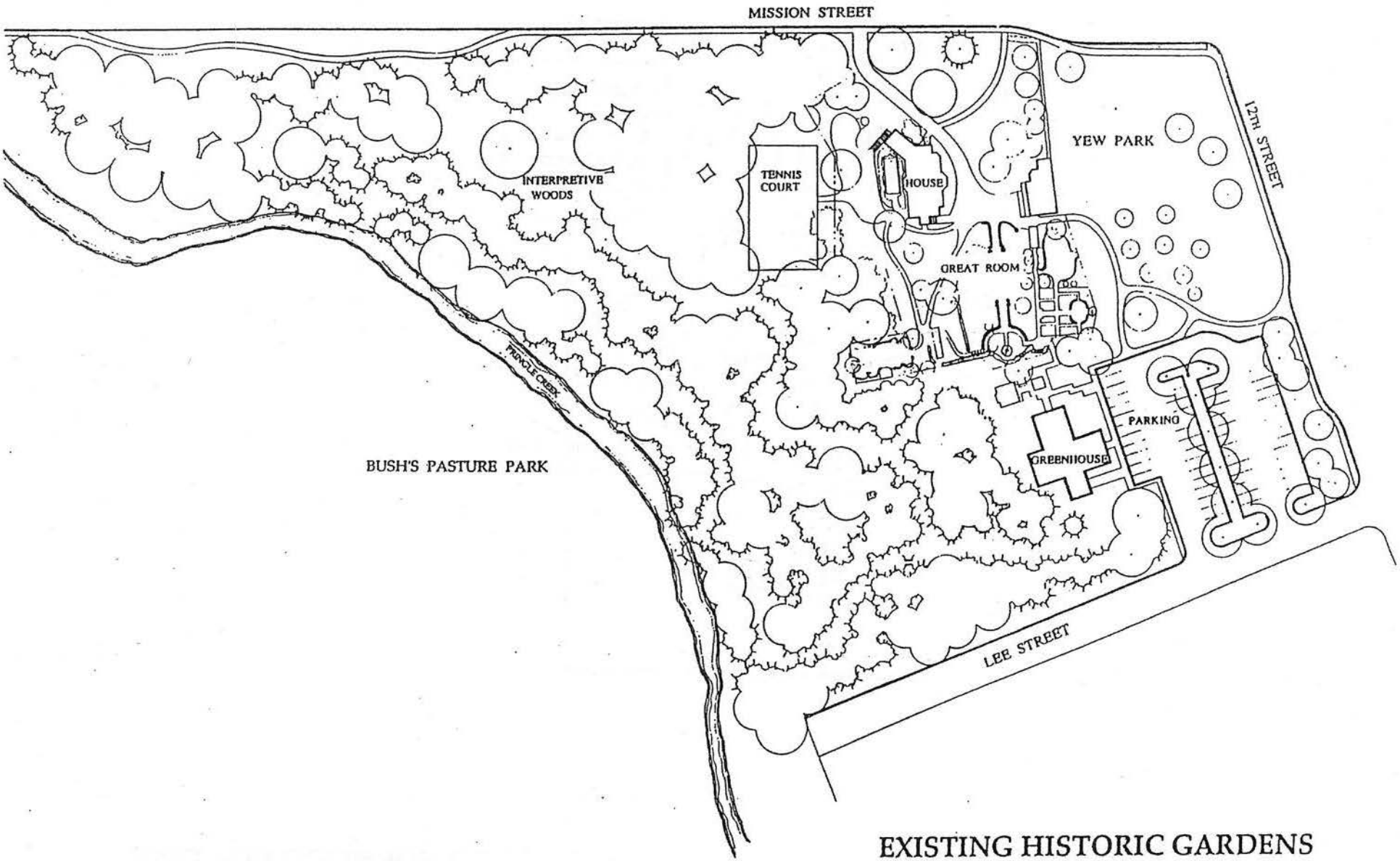


REGIONAL CONTEXT


UNION STREET
Gilbert House
MARION STREET
CENTER STREET
CHEMEKETA STREET
COURT STREET
STATE STREET
FERRY STREET
TRADE STREET
WILLAMETTE RIVER
WATER STREET
FRONT STREET
Mid-Valley Arts Council
N
= DOWNTOWN AREA
Capitol Building
Court St./Chemekela
Residential Historic District
Willamette
University
WINTER STREET
CHURCH STREET
Civic Center
Pioneer Cemetery
16 Blocks from
Mission Street on
the corner of Com
mercial and Hoyt
BELLEVUE STREET
MILL STREET
Mission Mill Village
Marion County Historical Society
Visitor Information Center
Tokyo International University of America
COMMERCIAL STREET
LIBERTY STREET
HIGH STREET
MISSION STREET
Bush House
Bush Barn Art Center
Deepwood
Gaiety Hill/Bush's Pasture
Park Historic District
12TH STREET
13TH STREET
PROJECT LOCATION

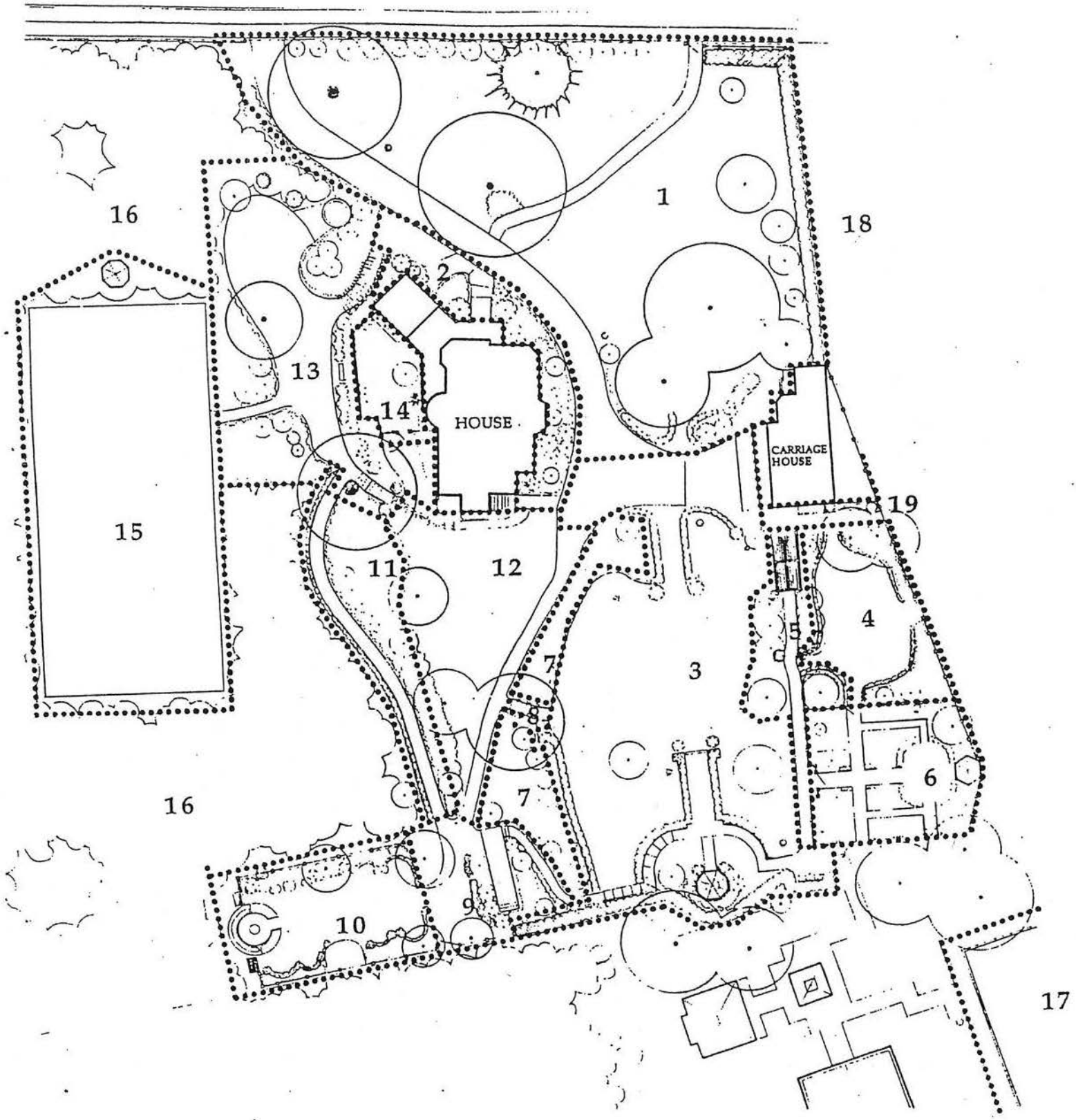


NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT



EXISTING HISTORIC GARDENS AND NATURE AREA

2. DEEPWOOD LANDSCAPE HISTORY AND ELEMENTS



DEEPWOOD LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

0 4 8 16 32 64 FT

July 1990

INTRODUCTION

Like any landscape, Deepwood is a product of various influences, evolving over many years. First and foremost, much of Deepwood is the work of landscape architects Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver.

BRIEF HISTORY OF HISTORIC DEEPWOOD ESTATE

The Estate: Historic Deepwood Estate is a 6 acre property with an 1894 house and gardens, unique in part because it was not destroyed. Most of its grand, late nineteenth century Salem contemporaries were discarded during the nineteen-forties, fifties, and sixties as the Oregon State Capitol Mall and business area expanded.

History As a Private Residence: Deepwood house was built in 1893-94 for Dr. Luke A. Port, a pharmacist and land developer. His expensive ($15,000) new home was among the first designed by 28 year-old W.C. Knighton, who went on to become one of the most respected architects in Oregon during his career of more than half a century.

The design of the house was distinctively Queen Anne with features typical of that architectural style: irregular roof line, varied materials (stained glass windows, pioneer stone foundation, metal finials, shakes and clapboards) a mixture of window types, recessed upper porch and prominent tower with its bell-shaped roof.

Salem had many larger and more costly mansions in the late nineteenth century, but Dr. Port's house was unlike any other in the mid Willamette Valley. The Oregon Statesman followed its construction with frequent progress reports: "It is a beautiful specimen of architecture--one of the handsomest in Oregon." (Oregon Statesman, August 29, 1894.)

The interior of the house had elegant detailing with the imported Eastern Oak woodwork and Tiffany-style stained glass windows being the most striking features. The windows were designed by the Povey Brothers Glass Company of Portland which was responsible for most of the Pacific Northwest's stained glass windows from the late eighteen-eighties until the late nineteen-twenties. Dr. Port's gem-like windows were true stained glass rather than the more common painted glass.

The Port residence was filled with creature comforts affordable only to the financially comfortable: steam radiated central heat, complete indoor plumbing and hot and cold running water. Electricity reached downtown Salem in 1888, but even those daring enough to try this new flameless lamp usually supplemented it with gas light. Dr. Port, however, boldly relied on electricity alone to illuminate his showcase home.

Possibly because both Dr. Port and his architect belonged to the Masonic Order, unusual symbols and intriguing details were incorporated into the house plans. For example, none of the rooms are perfectly square or rectangular and all interior and exterior stairs are in sequences of nine steps.

Less than a year-and-a-half after accepting this dream house from the contractor, Dr. Port sold it to the George Bingham family.

George Bingham was the Salem City Attorney, but soon became a circuit court judge. He and his wife reared their surviving child in the house and lived there until their deaths in 1924.

Clifford and Alice Brown, with their two young sons, made Deepwood their home in 1925 after buying it from the Bingham's daughter. Clifford was a hop and wool broker who had known the Bingham family and their home since his childhood. Clifford was accidentally drowned in British Columbia in 1927, but his widow lived at Deepwood for nearly forty-five years.

Mrs. Brown officially named the house "Deepwood" in 1935 after The Hollow Tree and Deep Woods Book by Albert Bigelow Paine. Her boys had grown up with this children's book based on a series of stories begun in 1898.

About one-and-a-half acres of Deepwood's original site were formally designed by Lord-Schryver. It was physically the largest of their many Salem residential commissions and allowed them creative freedom. The formal gardens became a series of outdoor "rooms," with one leading to the next as in a well-designed house. A wrought iron pagoda-style gazebo originally built for Portland's 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition & Oriental Fair was eventually acquired as the focal point of the largest "room" in the gardens.

Today Deepwood is the only residential Lord-Schryver garden owned by and open to the public. The grounds are an outdoor studio for both professional and amateur photographers, and thousands of visitors from Salem and the world enjoy their peaceful beauty every year. It is also rented for weddings and other events. [See Appendix B: The Families of Deepwood, for additional information.]

Deepwood Becomes Public: IBM corporation had an option to purchase Deepwood Estate in 1968 and planned to build a regional headquarters on the site. The historic gardens would be destroyed and the house removed or demolished. The Marion County Historical Society initiated a long, seemingly futile drive to preserve the property that same year. Ultimately, with much private and federal aid, the City of Salem purchased the property in the early 1970s as an addition to Bush's Pasture Park, which originally had also been a private estate and borders Deepwood's west side along Pringle Creek. The individuals most responsible for rescuing Deepwood formally organized as the Friends of Deepwood which was incorporated in 1974 with the goal of restoring and managing the house and gardens as a public museum.

Six months later the first employee, Helen Holden, was hired as both a tour guide and a supervisor of the rental events (primarily private weddings) taking place in both the house and gardens. These rentals were first managed by the City of Salem Parks Department, but in 1978 the Friends agreed to take over this responsibility and control the Deepwood calendar of scheduled events. All rental income would go directly to the Friends of Deepwood to supplement restoration and management costs.

At this time collections management was under a volunteer curator, Frances Duniway, who was responsible for the care and acquisition of items historically correct for the house.

As operations expanded, the necessity for professional museum standards, long-range planning and more professional management evolved. This led to the formation in 1988 of a city appointed committee to prepare a long range plan for Deepwood, of which this and a companion report on the house will form a part.

Friends of Deepwood and the City of Salem: The City of Salem owns the building and grounds and is, by contract, responsible for maintenance. The Friends of Deepwood manage the property for the City in accordance with this same Friends/City contract. The Friends own the museum collection as well as the equipment and supplies used by the Friends for administrative purposes.

The Early Years, 1894-1924: Dr. and Mrs. Port and Judge and Mrs. Bingham

Deepwood house was built by Dr. Luke A. Port in 1893-4. Designed by William C. Knighton, this Queen Anne was sold in 1895 to Mr. and Mrs. George Bingham. The Bingham's only daughter, Alice, was married in the house in 1915 at the age of twenty, to Mr. Keith Powell.

While the Ports and Binghams made ample use of the house, there is little remaining evidence of landscape development from this period. Historic photographs show that Judge Bingham kept a vegetable garden in the area which is now occupied by the Great Room, the Tea House Garden and the Spring Garden.

The porte cochere provided for carriages to transverse the vertical elevation changes in the terrain, resulting in a carriage road around the house and into the carriage house. This and other elements of the Port and Bingham eras have long-since disappeared.

The primary remaining landscape element, aside from the location of the house and carriage house, is the entry mound immediately north of the house. While there is some speculation as to the origin of this mound, historic photographs indicate that it probably was there prior to the house construction, and was enlarged by the material excavated during the digging of the foundation for the house. (Family tradition long held that it was the burial mound of a Native American chief, but this theory has been discredited by photos and other witnesses.) The fence, gate, and wall on Mission Street remain from the Port-Bingham period.

The Later Years, 1924-1971: Alice Brown Powell

Deepwood was purchased in December, 1924 by Clifford and Alice Brown. Clifford Brown died in 1927, leaving his wife, Alice, and their two sons.

In 1929, Alice Brown engaged the services of Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver, two young landscape architects who had recently established a professional practice a few blocks away from Deepwood. Elizabeth Lord, Edith Schryver and Alice Brown were to be lifelong friends. These two landscape architects were involved with this garden until their retirement in 1969, both professionally and as a work of love. [See Appendix D; Workbook of Lord-Schryver Drawings.]

The story of the Deepwood gardens, as we know them today, is the story of the love which Alice Brown had for them, and the skills, insight and care which Lord-Schryver brought to this landscape, this client, and this friend.

Over the years, Lord-Schryver designed the three most important areas of the Deepwood landscape: the Great Room (1929), the Tea House Garden, and the Scroll Garden (1936). (See map: **Deepwood Landscape Elements**, facing p. 2)

The Great Room and Tea House Garden, conceived with a "Sketch Design for Garden Treatment" was organized on primary and secondary axes. (See plans, p. II-10-12) [See also Appendix E: **Lord-Schryver Plants List for Deepwood.**]

Judge Bingham in his vegetable garden, near present day site of Lewis and Clark Gazebo. Date unknown. (Prior to 1925)

The Great Room was defined by the lawn, the sculpted boxwood hedges, and the canopy of bigleaf maple, walnut, chestnut, and willow trees. It was designed with two pools, although only one was constructed, and included ornamental landscape elements,

such as urns, tables, and benches. It was a room made for social events, and Alice Brown held many parties and even symphony concerts in this landscaped space.

The Tea House Garden, extending east on a secondary axis from the Great Room, was an intimate garden, designed for small gatherings, and the growing of perennial and annual flowering plants. The Tea House Garden had cross axes, with a focal point at the conclusion of each view, and a Tea House. A pool specified in the design was never constructed. Like the Great Room, the Tea House Garden was marked by boxwood hedges along the small paths, each defining a place to walk or stroll. The planting was to be in whites and pastels, including night blooming flowers, producing rich fragrance both by day and night.

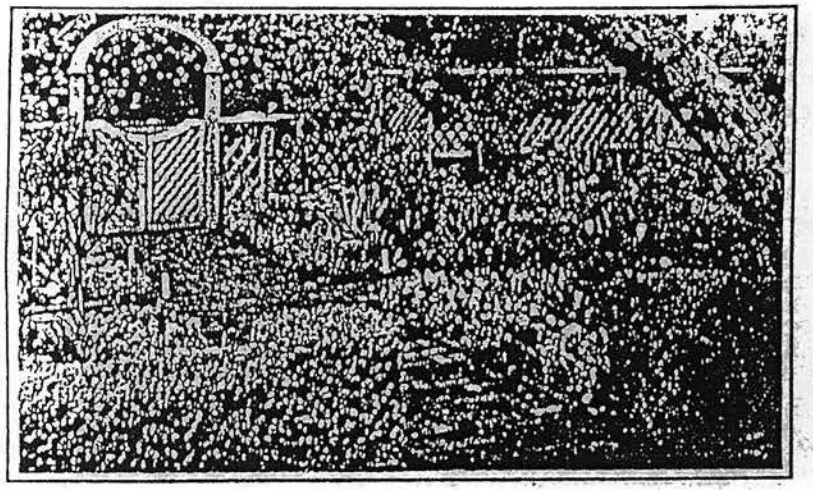
Between the Great Room and the Tea House Garden, Lord-Schryver designed a brick walkway, with a holly arch, a lilac walk and an arbor. There was a richness to the details and a bold simplicity to the design.

Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver, ca. 1929

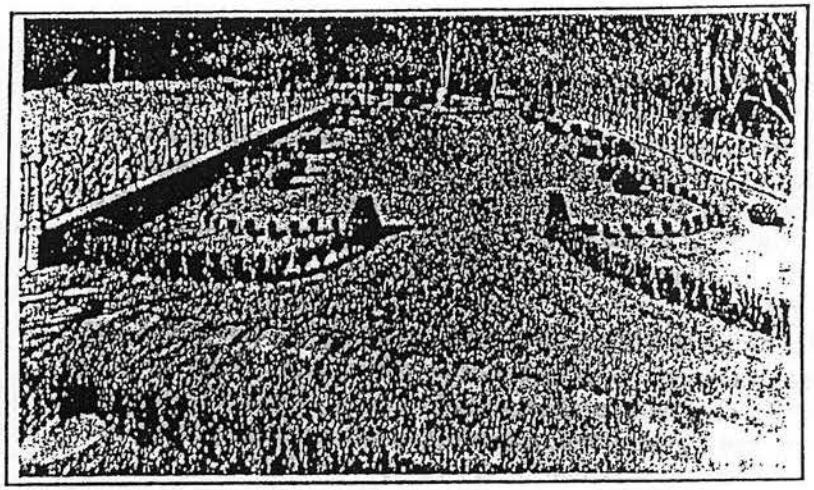
The Great Room, ca. mid-1930s

Some of this original design was never built, and some of it was constructed differently than designed. For example, the pool in the center of the Great Room appears only on drawings: the brick walkway between the boxwood hedges in the Great Room was never installed, and the Tea House Garden was built slightly larger than planned. The Tea House structure that we see today was built between 1929 and 1935, and restored in 1979.

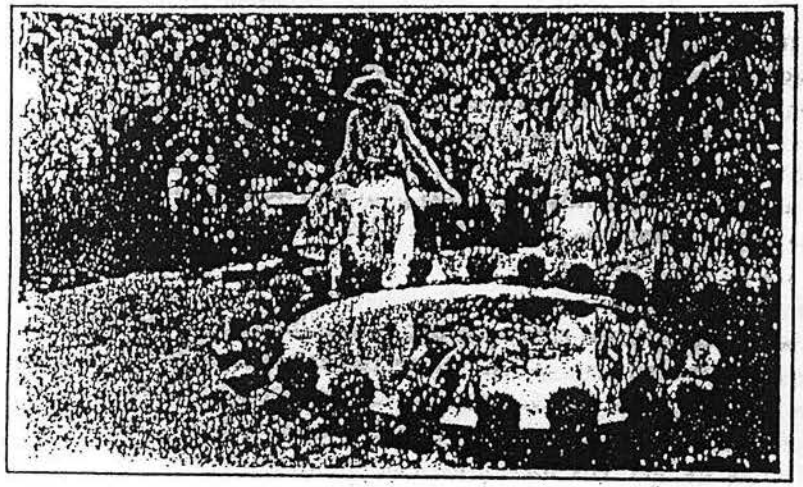
In 1936, Alice Brown again enlisted the services of her friends Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver, to design what we now know as the Scroll Garden. At the time it was called the "Boxwood Garden at Deepwood." This garden, the setting for Alice Brown's second marriage, to Keith Powell, in 1945, shows the full extent of Lord-Schryver's work in a small garden location. The use of the fence, boxwood hedges, and major specimen trees accentuates the length and size of this garden, making it appear larger than it actually is. Unlike the Great Room and Tea House Garden, the Scroll Garden is located on a low river terrace. From the start it was poorly drained, although Lord-Schryver designed it to be an open, sunny space to somewhat offset this problem.
(See plan, p. II-13)



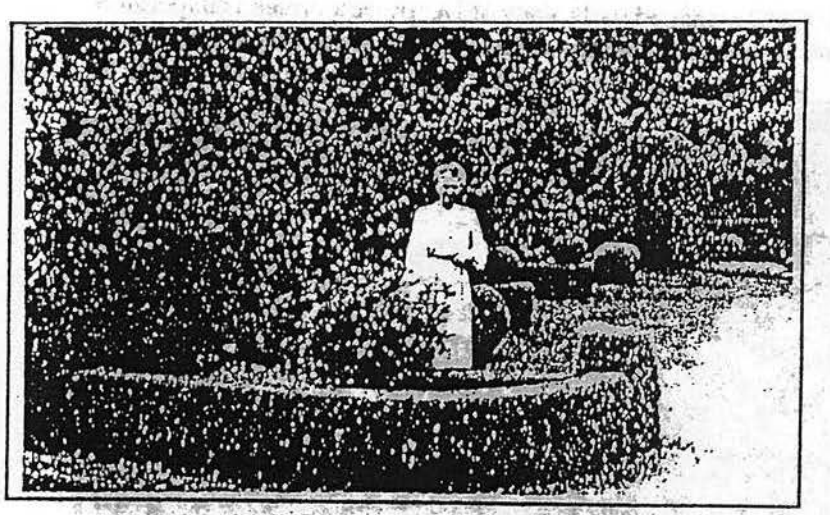
The Tea House Garden, ca. 1930



The Scroll Garden, ca. late 1930s



Pool in the Great Room, ca. 1927-1933



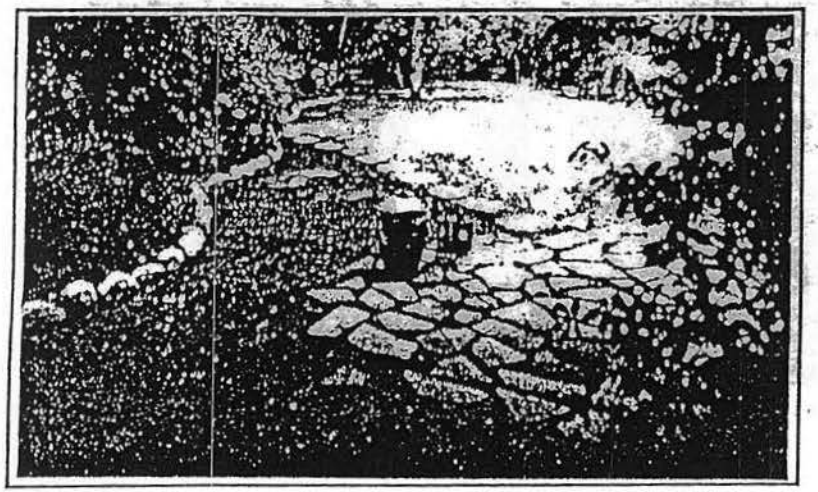
Alice Brown Powell in the Scroll Garden, ca. 1940s

This garden, like the others, is structured on primary and secondary axes, with critical focal points and views. The ornate fence which surrounds this garden is mimicked in the planting plan` for the boxwood hedges. Unlike the strong and simple hedges of the Great Room, these box hedges are ornate. They add intricate detail to the Scroll Garden, as opposed to the strength and power of the hedges in the Great Room.

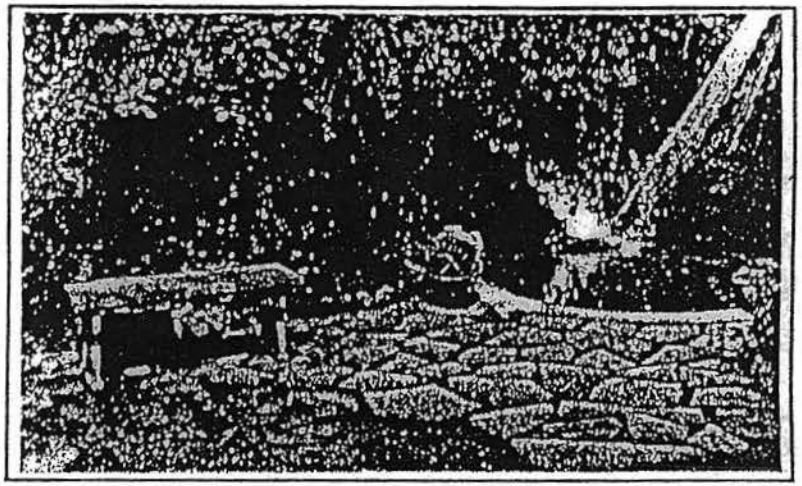
The gardens, as designed and built, were highly manicured and well-maintained. During the Brown-Powell era there was a full-time gardener, who probably worked every day, at least for some of the years. In addition, according to her granddaughter, Mrs. Brown was in the garden "every day of her life."

The Recent Years, 1971-Present: City of Salem and Friends of Deepwood

Since 1971, Deepwood has been owned by the City of Salem. It has been managed by Friends of Deepwood under a cooperative agreement with the City since 1974. In these years the gardens have deteriorated dramatically. While some of this is due to normal aging of plants and other landscape materials, it is also a reflection of the general lack of detailed maintenance and attention which this landscape has received for the past two decades. In 1977, the City of Salem completed a series of Master Plans for Deepwood (see drawing, p. II-14) which recognized the significance of the landscape. This plan was never completely implemented, and has many inaccuracies. (See Appendix F, for plants list from this plan.)

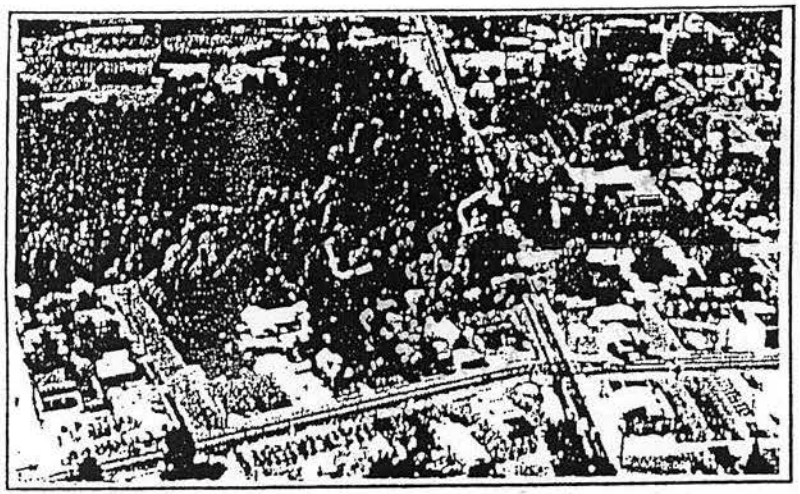


The Shade Garden, date unknown, probably between 1927-1933



Wellspring in the Shade Garden, probably between 1927-1933

Presently, Deepwood is in need of a rehabilitation, management and maintenance plan which reflects its history and its significance. While Friends operates Deepwood as a historic house museum, and provides interpretive materials and tours of the house and gardens, there is at present no guiding document to take Deepwood into the next century.



Aerial View of Deepwood, prior to construction of Yew Park

Administration: The administration of Deepwood is governed by a series of agreements between the Friends of Deepwood, the City of Salem Regional Park and Recreation Agency, the federal government and various private donors.

Deepwood is owned by the City of Salem. The house and Gardens were purchased in 1971 from the Clifford Brown trust, after considerable efforts on the part of various community groups. The Nature Trail area was purchased from the trust in a similar manner in 1973. In 1975 the William S. Walton Greenhouse and Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail were developed, and in 1976 the Aldrich Fund contributed towards the "Youth Interpretive program" to be undertaken at Deepwood. In 1979 the City undertook repairs on the house and carriage house, and rebuilt the Tea House Garden and Spring Garden fence. Friends of Deepwood completed the painting of these garden structures.

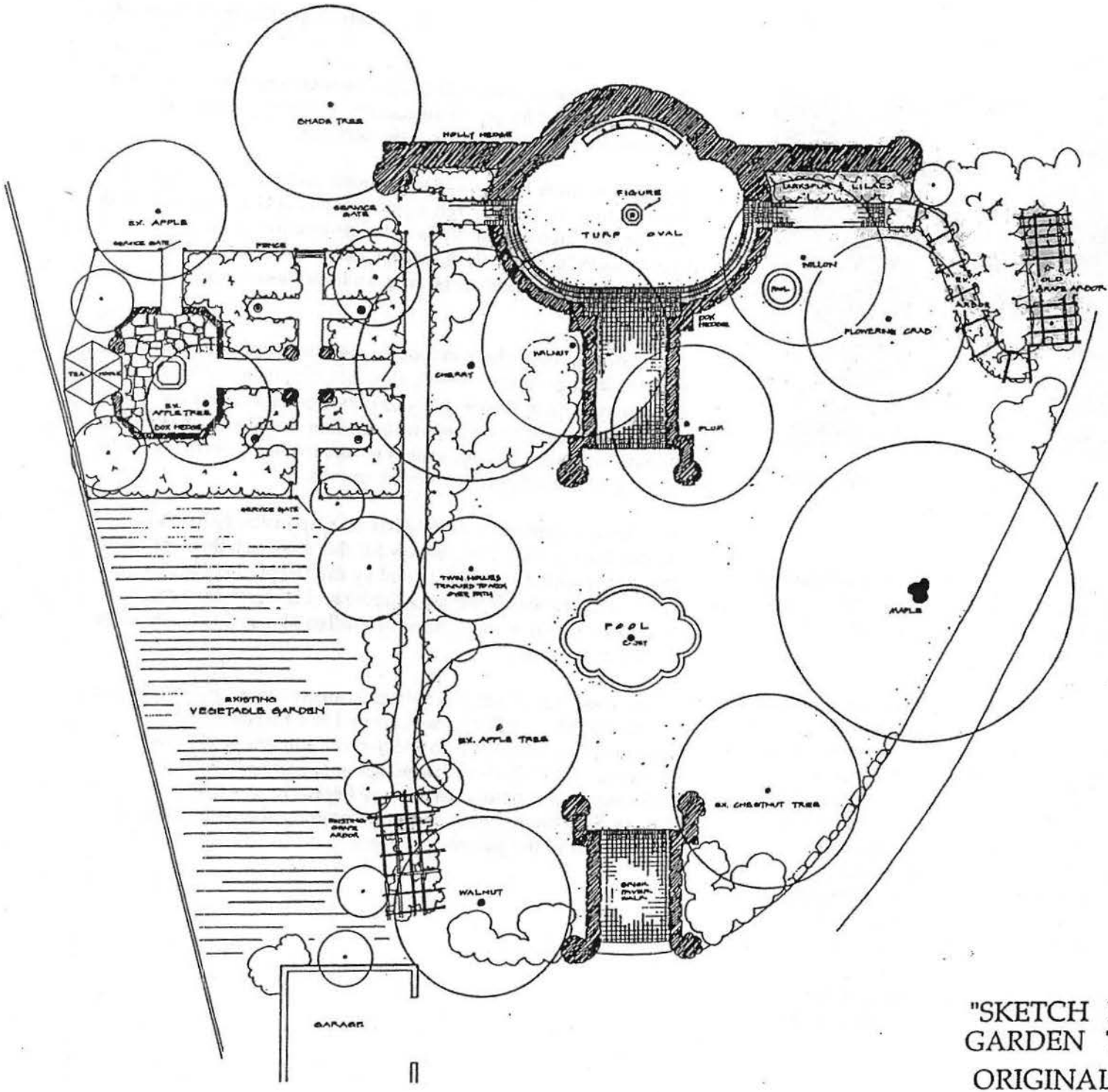
The City's contracts with private donors specified that the property was purchased for use as a park and open space within the City of Salem. Subsequent agreements reiterated this desire to use Deepwood for public recreation, with recognition and preservation of its history and significance.

In 1976 the State Highway Department and the State Historic Preservation Office; through a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, contributed funds to the restoration of the house. This included such work as roofing, drain tiles, trim and siding repairs, painting, window repairs, and additional work on the carriage house.

Deepwood is currently managed by the Friends of Deepwood, a non-profit corporation whose purpose is the protection and appropriate use of the property. Friends is responsible for the day to day operation of Deepwood, while the City is responsible for maintenance. This agreement covers the house, carriage house, greenhouse, gardens, and restrooms.

Friends of Deepwood currently has no responsibility for the Nature Trail or Yew Park, except for the Yew Park Border Garden designed, planted and maintained by the Deepwood Gardeners. The Gardeners contribute many hours and dollars each year to this garden, aand to the upkeep of the Tea House Garden and the parking entry beds.

At the present time there is a need to formulate a long-range plan for the operation of Deepwood, as well as a management and maintenance plan for the Lord-Schryver gardens, and other landscape areas. The long range planning process is now underway. This Historic Landscape Report is joined by an Historic Structures Report on the house and carriage house as an integral part of the planning process.

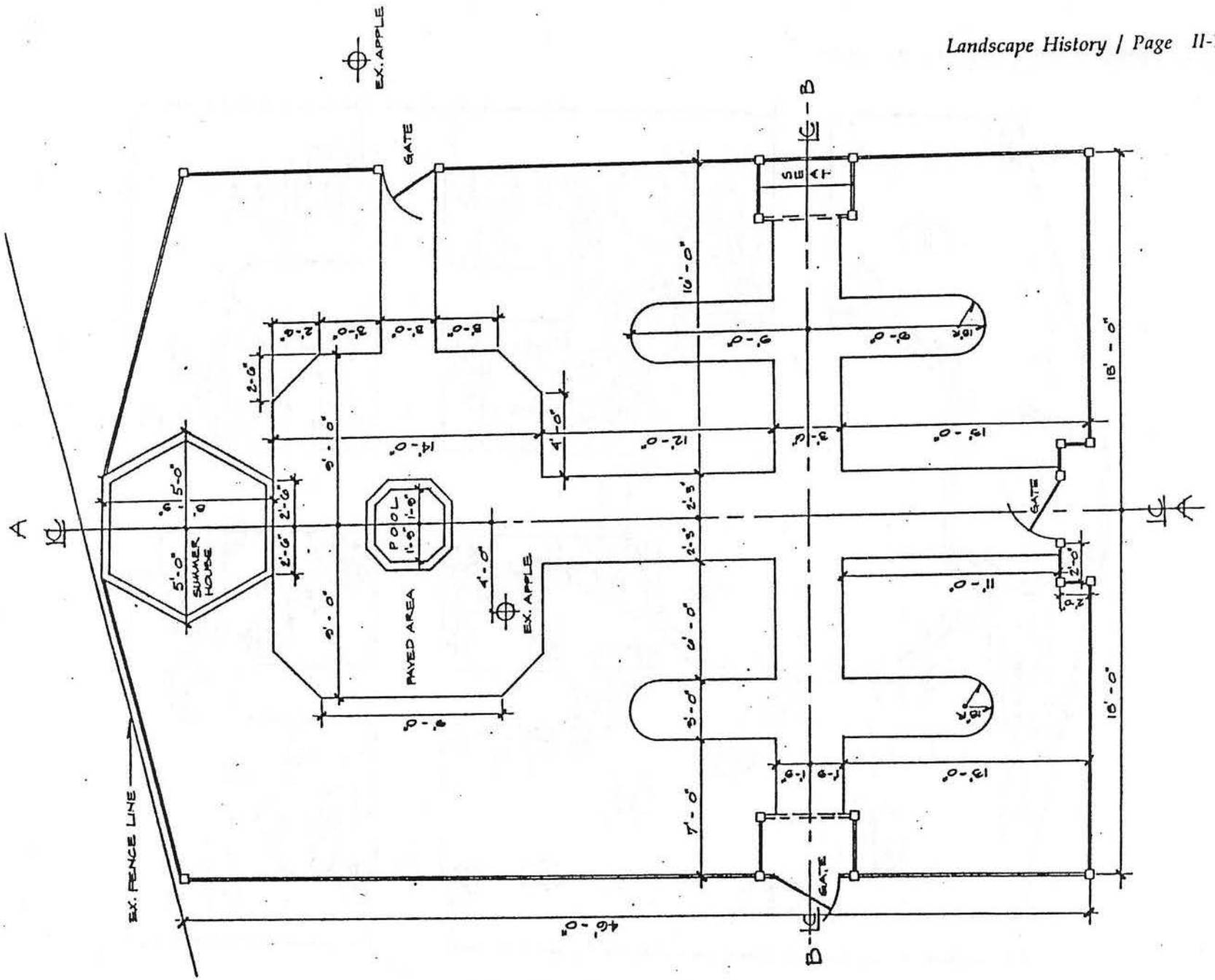


"SKETCH DESIGN FOR GARDEN TREATMENT"

ORIGINAL SITE PLAN, 1929

Redrawn 1990

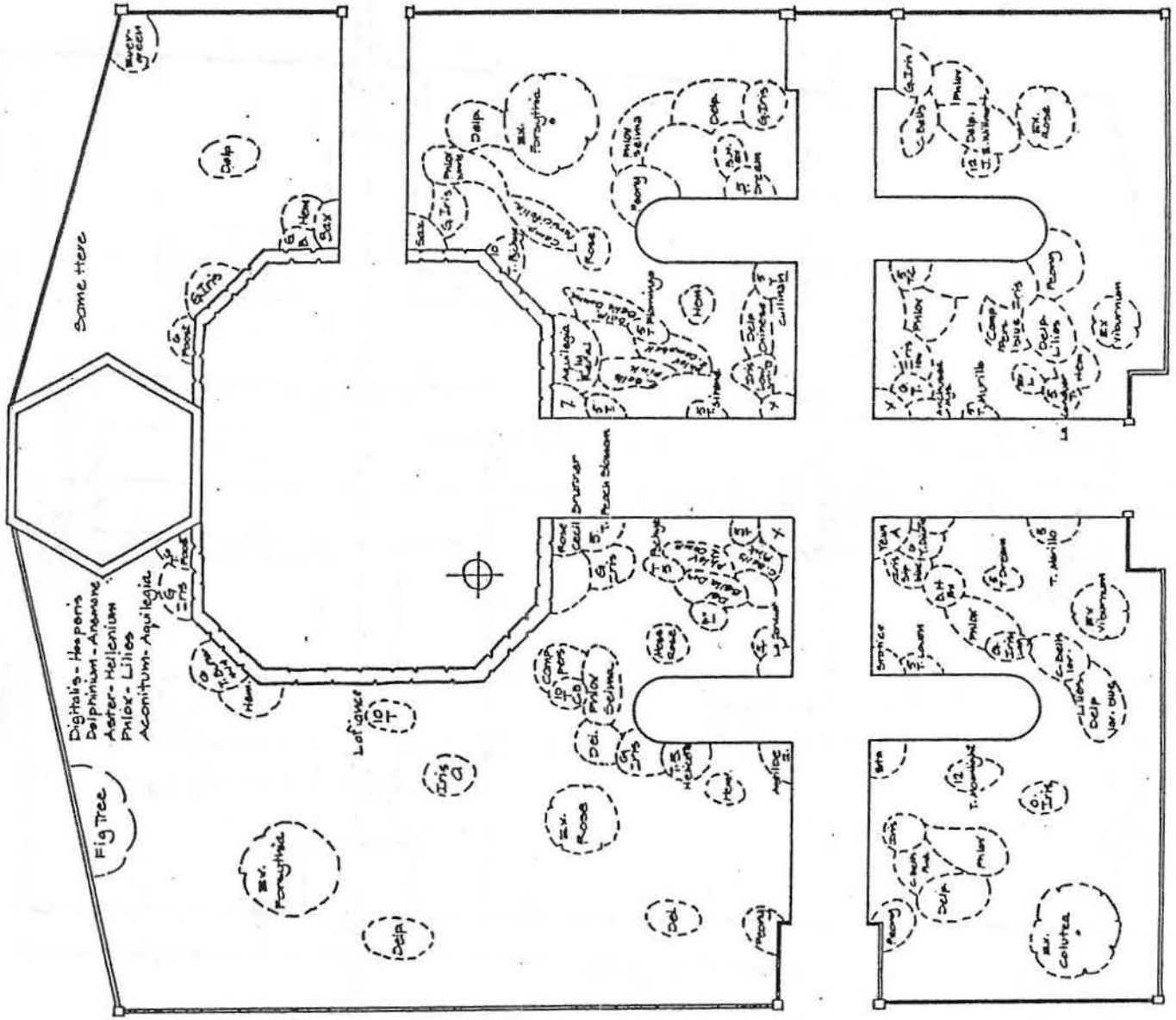
0 2 4 8 16 32 FT



TEA GARDEN
ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION PLAN

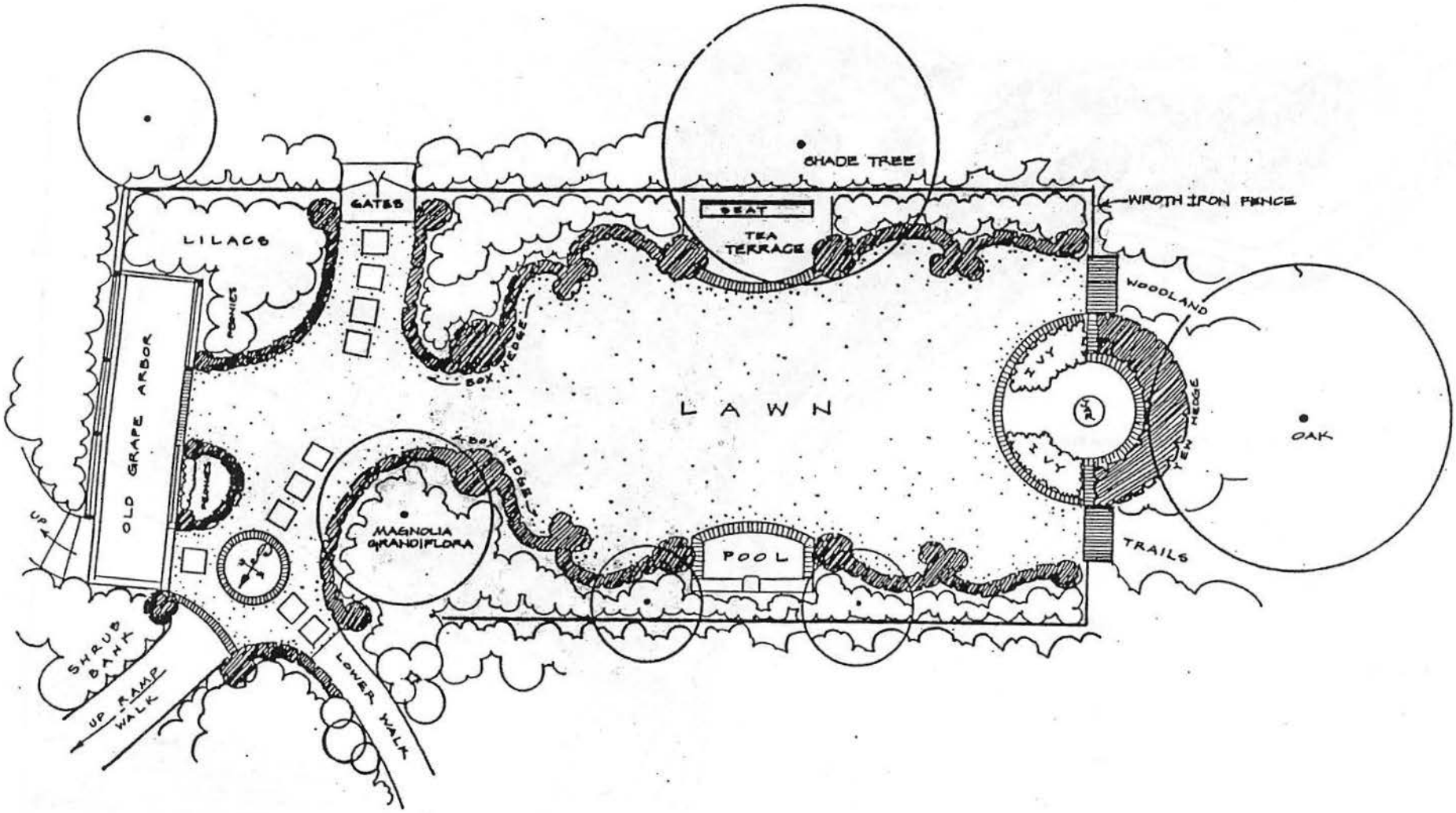
Redrawn 1990

0 1 2 4 8 16 FT



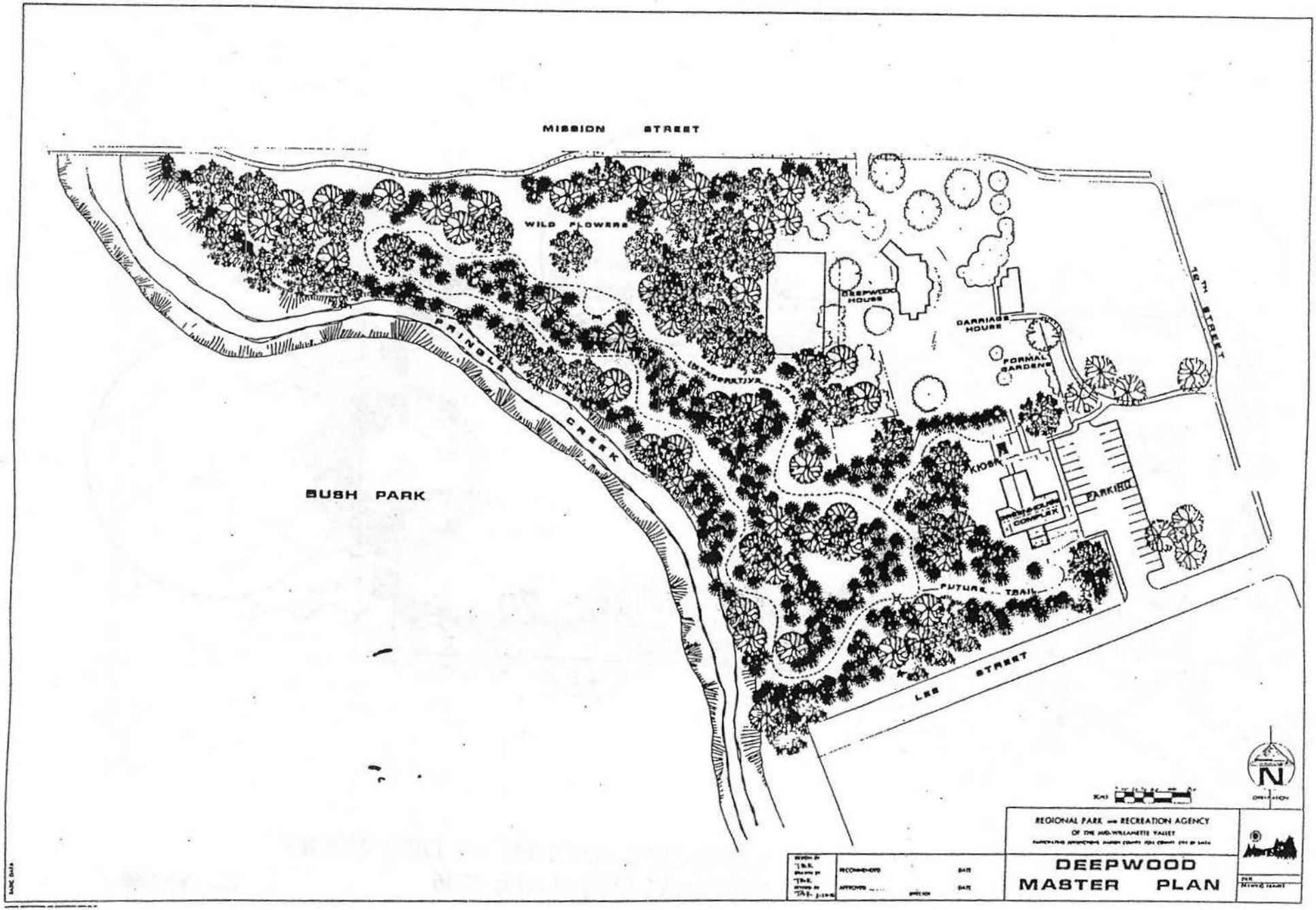
TEA GARDEN
ORIGINAL PLANTING PLAN

Redrawn 1990



"BOXWOOD GARDEN AT DEEPWOOD"
ORIGINAL SITE PLAN, 1936

Redrawn 1990



DEEPWOOD MASTER PLAN, CITY OF SALEM, 1976

DEEPWOOD'S LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Deepwood's gardens can be best understood as a series of related landscape elements or "rooms." These elements were analyzed to determine their organization, development history, and existing components. Missing historic components were identified from oral histories and historic photographs. (See plan, facing p. II-2)

Entry Garden

Organization: The Entry Garden was the primary point of access when Deepwood was a private estate. It is marked by the ornate 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 low shrubs and ground covers. There is a notch in the concrete indicating that there may at one time have been an additional gate or post approximately fifteen feet in from the street. This is unconfirmed.

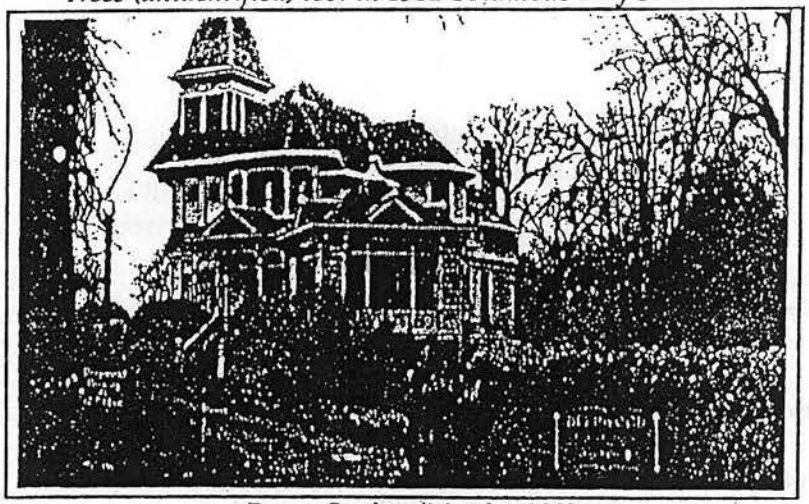
Development History: This is the principal landscape element left from the Port-Bingham era. It is known from the age of the trees that a mound existed on this site, and was enlarged by material excavated for the foundation of the house. The origin of the stone wall is either Port or Bingham. The stone 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. 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 to the east is unknown, although it may have been the idea of Lord-Schryver. The Laurel hedge is not present on a 1916 historic photo. The flagpole was a gift to Salem in the 1970s, from the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs.

Primary Components:

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, Laurestinus Viburnum, Common Boxwood, Chinese and common Lilac, Snowberry
Ground Covers: Lawn, Periwinkle, Alaskan Fern, St. John's Wort, Lawn
Vines: Chinese Wisteria, English Ivy
Other: Wrought iron fence and gates, Concrete Paving, Basalt Pad on north-side of house, Llights

Known Missing Historic Components

Weeping Willow
Trees (unidentified) lost in 1962 Columbus Day Storm



Entry Garden (March 1990)

East and North Foundation Plantings

Organization: The 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-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, but in recent years has been improperly maintained.

Development History: The foundation plantings were not part of the 1929 Lord-Schryver design, and were probably a result of an informal collaboration between Alice Brown and Lord-Schryver. Lord-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 (1899-1903) show no foundation plantings, except for a tree and some vines, which suggest that few foundation plantings were installed before the Brown era.

Primary Components:

Shrubs: English Laurel, Laurestinus Viburnum, Rhododendron, Japanese Skimmia, Sasanqua Camellia, Parney Cotoneaster, Common Camellia, David Viburnum, Japanese Pieris, Waxleaf Privet
Ground Covers: Himalayan Sarcacocca
Vines: Climbing Hydrangea

Known Missing Historic Components:

Oak tree, Variegated Camellias, some shrubs on the east side of the house, creeping vine on chimney

East Foundation Planting (March 1990)

The Great Room

Organization: The Great Room is the major landscape space at Deepwood. It is the central zone and is visible from many locations. 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.

Development History: 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-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-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 1950s, with the full support of Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver. 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.

Primary Components:

Trees: Hemsley Snowball, Cucumbertree Magnolia, Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry
Shrubs: Showy Border Forsythia, Common Boxwood, Azalea, Mollis Azalea, English Holly
Ground Covers: Lawn, English Ivy
Other: Lights, Bench, Pool, Stand, Ivy Arbor, Lewis and Clark Gazebo, Brick Paving, Crushed Rock Paving

Known Missing Historic Components:

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

The Great Room (March 1990)

Spring Garden

Organization: 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.

Development History: This area was part of a larger vegetable garden of Judge Bingham and was retained by Lord-Schryver in their 1929 plan. 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

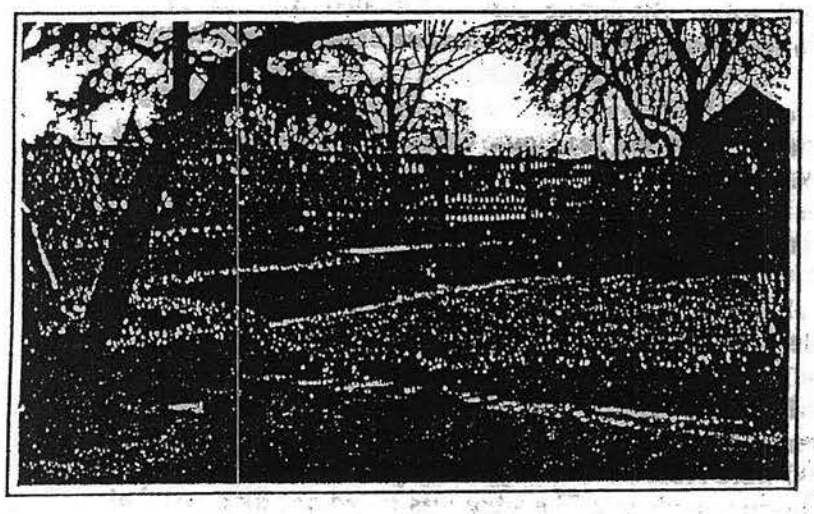
time they were painted white instead of the historic blue-green color used by Alice Brown.

Primary Components:

Trees: Quince - Tree form
Shrubs: Glossy Abelia, Vanhout Spirea, Tree Peonies, Rose
Ground Covers: Lawn
Vines: Clematis
Other: Bench, Fence

Known Missing Historic Components

Solid Fence East of Ornamental Fence, Tree (unidentified), Peonies on east side of garden, Climbing Rose, Birdbath



The Spring Garden (March 1990)

Running Brick Walk

Organization: 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.

Development History: Originally part of the Bingham vegetable garden, this element was designed as part of the original 1929 Lord-Schryver plan. The pergola existed in 1929 and shows as a grape arbor in the 1929 plan. It was a design custom of Lord-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.

Primary Components:

Trees: English Holly
Shrubs: Chinese and common Lilac
Vines: Grape
Other: Bulbs, Lilac Walk, Rose Arbor, Brick Paving

Known Missing Historic Components

Rose on arbor, Octagonal pavers on grade under arbor (now in Lewis and Clark Gazebo)

Running Brick Walk (July 1990)

Tea House Garden

Organization: It is 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. The garden sections are planted in pastel drifts. Called a 'Moon' garden by Edith Schryver, fragrant night blooming plants entice evening visitors, the blossoms providing the light.

Development History: Probably part of the Bingham vegetable garden and orchard, this element was designed as part of the original 1929 Lord-Schryver plan. The Tea House Garden lattice fences were rebuilt by Green Thumb workers for the City of Salem Regional Parks and Recreation Agency in 1979.

Based upon the work of Lord-Schryver, these are the basic design elements in planting the Tea House Garden:

-the center panels at West gate: Round Boxwood, drift of Iris , Peony tree planted on diagonal.
-N.W.,S.W. corners, repeat Iris and Tree Peony. Bulbs and perennials planted in shell drifts in sunny areas.
-N. E. under Hawthorn; Plant with Hellebore, ferns, Hydrangea and other shade loving plants. Gray leaf plants are essential.
-Weave in drifts: Stachy's lanata (Lambs Ears). *Artemisia albulla,* (Silver Mound), *Ruta graveolens* (Rue) Santolina and others. Edging plants: Munsted Wood Lavender, Nepeta (Catnip), Iberis (Candytuft) Dusty Miller etc.
-Accent: Occasional drifts of maroon to add interest.

Both Lord and Schryver encouraged experimentation but, according to those who knew them, advised: "Know your color scheme, plant in drifts and stick to it."
As indicated, at one time this garden was heavily planted in annuals 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.

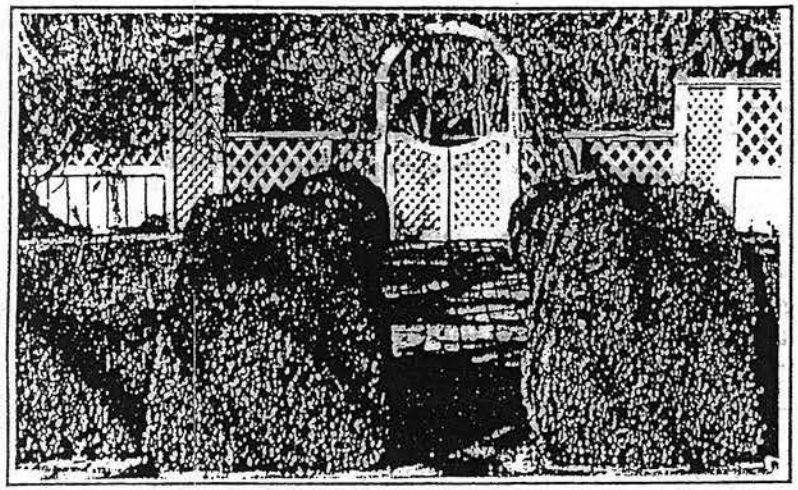
According to family sources, during the period from the 1930s to the 1960s, Alice Brown often chose perennials and annuals which produced flowers to be cut daily, to match her china dinnerware service, which itself changed every few years.

Primary Components:

Trees: English Hawthorn
Shrubs: Common Boxwood, Tree Peonies, Rhododendron
Vines: Ampelopsis tri color, Clematis
Other: Arbor Gates, Fence, Bulbs, Brick Paving, Crushed Rock Paving, Tea House and Benches

Known Missing Historic Components:

Apple Tree, Chinaberry, Snap Dragons, Chrysanthemum, Roses, Iris
Landscape furnishings: tables, chairs



The Tea House Garden (March 1990)

Fern Bank

Organization: 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.

Development History: 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 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-Schryver. A number of plants have been lost in this area, due to neglect and removal. Alice Brown had Lamb's Tongue and Vinca here in abundance. The long tendrils of Vinca were pulled and cut back each year so that they flowered in a thick, blue blanket each spring. Some non-historic plants have been added, such as the azaleas.

Primary Components:

Trees: Bigleaf Maple
Shrubs: Snowberry, Western Swordfern, Azalea, Zabel Laurel, Mediterranean White Heather, Flowering Quince, Old Fashion Weigelia, Common Privet
Ground Covers: Swordfern, Vinca, Bleeding Heart, English Ivy
Other: Bulbs, Birdbath, Wall

Fern Bank (July 1990)

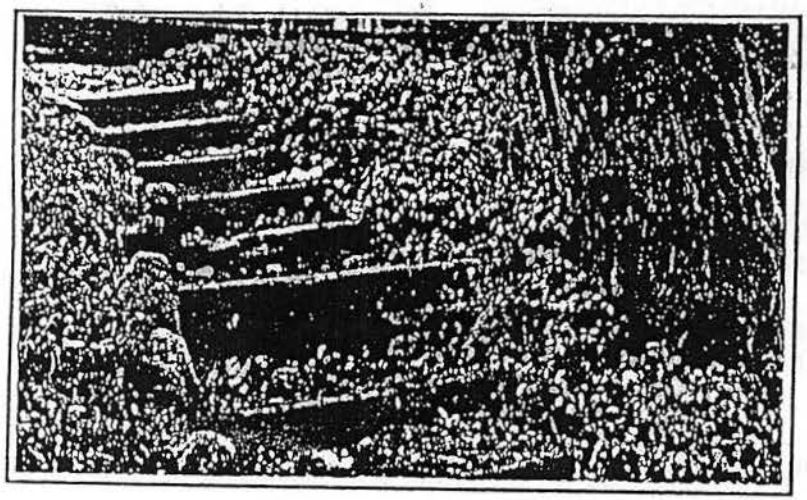
Fern Bank Stairs

Organization: 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 currently provide a path from the upper terrace to the lower terrace. Currently, 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.

Development History: Probably constructed by Alice Brown, this element is not on the original 1929 Lord-Schryver plan and did not exist prior to that time.

Primary Components:

Trees: Bigleaf Maple
Other: Brick Stairs



Fern Bank Stairs (March 1990)

Lower Terrace

Organization: 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.

Development History: Parts of this element were integrated into the original 1929 Lord-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.

Primary Components:

Trees: California Bay Laurel, Southern Magnolia
Shrubs: Common Boxwood, Zabel Laurel, Flowering Quince, Japanese Aucuba
Ground Covers: Periwinkle, English Holly
Other: Bench, Brick Stairs, Brick Paving, Brick Rosette Compass, Crushed Rock Paving.

Known Missing Historic Components:

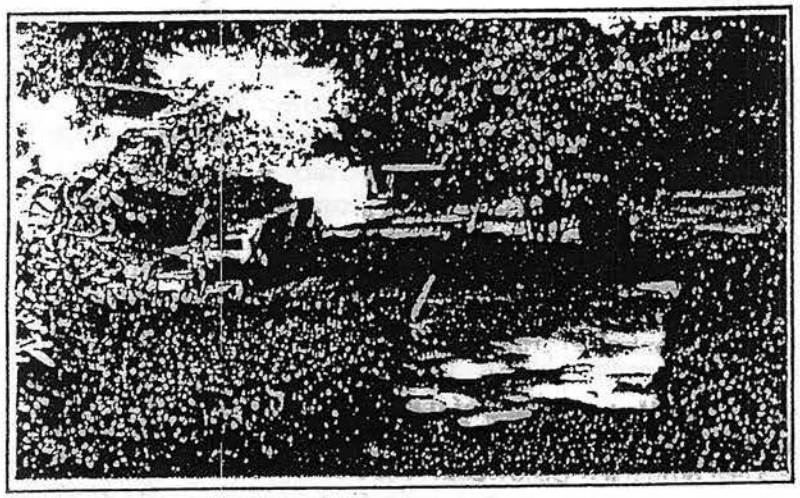
Grape Pergola, Stone Pavers

pseudocydonia chinensis (Tree Quince)

Chaenomeles speciosa

prunus laurocerasus 3' tall 12' wide dense shade

Zabeliana = Zabel



Lower Terrace (July 1990)

Scroll Garden

Organization: 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, and two sculpted images. It is also marked by the ornate 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.

Development History: The history of this area in the Port-Bingham era is unknown. The Scroll Garden was designed in 1936 by Lord-Schryver and was the location for the wedding of Alice Brown and Keith Powell in September of 1945. (See redrawn plan, p. II-14.) 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.

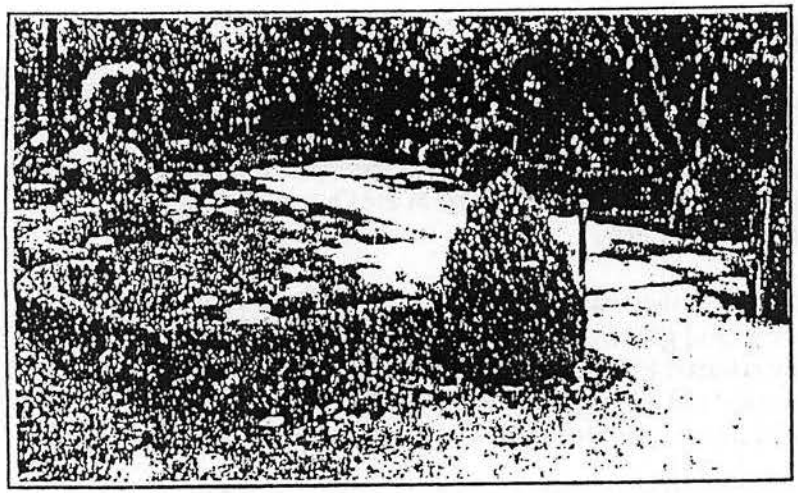
The garden has suffered extreme decay, with many plants dead or dying and the fence substantially vandalized. This vandalism led to removal of the Chinese urn and figurines to the Secret Garden in the 1960s.

Primary Components:

Trees: Japanese Maple
Shrubs: Common Boxwood, English Yew, Japanese Skimmia, Azaleas
Ground Covers: Lawn, English Ivy
Other: Ornate Iron Fence, Lawn, Brick Paving , Raised Brick, Patio, Arbor Gates, Stone Pavers

Known Missing Historic Components:

Chinese Urn, Chinese Figurines ,Seat, Tea Terrace
Night-Blooming Rose on South Side , Deciduous Azaleas



The Scroll Garden (March 1990)

Lower Walk

Organization: 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 unusual views to the Great Room. Its design motif provides a visual transition from the structured Lord-Schryver gardens to the subtle Nature Area.

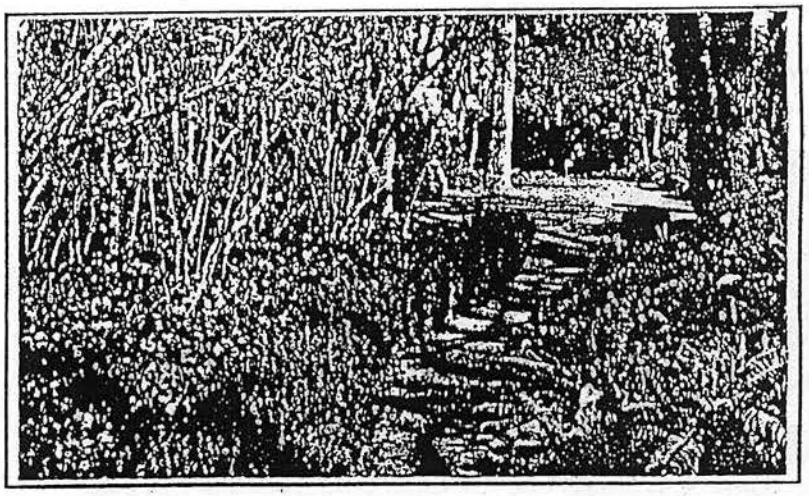
Development History: Nothing is known of the history of this area during the Port-Bingham era. This area may have been designed by Alice Brown. Its construction date is unknown. The pavers in the walk are the work of Ernest Iufer, Salem nurseryman and landscaper, who did work for Alice Brown. Iufer also paved in the spring in the Shade Garden. The walk appears substantially uncultivated on the west side, and carefully planted on the east side. A number of volunteer trees and shrubs have seeded in on the west side.

Primary Components:

Trees: Bigleaf Maple, Japanese Katsura
Shrubs: Common Boxwood, Western Swordfern, Azalea, Zabel Laurel, Indian Plum
Ground Covers: Bigleaf Periwinkle
Other: Crushed Rock Paving, Wall, Stone Pavers

Known Missing Historic Components:

Primroses



Lower Walk (March 1990)

Lawn Bank

Organization: The Lawn Bank 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.

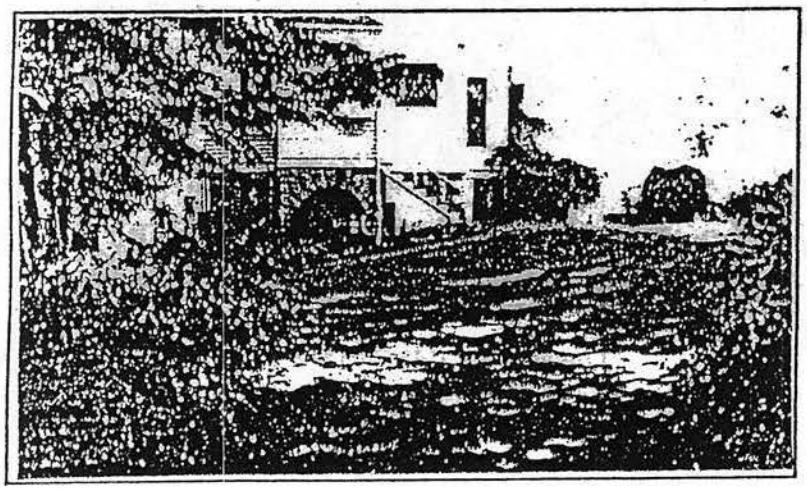
Development History: Unknown. The Lawn Bank is currently an unused space, primarily because its principal defining element (the Yew tree) is missing. There is a buried oil tank in this location, which possibly leaked and killed the Yew. Also, a septic tank was located here.

Primary Components:

Trees: Maidenhair
Ground Covers: Lawn
Other: Gravel Path, Lawn

Known Missing Historic Components:

Yew Tree



Lawn Bank (July 1990)

Shade Garden

Organization: The Shade Garden was apparently designed and built by Alice Brown, possibly using many of the design components familiar to Lord-Schryver gardens. It is marked by the spring as well as the 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.

Development History: We know from photos and their age that 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 might, therefore, pre-date the Lord-Schryver designs for other garden areas. The Spring House (now near the Tennis Court) sat over the spring, with a wood floor with a hole in the middle to see the water. It is possible that the unmortored stone in the wall surrounding the well-spring is from the same quarry as the stone in the house. An English yew was seeded in from the Bush School grounds across Mission Street.

Primary Components:

Trees: Oregon White Oak, Crab Apple
Shrubs: Common Boxwood, English Yew, Bamboo, Common Camellia, Japanese Aucuba 'Goldspot', Common Privet
Ground Covers: Lawn, English Ivy, Bigleaf Periwinkle
Other: Stone Pavers, Bench, Historic Column, Well Spring, North Stairs (Stone), Shade Garden Stairs (Brick), Stone Wall

Known Missing Historic Components:

Urns, Jade Figurine, Pavers, Garden Furniture, Water Lillies and Carp in Spring

Shade Garden (March 1990)

Secret Garden

Organization: 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 here for security. Although this is not a Lord-Schryver garden, it represents an important addition to Deepwood by its owner and was designed by a family friend of Lord-Schryver and Alice Brown, who was a student of the work of Lord-Schryver.

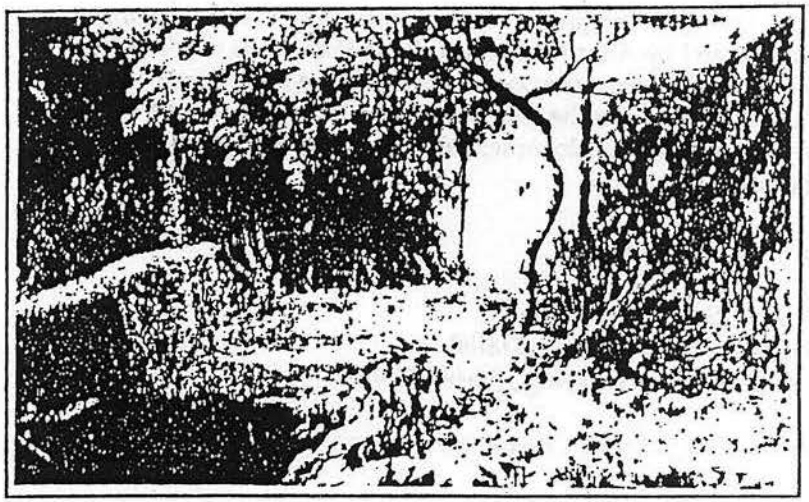
Development History: This garden is in the location of the original carriage road which was used before the closing of the porte cochere. Before construction of the garden it was a flat, grassy area. The Japanese Maple was planted by the City of Salem in the 1970s. The plants were provided by Elizabeth 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.

Primary Components:

Trees: Japanese Maple, Plum
Shrubs: Common Boxwood, Western Swordfern, Firethorn
Other: Fence, Crushed Rock Paving, Pavers

Known Missing Historic Components:

Fence and Gate, Probably some Plant Material, Chinese Urn and other Garden Sculpture, Garden Furniture



Secret Garden (July 1990)

Tennis Court

Organization: The Tennis Court, which sits west of the shade garden, was built by Clifford Brown and his son Chandler, in the summer of 1926, prior to the involvement of Lord-Schryver at Deepwood. It is a full-size court, with colored concrete to mark the edges of the playing area. The Tennis Court currently holds the Spring House .

The concrete is in especially poor condition, with cracks and slight heaves due to the normal freeze/thaw cycles and tree root intrusions.

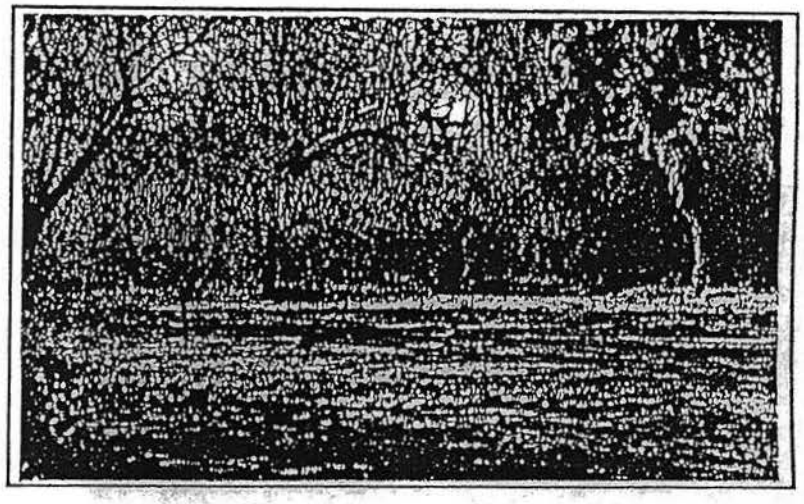
Development History: Prior to the Tennis Court construction, this area was probably part of the woods in which it sits. The Tennis Court at one time included a chicken-wire fence, with green fence posts and gates to the Nature Trails. The Spring House was probably built by Judge Bingham, possibly inspired by the veranda spindals and ballisters on the house. The details are distinctly different from those on the house veranda however, leading to speculation that it was built by a different carpenter than the house. It originally sat over the Shade Garden spring, but was moved by Alice Brown to a site in the woods north of the Tennis Court. She gave the Spring House to the Rose Garden in Bush's Pasture Park in the late 1960s, but it was returned to Deepwood at a later undocumented date due to repeated acts of vandalism.

Primary Components:

Trees: (See Natural Trails)
Shrubs: (See: Natural Trails)
Other: Concrete Paving , Spring House

Known Missing Historic Components:

Chicken-wire Fence and Gates



Tennis Court (March 1990)

Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail

Organization: The Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail is in the large area along Pringle Creek west of the designed gardens . This area includes the Nature Trail and Alice's Trails, and provides an important opportunity for the interpretation and understanding of the interplay of natural and human forces in the urban landscape. This area suffers from an invasion of blackberry bushes and the volunteer spread of some plants from the formal gardens.

Development History: Newspaper stories reported that Dr. Port planned a small lake in the area. It's Bingham history is unknown. It was a pasture on the south end in the Brown era, and Clifford Brown kept a milk cow there. Alice Brown developed narrow trails on the north side, west of the Tennis Court. The Port-Bingham-Brown property did not extend all the way to Pringle Creek. The Fry Nature Trail was developed by the City in 1975-76.

Primary Components:

[Note: See Plants List in Appendix for complete list of plants in this area.]

Trees: Oregon White Oak, Red Alder, English Holly, Oregon Ash, Vine Maple, Pacific Yew, Hazel Nut, Indian Plum, Big Leaf Maple

Shrubs: Blackberry, Oregon Grape, Mock Orange, Service Berry

Ground Covers: English Ivy, Periwinkle, Violet, Piggyback Plant, Marsh Grass, Licorice Fern, Western Swordfern, Fawn Lily, Lamb's Tongue, Trout Lily

Other: Benches and other Furnishings, Interpretive Signs, Nature Trail, Alice's Trails

Known Missing Historic Components:

Rocks bordering Alice's Trails

Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail (July 1990)

Yew Park Vehicular Access

Organization: The Yew Park Vehicular Access is a new addition to Deepwood, built in 1976 by the City of Salem, and rebuilt in 1988. In addition to the parking lot, it includes the Walton Greenhouse, restrooms, an information kiosk, a bench, water fountain, and the beginning of the Nature Trail.

This area is the point at which the old and the new come together at Deepwood. From the information kiosk and restrooms, direct access to the Deepwood gardens is not clear. Visitors currently enter through the "back door" of the Great Room, resulting in poor orientation to the layout of the gardens.

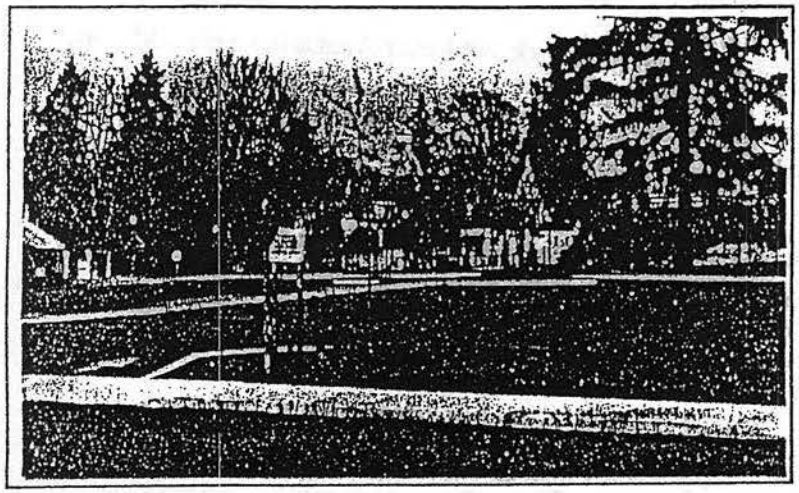
Development History: Until purchased by the City, this area east of the alley included residences and some commercial establishments. There was an alley which extended from Lee Street north to the approximate location of the carriage house, and then west to 12th Street. All of these structures were removed following purchase and prior to development as Yew Park.

This area includes part of the Deepwood property south of the Tea House Garden. Alice Brown referred to this area immediately south and west of the Tea House Garden fence as "the pasture" and used it for planting such informal flowers as "lantern flowers"and "Chinese silver money" for use at Christmas. Early photos show it as an open pasture, which it remained until acquired by the City.

Primary Components:

Trees: Apple, European Beech, American Plane-Tree, Pin Oak

Other: Lawn, Concrete Paving, Lights, Bench



Yew Park Vehicular Access (March 1990)

Yew Park

Organization: Yew Park is a traditional urban park in a style popularized in the late 1950s and continued to the present day. It is marked by a curving path, open spaces, and groupings of trees. The park is to the east of Deepwood's carriage house and gardens.

Development History: Yew Park was designed by the City of Salem Regional Park and Recreation Agency in 1976. It was redesigned in the 1980s, and reconstructed in 1988. Prior to its acquisition by the city, this area consisted of residential structures and some commercial / light industrial businesses. There were nine separate tax lots prior to city acquisition. The Deepwood Gardeners planted and maintain an English border garden of perennials and annuals along the west border of Yew Park. This garden compliments Deepwood and was suggested by Edith Schryver.

Primary Components:

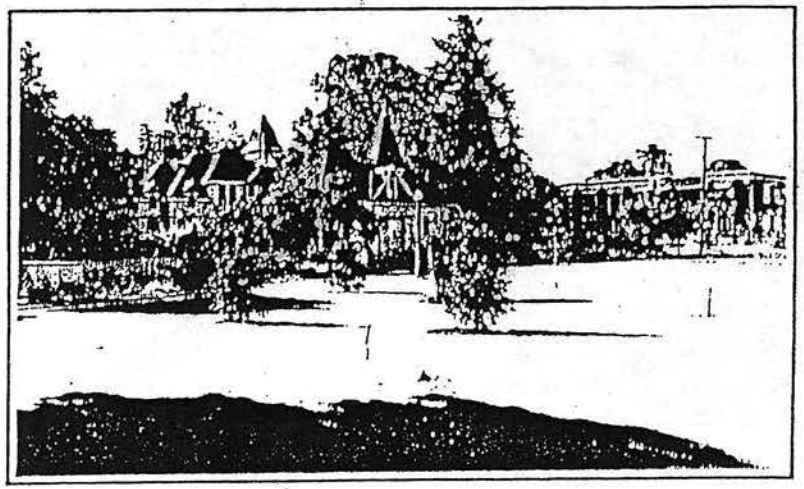
Trees: American Plane-tree, Apple, European Beech, Douglas Fir, Pear
Shrubs: English Holly, Chinese Winter Hazel, Yew
Ground Covers: Lawn
Other: Path, Border Garden, Water Fountain, Information Kiosk, Greenhouse, Restrooms

Known Missing Historic Components:

Historic Structures, Alley from Lee Street north to Deepwood and east to 12th Street.

Carriage House Entry

Organization: The Carriage House Entry is a major point of entry from Yew Park into the Deepwood Gardens. This gate and area was rebuilt in 1979 by the City of Salem.



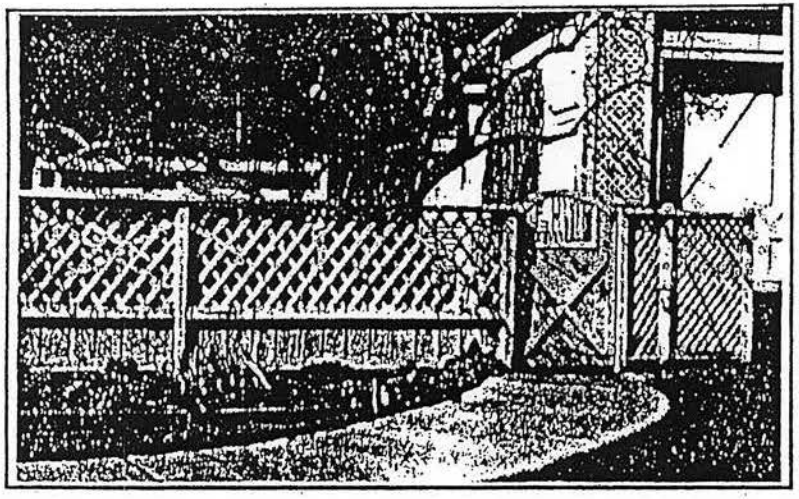
Yew Park (July 1990)

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.

Development History: 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.

Primary Components:

Shrubs: Common Boxwood, Rose, Western Swordfern
Vines: Porcelain Berry Vine
Other: Fence and Gate, Concrete Paving, Lights



Carriage House Entry (March 1990)

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3. POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

INTRODUCTION

The Deepwood Mission Statement, as tentatively adopted by the Deepwood Long Range Plan Committee in 1990, states that "The mission of Historic Deepwood Estate is to conserve, develop and interpret the house, formal gardens and natural landscape to maximize its historic, cultural and recreational value for the use and enrichment of Salem citizens, our visitors and future generations." [See **Historic Deepwood Estate and the Future (Long Range Plan - 1990)** for complete Deepwood Mission Policies.]

The historic designed gardens should be "recognized as products of their own time, with elements from many historic periods. Restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance should be guided by the spirit of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, and especially those standards that recognize that alterations that have no historical basis and that seek to create an earlier appearance should be discouraged, and that deteriorated features should be repaired rather than replaced. In the event that replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing features should be based on accurate duplication of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or visual evidence rather than on conjectural designs. Features existing on original plans but that were never constructed should not be added to the gardens. Replacement of missing or deteriorated plant materials should be consistent with the spirit of the original Lord and Schryver intentions."

According to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, "**restoration**" is considered to be "accurately recovering the form and details" of a landscape "as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work."

"**Rehabilitation**" is considered to be the returning the gardens to "a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient use while preserving those portions or features" of the gardens that are significant to its historical values.

The impact of these potential preservation treatments on Deepwood are part of the basis for the specific actions and treatments presented in this report.

The functional use of Deepwood has changed from a private formal garden to a public use facility. In addition, the surrounding environment has changed, especially Yew Park and its parking lot, which has created a new entry to the gardens not contemplated or included in the original design. Further, since the critical and essential structure of this landscape is composed of living plant materials, it naturally evolves over time. These factors suggest that a combination of restoration and rehabilitation is the appropriate preservation treatment for Deepwood.

GOALS

The goal of protecting the Deepwood gardens and landscape is to have a fully rehabilitated and well-maintained designed historic landscape, one as close as possible to that which existed in the primary historic period (1945-1962).

This goal should be achieved making only those compromises required by the natural evolution of the gardens and by public ownership and access, such as security and safety issues. In addition, such functional requirements as interpretive signs and reproductions of lost or missing landscape furnishings (vases, sculpture) should also be permitted.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this goal is to preserve for all time the Deepwood gardens and landscape, to make them accessible and

desirable for public use, education and enjoyment, and to achieve financial security for the site.

Additionally, Deepwood, through the City of Salem and Friends of Deepwood, should adopt management and development objectives that provide: facilities, programs, planning, coordination with other agencies and facilities, public information, environmental enhancement, and fiscal security.

The following specific objectives are proposed for the gardens and landscape of Historic Deepwood Estate:

1. Facilities

- Provide for visitor health, safety, and comfort.

- Reduce modern intrusions in the historic gardens and nature area, through careful design and location of new landscape features and modern accommodations.

- Develop facilities which permit evening and year-round use of the gardens.

- Provide security for the entire estate.

2. Programs

- Improve programming policy.

- Instill in visitors an understanding of the work of landscape architects Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver.

- Increase visitor awareness of, and respect for, the diversity of horticultural natural resource management practices within the urban environment of Salem.

- Become a regional tourist and cultural attraction.

- Demonstrate, through example, appropriate maintenance practices for a significant designed historic landscape.

- Provide a range of educational, interpretive, and experiential programs that promote a diversity of visitor opportunities and an appreciation of Deepwood.

- Provide opportunities for compatible visitor use and enjoyment of Deepwood throughout the year.

3. Planning

- Base all administrative and management decisions on adequate historical data and research and upon existing contractual obligations to City, State, and Federal governments and private donors.

- Generate and implement a development and management plan that will balance facility use and operational needs with staff and fiscal resources.

4. Coordination with Other Agencies and Facilities

- Seek cooperation with and assistance from other agencies, facilities, non-profit organizations, and private groups operating historic gardens and landscapes as tourist facilities.

5. Public Information

- Develop and use a marketing plan to promote local and regional appreciation and support, both political and financial, for Deepwood.

6. Environmental Enhancement

- Establish a visitor information program to promote protection of the historic and natural resources of Deepwood.

- Control visitor use and activities for the protection of the fragile and irreplaceable historic and natural resources.

- Provide for the protection of the historic landscape resources, first to arrest their deterioration, and second to restore the gardens to an appropriate condition.

- Provide all historic resources with adequate security and protection from fire and environmental elements.

7. Fiscal Management

- Prepare management and maintenance plans that assure the long term operation of Deepwood with a combination of public and private funds.

- Increase visitor counts and rentals of Deepwood to supplement City funding.

POLICIES

The following policies are proposed to implement the goals and objectives. The purpose of these policies is to protect historic resources, limit damage to all environmental resources, and provide for optimum visitor use and financial security.

1. Facilities

- Develop and manage Deepwood as an accessible multi-use facility, while recognizing that the principal obligation is preservation of the historic resources.

- Provide sufficient maintenance and upkeep to ensure historically accurate resources at Deepwood.

- Provide for necessary automobile and bicycle parking, that does not threaten the historic, visual or scenic integrity of Deepwood's resources.

- Provide accessible parking for the physically impaired.

2. Programs

- Develop an integrated multi-use programming policy which takes full advantage of Deepwood resources and makes them available for the people of Salem and visitors.

- The needs of both repeat and one-time visitors shall be considered in the management of Deepwood. Emphasize programs for family and youth.

- Develop an "Interpretive Prospectus" to guide presentation of the history of the Deepwood gardens and landscape.

- Develop and provide fee based garden and nature area tours.

3. Planning

- Continue to assess and reevaluate the interests and needs of the people of Salem, so that planning for Deepwood can respond to public interests.

• Continue to evaluate and update Deepwood management and maintenance standards for the protection of the historic resources and the development of interpretive programs.

• Periodically reevaluate the relationship between Friends of Deepwood and the City of Salem to ensure that the resources at Deepwood are best served.

• Work with other public and private agencies in Salem to ensure that Deepwood is recognized as an important resource to the community.

• Initiate and maintain a system for identifying and implementing needed repairs, renovations, and rehabilitation to all Deepwood facilities and elements.

• Proceed with the application for grant funds to complete the needed rehabilitation of Deepwood's historic gardens and landscape.

• Adopt and implement the recommendations of the Historic Landscape Report.

• Allow for and direct changes within Deepwood in accordance with historic research, visitor needs, tourism promotion and natural processes.

4. Coordination

• Take an active role in promoting historic resources and historic preservation throughout the community.

• Promote Salem area historic tourist attractions and co-ordinate with Salem's tourism marketing.

• Work with the City of Salem, Marion County Historical Society, Bush House, Mission Mill, State Historic Preservation Office, Historic Preservation League of Oregon and other appropriate public agencies and private entities, to conserve, protect, and enhance historic resources, open spaces, and natural resources within the City of Salem and Marion County.

5. Public Information

• Encourage and seek public input and comments through the news media, public informational meetings, and other appropriate means.

• Develop a public events calendar informing the residents of Salem and the Willamette Valley about events at Deepwood.

6. Environmental Enhancement

• Provide correct and appropriate maintenance in accordance with the existing U.S. Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, as well as those Standards currently (at the time of this report) under development for historic landscapes, to ensure that all historic resources will be maintained.

• Review and amend the existing documentation nominating Deepwood to the National Register of Historic Places.

• Consider environmental protection in all program development. Facility use and program development should ensure that a minimum of damage to the environment occurs, while still providing for a high-quality experience for all Deepwood visitors.

• Establish a maintenance schedule and calendar and identify skills necessary to perform these tasks.

• Hire a skilled Deepwood Gardener with responsibility for the day-to-day maintenance of the landscape.

• Hire or secure volunteer services as appropriate and necessary.

7. Fiscal Management

• Evaluate fiscal impact of alternatives for rehabilitation, use and management of Deepwood, and consider both short-term and long-term costs and benefits.

• Make all records and alternatives available to all parties working on fiscal or budgetary matters.

• Vigorously examine funding-source alternatives for rehabilitation of the Deepwood landscape.

• Develop an endowment fund.

• Consider new concepts of mixing Deepwood facilities with revenue-generating commercial uses to help finance rehabilitation, maintenance, management and programming.

• Establish a comprehensive and flexible system for skilled private contractors to maintain the historic Deepwood landscape within financially appropriate limitations, without jeopardizing the interpretive opportunities and programs at Deepwood.

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

In its present condition, Deepwood faces the loss of a majority of the historic elements of the gardens unless immediate steps are taken. The Great Room, the Scroll Garden, trees, shrubs, planting beds and other architectural elements have suffered decline and loss of materials. While Friends of Deepwood and the City of Salem have attempted to protect this landscape, the budget and human resources to accomplish appropriate preservation have been woefully inadequate. Finally, the current programming policy neither achieves optimum use levels, nor does it maximize revenue potential.

The Friends of Deepwood, as the principal group responsible for the day-to-day management of the site, has neither the staff nor expertise alone to appropriately maintain or supervise maintenance of the gardens. The City of Salem parks staff is trained to maintain public parks, and may not have the specialized skill levels or detailed maintenance sensitivity to maintain a significant designed historic landscape.

At the current time, important decisions must be made regarding the future of these valuable gardens and landscape. Two broad scenarios may be followed in the future: To manage Deepwood as a public park or as a designed historic landscape.

Deepwood as a Public Park

As a public park, Deepwood would be open dawn to dust. Visitors would be able to enjoy this landscape at will, as they do other public parks in Salem and throughout Oregon.

There would be, however, no effective control of visitors, leaving the historic resources susceptible to vandalism, and general wear and tear. There is a high risk to historic plants and architectural features under this scenario.

As a public park, Deepwood would be managed and maintained according to existing policies of the Regional Parks and Recreation Agency. There would be little incentive or justification for the high level of cyclical and regular maintenance required to protect the fragile historic landscape resources. The lack of paying visitors would mean that there would be no additional income to the city. There would, however, be no additional expenses above those required for all other Salem parks.

Lack of special income sources is likely to result in a continued deterioration of the landscape. In turn, this situation could lead to removal of plants that are difficult to maintain and replacement with plants that are more normally found in public parks throughout Salem and the Willamette valley. Finally, there would be little hope of obtaining grant funds for the rehabilitation of this landscape.

Deepwood as a Designed Historic Landscape

As a restored/rehabilitated and protected historic landscape, Deepwood would serve a recognized need within the City of Salem. It could be a controlled-access site, for the use and education of paying visitors. Controlled access would mean that a high level of maintenance is a realistic goal, and that funds would be generated to help support the ongoing needs of this landscape. The gardens could provide free admission on certain days, to visitors and school children, as does the house.

Additionally, management as a rehabilitated and restored historic site would result in greater accuracy, more complexity, and a more beautiful and meaningful landscape. Finally, there would be generation of some operating funds, the potential for grant funds for restoration, and the subsequent reduction in the need for public support through tax dollars.

Deepwood, managed as a designed historic landscape, has the potential to fill an important niche in the tourism industry in Salem and in the cultural life of the valley.

First, there is a need to provide visitors with the opportunity to understand, in a detailed manner, the work of landscape architects Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver. All of their other extant gardens in Salem are in private ownership. Deepwood provides the sole opportunity for the day-to-day interpretation of their work.

Second, Deepwood can continue to be a location for weddings, receptions, concerts, and other events. The beauty of the gardens, and their historic accuracy once rehabilitated, will provide an exquisite setting for such functions. These activities also will generate additional income for Deepwood. Once restored, Deepwood will be more attractive. Garden admission fees could be charged and rental fees could be higher, thereby offsetting some of the additional costs of maintenance.

Third, Friends of Deepwood has suggested that cooperative programs could be developed with the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Oregon, in Eugene. There is the opportunity to conduct classes at Deepwood, as well as provide fee based tours of the historic gardens and nature area.

These activities also infuse dollars into Salem's economy.

Restoration Alternatives

If the glory and beauty of the Deepwood landscape is to be recaptured and its potential realized, it must be managed as a designed historic landscape. Under this scenario, Friends of Deepwood, in conjunction with the Regional Parks and Recreation Agency, can consider at least four alternatives for rehabilitation and restoration:

1. Restore as designed: This would require the "completion" of the 1929 Lord-Schryver plan including elements, such as the pool

in the Great Room, that were never constructed. The result would be a Deepwood landscape with the appearance Lord-Schryver first envisioned.

Currently, the question of whether or not to build historic elements that were designed but never constructed is under active debate within the professional landscape preservation community.

Pros:
- Completes Lord - Schryver landscape as designed in 1929.

Cons:
- Muddles with history, and creates a false historical record.
- Alters all history that occurred after construction and creates potential conflicts with the Secretary's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.
- Requires extensive rehabilitation and restoration funding.
- Requires knowledgeable gardeners and maintenance personnel to ensure ongoing appropriate treatments of diverse landscape components.

2. Restore as built: This would require identification of a primary "period of significance" for restoration/rehabilitation. The result would be a landscape that most closely resembles that which was intended by the designers and owner. We believe the primary period of significance for the gardens would be 1945-1962, based upon the gardens' maturity at that date, the use of the Scroll garden for the Brown-Powell wedding (1945) and the devastating Columbus Day Storm (1962) that damaged and destroyed so many of the trees and shrubs throughout the gardens. The Tea House Garden, however, would be restored/ rehabilitated to the early 1930s, its primary period of significance.

Pros:
- Recognizes and accepts dynamic quality of landscape within an appropriate range of years.
- Increases tourism potential due to authenticity of attraction.
- Reflects completed gardens at height of maturity and beauty.
- Condition of gardens could justify admission charge and attract private rental fees to help offset operating costs.
- Work could be done in accordance with Secretary's Standards.

Cons:
- Requires extensive rehabilitation and restoration funding.
- Requires knowledgeable gardeners and maintenance personnel to ensure ongoing appropriate treatments of diverse landscape components.

3. Rehabilitate as we find it today: This option implies no reconstruction or replacement of lost or destroyed landscape elements, but rather the "cleaning up" of the gardens as we find them today. There would be no replacement of such elements as trees downed in 1962, or the vase missing from the Scroll Garden, or the urns removed from the Great Room. Additionally, the wood fences would remain white rather than their historic blue-green. There would be careful and detailed maintenance, but only to stabilize existing conditions and retard future deterioration.

Under this option there would an acceptance of the loss of historically important elements, the results of added shading through uncontrolled tree growth, and the presence of "volunteer" trees and plants in historically inappropriate locations.

Pros:
- The gardens are recognized as products of their time, up to the present.
- There is no need for drastic reconstruction or solicitation of large amounts of funds for that purpose.
- Program could be designed to be in accordance with Secretary's Standards.

Cons:
- Conflict with existing contractual obligations.

- Loss of historic accuracy and significance of Lord-Schryver landscape.
- Does not allow for interpretation of only publicly accessible Lord-Schryver landscape.
- Garden is preserved in a modified and less-than-complete condition.
- Potential lack of public interest in a preservation project of this type would result in diminished potential for grant funding.
- Condition of gardens would not justify admission charge and would attract less private rental fees.
- Lack of external funds for maintenance would result in expenditure of public funds with limited potential tourism income.
- An open park encourages vandalism.

4. Adapt to a new concept of botanical garden: This option implies that the structure of the Lord-Schryver design would be retained, but that it would be added to and embellished through the addition of planting beds of colorful flowers and other non-historic plant materials of botanical interest, plus the addition of many interpretive signs. The gardens would be part historic and part adaptive use. This option is similar to the current operation of Butchard Gardens in Canada. This concept could also be modified to focus the non-historic plantings only in Yew Park, with colorful planting beds and a contemporary sculpture garden.

Deepwood would become a horticultural and botanical center dramatically altered from the designed landscape of 1945-1962.

Pros:
- Potential for increase in tourism.
- Potential for increased admission revenue.
- Create center for horticultural or botanical research in the Willamette Valley.
- Reduced need for funding to restore to historic period.
- Potential for expanded educational programming, involving both modern and historic garden designs.
- Landscape contractors might participate in maintenance.
- Potential for sculpture garden to survive vandalism because in full view of traffic on Mission and 12th Streets.

Cons:
- Conflict with existing contractual obligations.
- Eventual total loss of historic integrity of Deepwood landscape and significant Lord-Schryver design.
- Extensive use of signs.
- Increased plant material acquisition and maintenance costs.
- Increased operations and visitor services costs.
- Use of modern plants not in spirit of original design.

RECOMMENDATION

- Deepwood should be rehabilitated and restored as built, with careful attention to the general and detailed condition of the gardens during the primary historic period, 1945-1962. An exception would be made for the Tea House Garden, which would be rehabilitated and restored to its peak condition in the 1930s. Yew Park might be developed as outlined in Alternative 4, above.

The restoration of Deepwood as closely as possible to its condition in the 1945-1962 era will ensure that visitors will be able to see and appreciate the beauty of this landscape. This option holds the greatest promise for securing external support grant funds for restoration, and will do the most to make Deepwood a contributing partner to its ongoing need for management, maintenance, and programming funds.

Whichever option is adopted, there is one other area of critical consideration: existing contractual obligations to the Federal government and private donors.

Contractual Obligations

All efforts at restoration/rehabilitation, management and maintenance must comply with existing contractual obligations between the City of Salem Regional Parks and Recreation Agency and the Federal government and other donors. These include agreements executed at the time of property acquisition and subsequent restoration.

In general, these contractual obligations require the preservation and maintenance in perpetuity of the entire property, to National Park Service standards for historic landscapes. Funding to date has arguably not allowed compliance with these obligations. They also specify certain uses, a focus on youth, and environmental interpretation. [Refer to **Historic Deepwood and the Future (Long Range Plan - 1990)** for more specifics on these obligations.]

DEEPWOOD ADMINISTRATION AND LANDSCAPE CONTINUITY

One of the most pressing issues for an historic landscape is the question of continuity of treatments from year to year and decade to decade. There is the ever present danger that decisions made under the direction of one committee or director will be lost as positions of responsibility change -- the potential for the loss of "institutional memory."

To achieve the desired continuity and avoid a disruption in appropriate treatments, the following administrative organization is proposed:

- A Deepwood Landscape Committee of 4-6 members to serve as the responsible group for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the Deepwood gardens and landscape.

- Committee terms initially will be for 1, 2, or 3 years. Eventually, as members rotate off the committee, all appointments will be for 3 years. This will ensure continuity from one year to the next.

- Committee to include representatives of: Friends of Deepwood, Deepwood Gardeners, Regional Parks and Recreation Agency, professional historic landscape architectural community, and perhaps garden clubs, the Salem tourist industry and other historical attractions in Salem.

- A "Deepwood Gardener," to be hired as part of the rehabilitation and maintenance plan, will be expected to keep an active Deepwood Garden Journal, to record all activities, problems, and issues that arise subsequent to the Historic Landscape Report. This Journal will serve as the basis for immediate maintenance decisions not addressed elsewhere.

- Periodically, in the judgement of the Committee, professional historic landscape architectural services will be engaged to review and update the Historic Landscape Report in light of the Committee's findings and Deepwood Garden Journal.

- Committee will be directly responsible for the supervision of work of the Deepwood Gardener, and will meet periodically (at least monthly, depending upon the season) to review activities, plan for immediate future and direct the work of the Deepwood Gardener.

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4. DEEPWOOD LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND REHABILITATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION: DEEPWOOD REHABILITATED

The recommended landscape rehabilitation plan recognizes that Deepwood is both a significant historic landscape and a public park. The following individual project proposals are based on the desire to protect the essential and critical qualities of this landscape while ensuring that it will remain a viable public resource.

Although many of the areas of Deepwood require rehabilitation, a great many of the problems which this landscape faces can be resolved through regular and appropriate maintenance, as specified in the Maintenance Guide. In the following discussion, landscape components for each landscape zone are analyzed, and recommendations for appropriate treatments are provided. Where no direct rehabilitation action is required, reference is made to the Maintenance Guide to indicate that regular, cyclical maintenance should be part of the over-all management concept for that particular zone and component.

Rehabilitation Recommendations

The following recommendations for rehabilitation actions are indicated on the Landscape Rehabilitation Plan by the number in parenthesis which follows the action description. The first set of actions refer to general recommendations, which apply to all of the gardens. These are followed by the specific rehabilitation actions for the landscape zones.

It is recommended that during the rehabilitation work, this work and the annual maintenance budget for the area in question be administered by the same contractor to save duplication.

Estimated project costs for the rehabilitation actions are outlined in the Appendix, p. —. These costs, in 1990 dollars, are based on reasonable expectations for materials and labor, and must be refined after the detailed design phase for each individual project. Numbers and letters in parentheses ( ) refer to location on map: Landscape Rehabilitation Plan. (See page. –) Where no number is provided, recommendation applies generally to all areas.

Certain tasks, especially pruning, will require an extra effort for up to three years, and then the recommended maintenance budget will be sufficient. For these tasks, the rehabilitation budget is for the extra work involved, and does not duplicate the maintenance budget.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Yew Park Vehicular Access: As it currently exists, the main visitor entrance to Deepwood is confusing and disorienting. Visitors entering from the Lee Street parking lot enter the Great Room at an unusual angle, which does not allow them to fully see or understand this critical space in the gardens. Additionally, this entrance places undue emphasis on the restrooms and the modern paths which were installed when Yew Park was constructed, in 1976.

Recommendations:

- The current entry to the Great Room should be restricted by the placement of a replica of the historic red wooden gate, operated by a latch and spring (A). This will allow exit from the Great Room to the restrooms, the greenhouse, and the nature trail, but will inhibit entry to it from the south side of the holly hedge.

- Visitors should be redirected, via a sign, to one of two entrances.

1. The gate on the west side of the gardens, immediately between the Spring Garden and the Carriage House. This entrance could afford visitors an opportunity to preview

the gardens and enjoy the lovely border garden as they walk along the existing path in Yew Park, on their way to the Carriage House Entry

Pros:

- Allows visitors to enter in the middle of the garden.
- Closer to parking lot.
- Visitors see gardens first.
- Relatively inexpensive.
- Exposes part of border garden.

Cons:

- Feels like side-door.
- Not historic entrance.
- Awkward entry space by carriage house.

OR

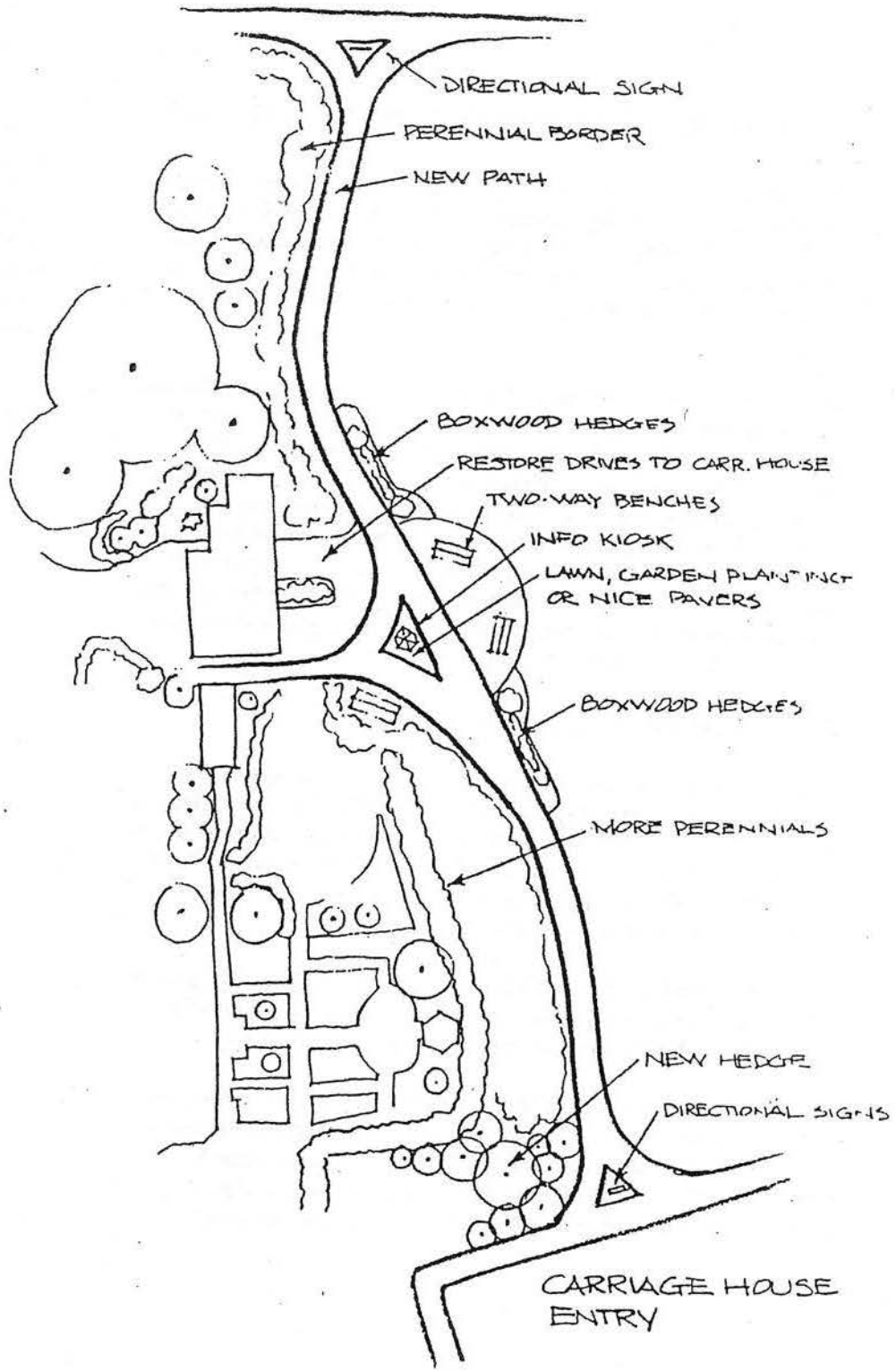
2. The East Mission Street Gate. This gate could serve as the primary visitor entrance to Deepwood, thereby enabling the viewer to immediately comprehend the relationship of the House and Carriage House to the gardens.

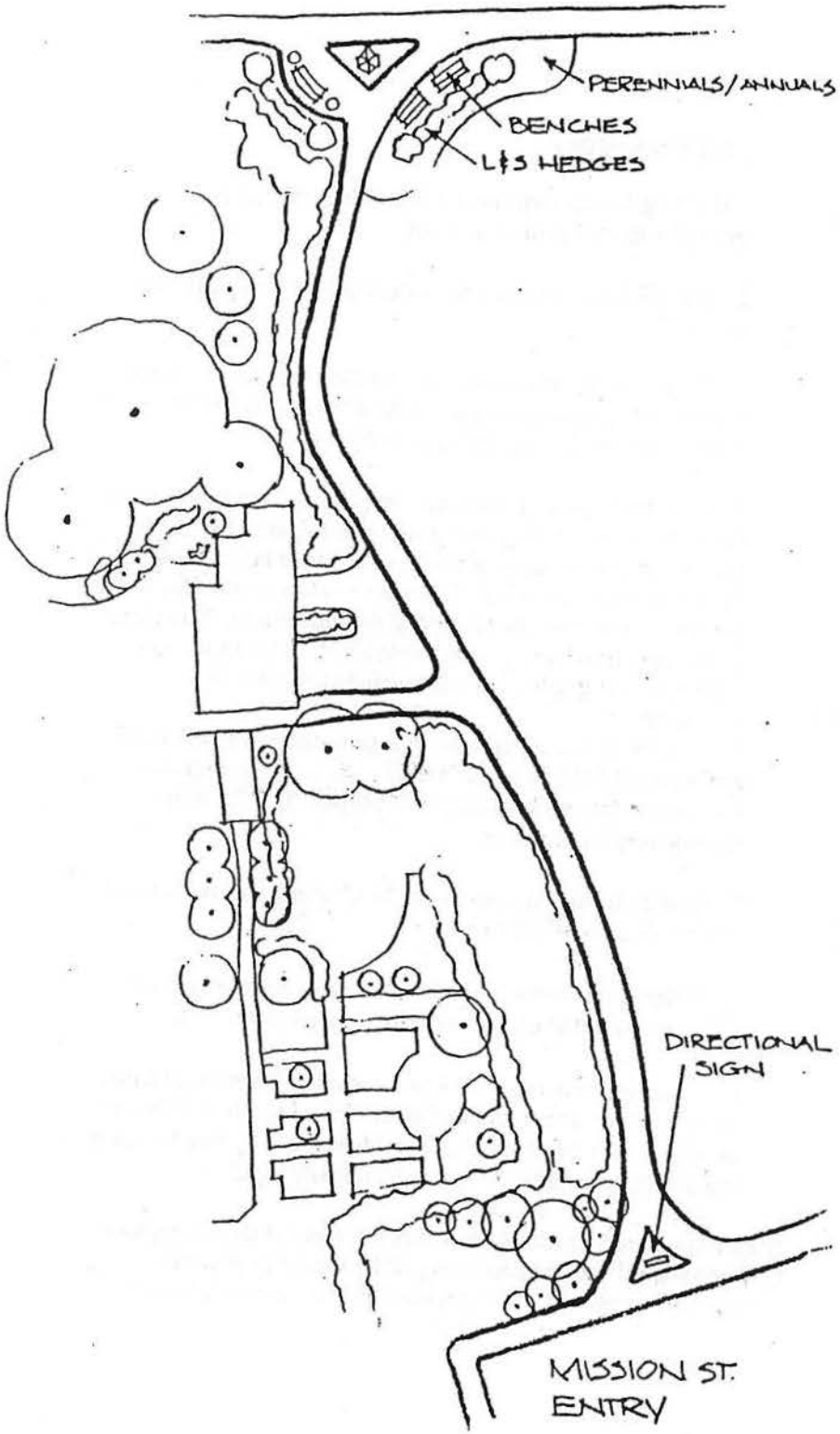
Pros:

- Historic entry.
- Establishes "presence"on Mission Street.
- Visitor approaches Great Room from intended vista.
- Exposes entire border garden.
- "Warms up" the visitor for experience.
- Entry visible from house.

Cons:

- Far to walk from parking lot.
- Cost of new sidewalk to Mission Street.
- Possible impact of sidewalk to Mission Street.





Lower Terrace Entry: Currently, entry to Deepwood from the Interpretive Woods is through the arbor gate in the Scroll Garden. Circulation through the Lower Terrace and the Scroll Garden is confusing and has partially resulted in severe deterioration to the lawn in the Scroll Garden.

Recommendation:

- Construct two lockable gates at the west end to match the existing Scroll Garden fence. Keep south gate locked except when necessary for visitor use during special events (B).

Irrigation: The irrigation system for the entire site requires substantial overhaul, and regular monitoring to ensure that it is functioning properly and that an appropriate amount of water is reaching all of the plants.

Recommendations:

- Replace existing mechanical controls with electronic controls so that different landscape zones can be watered one different days, at different times and with varying intensities. This is critical to ensure that the irrigation needs of different plants are appropriately met.

- Examine the irrigation system in the following manner:

1. Turn on each irrigation zone to determine the following:

   A: Spacing and setting heads should facilitate complete head to head coverage of water. Spray heads should create a minimum of 60% head to head coverage. It is recommended for them to be about 85%. Watch for rain shadow (i.e.. places where plants block proper cross-coverage).

B: Determine the condition of sprinkler heads. Watch for partially or completely clogged nozzles, broken heads-nozzles that shoot water inappropriately and heads aiming in the wrong direction.

C: Check elevation of heads. Heads in lawns must be at height of soil. Heads in planting beds need be at surface level for pop-ups and 'risered' sprinklers need be above adjacent plantings.

2: Extend or add heads as appropriate after determining proper gallonage requirements and pipe sizing in each zone. A zone may have additional heads installed using the following general guidelines. 1/2" pipe will maximally accommodate 6 gallons per minute, 3/4" pipe 10 gpm, 1" pipe 20 gpm, 1 1/4" pipe 30 gpm, and 1 1/2" 40 gpm with a main line PSI of 50 lbs.+. With spray heads a 1/4 circle heads is app. 1 gallon, 1/2 circle is 2 gallons, 3/4 circle is 3 gallons and full circle is 4 gallons. With stream rotors a 1/4 circle is app. .75 gallons, 1/2 circle is 1.5 gallons, 3/4 circle is 2.25 gallons and a full is circle 3 gallons, with a main line PSI of 50 lbs.+.

3: Repair or replace heads-nozzles as needed and adjust the lawn heads to proper finished elevation by extending or diminishing riser height.

4. Check sprinkler control panel to be certain that all zone functions work and set panel according to area watering requirements.

Lawns: The lawns of Deepwood have all been poorly maintained. There are weeds and moss throughout the lawns, they are in general need of rejuvenation, and require special attention prior to the regular maintenance outlined in the Maintenance Guide.

Recommendations:

• Existing lawns require the following attention to upgrade to maintainable level.

1. Kill all lawn weeds with appropriate non-polluting product.

2. Thatch large lawn areas in the Original Entry Garden with a verticutting/slicing machine, not a power rake, to remove excess dead grass-root build-up.

3. Introduce a sandy loam to a depth of 4" across all lawn surfaces, over existing live grass, trench, etc. Rake and roll to produce desired finished contour of lawn surface. This will require several successive rakes and rolls, siting by eye or with the use of surveying equipment. The Great Room will look best graded absolutely level to the eye with a actual grade of 1-2% towards the west for drainage.

4. Reseed all lawn areas with a perennial rye mix (CBS rye) at a rate of 5 lbs. per 1000 Sq. Ft. in areas regraded 3"+ above old grade and app. 2 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. for lightly regraded areas.

5. Cover all seeded areas with 1/4" aged, old sawdust (7 1/2 yards covers 9600 sq. ft.).

6. Water lawn areas to insure that seed never dries out. After one month reduce watering to maintenance level.

7. When lawn is re-established redefine lawn edge from planting beds and hard surfaces. Sprinkler heads should be adjusted to be at ground level height. Any heads along lawn edge should be on bed side of lawn edge.

Major Specimen Trees: Accurate restoration of the Deepwood gardens would require replacing all lost trees in garden. Friends of Deepwood must decide if this is prudent, but all

recommendations in this Report are based on draft policies which call for accurate restoration.

Friends of Deepwood must consider that in some cases an historic tree may produce additional maintenance requirements. For example, apple and walnut trees drop fruit and will require harvesting.

Additionally, there were some design decisions made by Lord-Schryver which have proven to have undesired impacts on other landscape components. At the Scroll Garden, for example, there is a *magnolia grandiflora* which now provides too much shade, thereby causing damage to the lawn in that garden. When replacing damaged or destroyed trees, consideration must be given to the impact of those trees on existing resources.

Finally, many of the trees in the gardens need pruning attention prior to regular maintenance. Additionally, as indicated above, shade throughout the gardens has become a problem as trees have been left to grow beyond their desired size.

Recommendations:

- Replant as appropriate in light of above discussion.

- All trees should be examined to determine extent of pruning and should be cleaned up as described within the Pruning Requirement guidelines in Plant identification section. Thin and remove as discussed and directed below.

Shrub Pruning: As with the trees, many of the shrubs have suffered from poor or inappropriate maintenance and pruning.

Recommendation:

- All shrubs and vines in the gardens should be put on a pruning schedule as defined in Maintenance section and as described by plant in Plant Identification section. During garden rehabilitation, special attention should be placed towards stem pruning the long shoots and excess growth on the azaleas, quince, aucuba and pyracantha. Vines need thinning as soon as the season is appropriate. Volunteer Umbellularia Californica may be removed or transplanted.

Planting Beds in Lord-Schryver Garden Areas: The planting beds in the areas designed by Lord-Schryver have suffered due to the removal or original material and the general lack of attention. Except for the excellent work of the Deepwood Gardeners in the Tea House Garden, these beds have not received appropriate attention, both to plant list and maintenance.

Recommendations:

- Install a wide variety of perennials and bulbs, selected from the Lord-Schryver plant lists for Deepwood, included in Appendix, and other appropriate plants. Take care to adhere to Lord-Schryver concept of plant "drifts" as described elsewhere in this report.

Garden Paint Colors: Currently, all of the architectural and built ornamental features of the Deepwood Gardens are painted white. This includes the fences, Tea House, lattice work, and other elements. Historically, these elements were painted in a carefully chosen blue-green color.

It is known that Edith Schryver, late in life, stated that she liked the white color and saw no reason to change it back to the original color.

This presents the Friends of Deepwood with a decision. While the white paint is satisfactory and certainly gained the apparent approval of the original designer, the original owner always used a more muted color. According to her granddaughter, Alice Brown hoped that the garden structures

(fences, gates, etc.) would take a secondary role to the plantings. Finally, the white color conflicts with the Secretary's Standards.

Recommendation:

• Leave garden structures as they are until re-painting is necessary. At that time paint all of the appropriate surfaces throughout the gardens with a color which is a close to the original blue-green color as possible. Match color with existing undercoat of current white paint, using detailed paint analysis if necessary.

Visitor Materials: The current literature describing Deepwood gardens receives a great deal of attention from visitors. Unfortunately, some of the material in this literature is inaccurate and outdated.

Recommendations:

• This material needs to be re-written and corrected for inaccuracies. Additionally, a new visitors' site map should be prepared which accurately reflects Deepwood's dramatic resources, and sensitive, appropriate interpretive signs should be placed throughout the gardens.

Security: Deepwood experiences a high rate of vandalism, which can only be expected to increase as the gardens are rehabilitated.

Recommendations:

• Install a dual-rail, alternating spear, wrought iron security fence around the perimeter of the property, compatible with the iron fence in the Scroll Garden. The fence should surround those areas not otherwise secure. Such a fence was approved in an early (1974) City master plan but never built.

• Install a security lighting system, connected to the security system discussed below.

• Install an interactive security system connected to Sonitrol, with sensors and video cameras. The system should include: a dual-beam, invisible electronic fence; 6 stationary weather-proof cameras; and a communications network linked to the Sonitrol surveillance center. This would permit voice and visual communication between Sonitrol and intruders.

Decorative Lighting: There is a lack of nighttime lighting in the gardens. This is a separate need from the security lighting listed above.

Recommendation:

• Install a "moonlight" system for evening use, employing low voltage systems now available. This system will allow the gardens to be used for regular evening events.

National Register of Historic Places: The existing National Register nomination, completed in 1973, does not adequately address the historic significance and physical integrity of the gardens and landscape.

Recommendation:

• Engage professional services of persons knowledgeable in National Register nomination preparations for designed historic landscapes to amend the existing National Register nomination.

Tourism Marketing Analysis and Plan: There currently exists no unified analysis of the excellent tourism potential of Deepwood, or a plan for tourism marketing in conjunction with other historic sites and resources in Salem:

Recommendation:

• Engage the services of a marketing consultant to prepare a market analysis of tourism potential and a marketing plan for achieving that potential. Previous experience with historic sites must be a qualification for selection of this consultant.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Entry Garden

Fence and Gates: The fence which delineates the Mission Street edge of Deepwood and which marks the entry is in good condition with some places which need attention.

Recommendation:

• Restore and repaint all iron work, using historically correct colors as evidenced in historic photographs. Continue to carefully survey fence and repair individual locations as necessary. Monitor for further deterioration or vandalism and repair as necessary. (1)

Trees: Many of the original trees in this garden are missing. Some of the trees are in special need of attention prior to regular maintenance.

Recommendations:

• Replant all missing trees as evidenced by historic photos in the Deepwood collection, and in private collections. These include Weeping Willow and others. (2)

• The Cornus Florida in the north-east area of the Original Entry Garden lawn and the Crataegus Oxycantha immediately to the east of that need a major amount of thinning using the stem pruning procedure described within the Pruning Requirement guidelines of the Plant Identification section. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (3)

Shrubs: The Wysteria climbing the Oregon White Oak marks the original entry to Deepwood. There is a large Laurel on the north side of the Carriage House and boxwoods bordering the southern edge of this garden. All of the plantings around the Carriage House are overgrown and provide too much shade and block views of carriage house.

Recommendations:

• Monitor Wysteria. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (4)

• Prune Laurel drastically, to size in 1940s historic photographs. (5)

• Replace all boxwood hedges with new materials. Maintain as in Great Room. (6)

• Drastically prune shrubs around carriage House, following pruning guidelines in Maintenance Guide. Maintain in this condition. (7)

Concrete Paving: New concrete paving does not blend with historic material and stands out, causing visual disruption.

Recommendation:

- Acid wash new concrete to slightly "age" it. (8)

Basalt Pad on north-side of House: This pad is in poor condition and needs attention.

Recommendation:

- Lift and set aside all basalt stone. Discard all material which was between stones. Reset stone on a minimum 1" mortar base using a mortar mix of 1 part Portland Cement to 2 parts Columbia River sand. Stone need be set to a uniform contour with no 'toe catchers'. Finish joints between stones evenly with surface edge of all flat stone. A drainage 'gutter' should be produced at base of stone pad by door to drain water around north side of residence (9).

Lights: Lights in this garden were added after the historic period.

Recommendations:

- Clean annually with non-abrasive materials. Check and replace bulbs as needed. (10)

Hedge, Deciduous Ground Covers, Perennial and Annual Accent Plantings, Lawn: (See Maintenance Guide)

East and North Foundation Planting

Shrubs: There are many historic plants missing from this area.

Recommendation:

- Replant with Camellias, as per oral history with Alice Brown's granddaughter. Be sure to prune to below window elevation and train to be at least 12" off the house to avoid damage to the structure. (11) (Also: See Maintenance Guide):

Deciduous Ground Cover, Perennial Accent Plantings, Annual Accent Plantings: (See Maintenance Guide)

The Great Room

Trees: Many of the trees which historically defined the canopied structure of the Great Room were destroyed during the 1962 Columbus Day Storm. In its present condition, therefore, the Great Room is like a house without a roof, a living room without a ceiling.

Recommendation:

- Replant the trees, as indicated on the original Lord-Schryver design, using at least 6-7" caliper tree stock. The Holly trees should be pruned to reestablish the historic arching form and space, as evidenced in historic plans and photographs. The Maple should be pruned to smaller diameter and opened up to allow for penetration of filtered light and selected views. Additionally, as indicated under "General Recommendations," apple and walnut trees may not be compatible with intensified public use. (12).

Hedges: Over the years, the north and south boxwood hedges have been allowed to grow beyond the size and scale intended in the original design. This has resulted in a "cartoon" quality to these hedges, and a dramatic change in the

proportions of the Great Room. The same is true for the Holly hedge as the south end of this garden.

Recommendations:

• The north and south boxwood hedges should be pruned so that they eventually recover the size and rounded shape as indicated on historic photo, below. This should be accomplished through the following steps: a. Prune hedges to 2" less than desired final size; b. Prune stem to cut out dead wood, carefully leaving all live wood in place; c. Water well, especially at roots; d. Fertilize as specified in Maintenance Guide. The pruning should be done in the early Spring. Final hedge restoration may take up to three years, during which time an interpretive sign should be placed near the hedges, explaining that they are being restored to their historic character. (13)

• The Holly Hedge, at the south end of the Great Room, should allowed to grow and block view of the Greenhouse to the south. This hedge should be pruned to maintain its shape, and to a width of 5 feet, thereby allowing a maintenance person to comfortably prune one-half of the hedge from either side. (14)

Crushed Rock Paving: The crushed rock paving surfaces between both the north and south boxwood hedges have slowly changed grade over the years. This has resulted in the covering of the brick borders, as well as some potential damage to the roots of the hedges. It should be noted that these areas were originally designed to be paved with brick, although there is no evidence to suggest that this was ever installed.

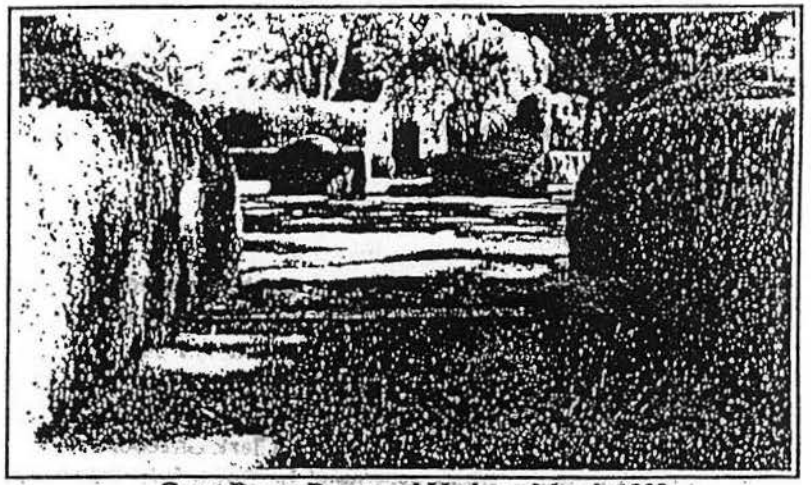
Recommendation:

• Reduce the subgrade of these surfaces and restore the appropriate finished grade elevation with appropriate gravel. (15).

Bench: The bench on the west side of the south boxwood hedge no longer sits square to the ground.

Recommendation:

• This bench should be removed from the ground and re-set to its original and appropriate depth (16).



Great Room Boxwood Hedges, March 1990

Pool: The pool on the west side of the south boxwood hedge is edged in ivy and is a rebuilt version of the smaller original pool.

Recommendation:

• Remove the ivy, rebuild original pool (see photo, p. II--) and replant box around the pool, as indicated in historic photos in the Deepwood collection. REbuild pool as per historic photo. As public safety and maintenance are significant factors, do not attempt to reestablish water in the pool (17).

Stand: The small stand which sits to the west of the south boxwood hedge is a remnant and reminder from the period when urns and flower pots adorned the Great Room.

Recommendation:

• Level to the ground and periodically gently clean and monitor the stand (18).

Ivy Arbor: The metal-pipe structure of the Ivy Arbor is in good shape.

Recommendation:

• Restore this arbor, by extending it west along the broad stairs to the Lower Terrace and plant with ivy or with the original rose. Monitor regularly for rust or other problems. (19)

Lewis and Clark Gazebo: The Lewis and Clark Gazebo, a later addition to the gardens approved by Edith Schryver, is in a deteriorating state. The metal work is rusting and there is some question as to its continued viability. It appears that the connectors may also be rusting, leading eventually to a dangerous and hazardous condition.

Recommendation:

•The Gazebo needs serious attention, preferably by a craftsperson skilled in the repair and restoration of historic metal structures. It is important to save this structure as part of the evolution of the Great Room (20).

Perennial Accent Plantings, Shrubs, Evergreen Ground Covers: Many of these plants have died, primarily due to poor maintenance.

Recommendation:

• Reintroduce dead or missing plants, based upon historic photos and oral histories. (21)

Lawn, Lights, Brick Paving: (See Maintenance Guide)

Spring Garden

Fence: The fence along the east side of the Spring Garden, rebuilt in 1978-79 in a non-historic character, is in good condition. Although this is not the same design as the original fence, the lattice works well with the rest of this area of Deepwood and should be retained until it needs to be replaced.

Recommendation:

• Check for rot and replace as necessary with lattice work fence matching original design. Paint with historic blue-green color. (22).

Hedges: The hedges in the Spring Garden are generally in good condition, with the appropriate size and scale. In some places, there are indications of dead or diseased sections.

Recommendation:

• Replace dead or diseased hedges and restore their rounded topiary forms per historic photos. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (23)

Perennial Accent Plantings: As with many other sections of the gardens, the Spring Garden has a substantial problem with uncontrolled marsh marigold.

Recommendation:

• Remove or severely prune back marsh marigold. (24) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)

Bench: The bench, acquired recently, is in good condition and appears to not have suffered the same resettling problems as the bench in the Great Room.

Recommendation:

• Gently clean and reset when and if necessary (25).

Shrubs, Decidduous Ground Cover, Annual Accent Plantings, Bulbs, Lawn: (See Maintenance Guide)

Running Brick Walk

Trees: The Holly Couple is out of shape and needs special as well as regular attention.

Recommendation:

• Prune Holly Couple to restore original intention of canopied 'tunnel' along the Running Brick Walk, as per 1929 Lord-Schryver design. (26).

Lilac Walk: The lilacs have aged and are in need of attention.

Recommendation:

• Restore character and form to lilacs, or replace if necessary (27).

Pergola: The Pergola was rebuilt in 1981 by the Deepwood Gardeners and raised one foot from its historic elevation.

Recommendation:

• Monitor for rot and replace as necessary. Plant grape, rose, and clematis, and train to grow on structure. Re-paint in historic blue-green color. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (28)

Perennial Accent Plantings, Brick Paving, Shrubs, Annual Accent Plantings, Bulbs: (See Maintenance Guide)

Tea House Garden

For the past number of years, the Tea House Garden has been maintained by the Deepwood Gardeners, a group of dedicated volunteers committed to developing this garden in the spirit of the original Lord-Schryver planting plan. Their work is based on the original plan and later advice from Edith Schryver.

Trees: The apple tree which historically defined the canopied structure of the Tea Garden was destroyed during the 1962 Columbus Day Storm. In its present condition, therefore, the Tea Garden is like a house without a roof.

Recommendation:

• Replant the apple tree, as indicated on the original Lord-Schryver design, using at least 3" caliper tree stock (29).

Hedges: Over the years, the boxwood hedges have been allowed to grow beyond the size and scale intended in the original design. This has resulted in a "cartoon" quality to these hedges, and a dramatic change in the proportions of the

Tea Garden. Historic photos reveal an inward-looking intimate space with open interior views, rather than the rigid sight-lines which now exist.

Recommendation:

• The boxwood hedges should be pruned so that they eventually recover the size and shape as indicated on historic photos. This should be accomplished through the following steps: a. Prune hedges to 3" less than desired final size; b. Prune stem to cut out dead wood, carefully leaving all live wood in place; c. Water well, especially at roots; d. Fertilize as specified in Maintenance Guide. The pruning should be done in the early Spring. Final hedge restoration may take up to three years, during which time an interpretive sign should be placed near the hedges, explaining that they are being restored to their historic character (30).

Arbor Gates: The arbor gate leads from the Tea Garden into the Spring Garden. At one time, when the Spring Garden was a vegetable garden, this was considered to be the service entrance to the Tea Garden.

Recommendation:

• Monitor for rot and re-paint as necessary, preferably in the original blue-green color (31).

Fence: There are many places in the Tea Garden where the garden soil is laid against the fence, promoting the development of ground-level rot. Additionally, some of the upper braces and cross pieces are also rotting .

Recommendation:

• Remove all soil from the base of the fence and carefully maintain in this manner. Replace all rotted wood with appropriate materials, including treated lumber, and regularly monitor the fence for new rot. If and when this fence needs replacement, consider raising the base 3" from the ground to avoid rotting in the future (32).

Brick Paving: The brick paving in the Tea Garden was disturbed at some previous date, most likely when the Garden was rebuilt in 1979-80. This has resulted in a dramatic loss of character to this garden, especially when compared to historic photographs.

Recommendation:

• Reset the brick paving, with sand, with special attention to the edge condition (33).

Crushed Rock Paving: The crushed rock paving material has migrated or been removed due to reconstruction of fence and installation of plants and irrigation system.

Recommendation:

• Reintroduce basalt 1/4" screening to 3" depth along all paths not paved in brick. (34)

Tea House and Benches: The Tea House and benches, rebuilt in 1978-79, are in good condition.

Recommendation:

• Periodically check for rot and replace wood with treated lumber, as needed. Repaint as needed, preferably with original blue-green color. Check roof annually for needed repairs and replace with appropriate shingles. (35).

Irrigation System: The drip irrigation system is inefficient and does not adequately cover all of the areas. In addition, there is also the undesirable application of water on wooden fences.

Recommendation:

• Replace the drip irrigation 1/2" flexible pipe with solid pvc pipe buried underground at a minimum depth of 1'0". Then use proper fittings to attach 1/4" and 1/8" drip tube and appropriate nozzles to the pipe close to the plant to be watered. Otherwise do not use any drip system components and instead use full pressure flood bubblers and flat spray heads (36).

Shrubs, Deciduous Ground Covers, Perennial Accent Plantings, Annual Accent Plantings, Bulbs: (See Maintenance Guide)

Fern Bank

Shrubs: Many historic shrubs are missing and some non-historic plants have been added. Although the azaleas are not consistent with Lord-Schryver, they were probably planted by Alice Brown.

Recommendation:

• Remove non-historic volunteer plants and infill with historic materials, including swordfern and azaleas. (37) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)

Wall: The wall is in good condition, but may need attention in the future.

Recommendation:

• Monitor for movement or erosion and repair as necessary (38).

Birdbath: The birdbath is missing the top dish.

Recommendation:

• Replace the birdbath with similar type in its present location and secure to inhibit vandalism (39).

Trees, Evergreen Ground Covers, Deciduous Ground Covers, Perennial Accent Plantings, Bulbs: (See Maintenance Guide)

Fern Bank Stairs

Brick Stairs: These stairs have substantially moved, primarily through the force of the tree roots. They are now difficult to walk down and present a safety hazard in their present condition.

Recommendation:

• These stairs should be left as they are to illustrate to the visitor the power of natural forces in the landscape. The top and bottom of the stairs should be closed with a simple post-and-chain, which can be unhooked as needed. A replica of a historic handrail, for safety, and an interpretive sign should be installed. The bottom should be left open, and the wooden bench / seat in the tree should be replaced (40).

Trees: (See Maintenance Guide)

Lower Terrace

Trees: (Trees in this area are addressed under 'Scroll Garden' and 'Lower Terrace Entry'.)

Hedge: The boxwood hedge on the west side of the Lower Terrace has grown out of scale.

Recommendation:

• Prune and maintain according to suggestions for the north and south boxwood hedge in the Great Room (41).

Shrubs: Over the past number of years the shrubs on the bank immediately above the lower terrace have grown out of scale and have closed the view from the Ivy Arbor to the Scroll Garden.

Recommendation:

• Trim the designed Zabel Laurel and remove seedlings to open view to Scroll Garden and remove to original location as indicated in historic photos and on Lord-Schryver drawings. Entire bed needs cleaning and replanting as per Lord-Schryver plans. (42).

Rose Arbor: The Rose Arbor on the Great Room stairs historically led from the Lewis and Clark Gazebo to the lower terrace. A large section of this was removed at an unknown date.

Recommendation:

• Restore Rose Arbor, extending it from its present location to the Lower Terrace, as indicated on Lord-Schryver plans and in historic photographs. Use matching materials to those already in place and plant with original rose or ivy, as currently exists. (43)

Grape Pergola: The Grape Pergola once stood over the Lower Terrace brick patio. It was constructed of wood, although its exact construction technique is unknown at the present time. Some photos exist. It was removed after Alice Brown left Deepwood.

Recommendation:

• Reconstruct the grape pergola, using historic photographs and oral histories as basis for design. Place sign indicating that this is not original fabric. Replant with grape, using variety based on oral histories, or select ornamental grape common to region. (44)

Brick Stairs and Path: These stairs and path have deteriorated over time.

Recommendation:

• Repair, reset, or replace stairs for visual and safety concerns (45).

Bench: The bench is in good condition, and exhibits the patina of time. It is not in a high traffic area.

Recommendation:

• Gently clean with non-abrasive material to remove moss (46).

Brick Paving: Over time, the brick on the Lower Terrace had slowly degraded and delaminated.

Recommendation:

• Repair and restore this brick, using similar brick and appropriate mortar to ensure that brick does not delaminate. Uncover Brick Rosette each year after winter rains (47).

Crushed Rock Paving: The crushed rock paving migrates each winter, causing some drainage problems and covering the Brick Rosette.

Recommendation:

• Monitor each Spring and sweep as necessary. Replace crushed rock to 3" depth, using basalt 1/4" screen. Lower top elevation to 3/4" below Brick Rosette. (48).

Scroll Garden

Drainage: The Scroll Garden is located on the first terrace up from the stream. Historically, it lay between the existing stream and the smaller stream which flowed from the spring in the Shade Garden. It is naturally wet and boggy. It is not surprising, therefore, that the boxwood hedges have needed to be replaced a number of times.

Recommendation:

• Prior to any substantial work on this Garden, install a drain line system and drain tiles. This will serve to dry out this garden, and allow the boxwood hedges to survive, and should be installed to the following specifications:

Trench at a minimum depth of 1'-0" through lawn, at a distance of 3'-0" between trenches, to a low point by fencing and within garden. Slope all trench towards the low point. Dig drywell hole of one cubic yard dimension (at least 3' deep). Introduce 1 1/2" round rock for 2" in trench bottom. Set 4" perforated drain line, wrapped in filter fabric, in trenches with highest elevation end capped and low end set into drywell. Introduce round rock to cover drain line and fill drywell. Cover round rock and drywell with drain field paper. Apply minimal layer of round rock over paper. Backfill with silt (49).

Brick Patio: The Brick Patio at the west end of the Scroll Garden is severely deteriorated. The bricks are worn and chipped, the original urn and figurines are missing, and the ivy which surrounds the patio is overgrown and uncontrolled.

Recommendations:

• Completely restore Brick Patio by completing the following tasks: (50)

1. Replace and repoint bricks as necessary, using similar brick and exercising care to use similar mortar mix. This will require a professional analysis of the mortar.

2. Replace urn and figurines with fiberglass (shatterproof) reproductions. This is a necessary requirement due to vandalism problems. Design of urn can be taken from the original, which is in storage. Design of figurines to be taken from historic photographs, to the extent possible.

3. Drastically prune ivy to restore it to original form and shape as illustrated in historic photographs in Deepwood collection.

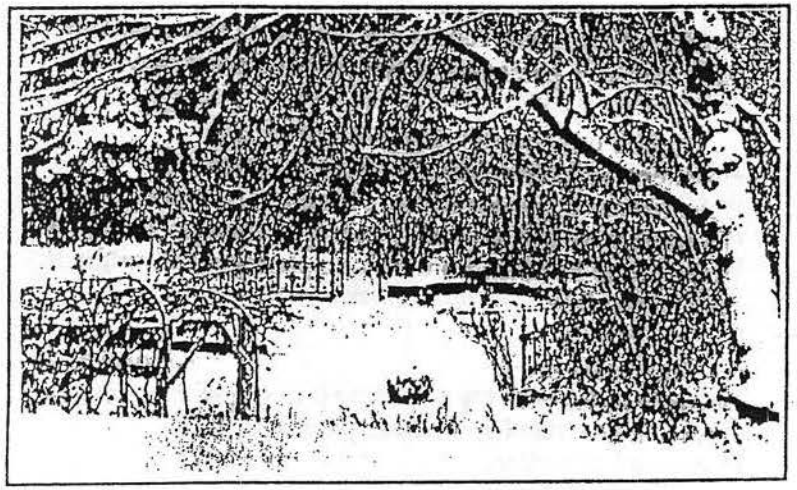
Trees: The trees in and around the Scroll Garden have suffered from a lack of regular pruning. They are now matured, causing severe shade problems for this garden. This has resulted, partially, in severe problems with the lawn as well as with the vitality of the box hedges and planting beds.

Recommendations:

• Thin the Bigleaf Maple (initially and then annually) to allow sun to enter this garden. Historic photos reveal an open and sunny landscape, rather than the closed and shady garden which it is today. Selectively thin or

remove woodland trees to the north, south and west for the same purpose (51).

• Additionally, thin and drastically prune the Southern Magnolia and the two Myrtlewood (California Bay) trees which mark the gate to the nature area. (52) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)



Scroll Garden, 1930s

• Restore the entire south side of the Scroll Garden as per the 1930s Lord-Schryver plan, including a seat and "tea terrace." (53)

Hedges: The boxwood and yew hedges are in poor condition. They have not received proper attention, pruning or fertilizing.

Recommendation:

• After tree thinning and installation of a drainline system, replace missing boxwood and yew hedges, and restore topiary forms, as per historic photo of Alice Brown in garden ca. 1950-55. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (54)

Lawn: The lawn is in a severely deteriorated condition. This is due to a variety of factors. First, the garden is used as a circulation path between the House and Mission Street and the nature area. Second, as discussed above, there are serious drainage problems in this area due to its vertical location near the stream.

Recommendations:

• Install drainline system, as per comments under 'Drainage' above.

• Reinstall lawn by replacing soil using sandy loam or silt. (55)

Evergreen Ground Covers: The ivy on the brick patio and along the arbor gates has grown out of scale and threatens to consume these two areas.

Recommendation:

• Drastically prune ivy and train on the brick patio and the arbor gates. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (56)

Fence: The ornamental fence which surrounds this garden has deteriorated over the years. While it is still an important piece of this garden's character, it also is a mark of the lack of attention which Deepwood has suffered from for the recent past.

Recommendation:

• Repair and restore this fence to original design, carefully following the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. Base fence design on existing remnants on site and in storage in the Carriage House. (57).

Brick Paving: The brick paving is chipped and deteriorated from lack of maintenance, lack of moss removal, and regular use.

Recommendation:

• Restore this brick, following the original Lord-Schryver plan and construction drawings. This does not duplicate #53, above. (58).

Arbor Gates: The arbor gates are in need of attention due to rust and general exposure to the elements.

Recommendation:

• Restore as per original design and continue to regularly monitor for rust. Add new lockable gates, designed to match simple "pipe" design of arbors. Prune and train ivy on arbors. (59)

Stone Pavers: Stone pavers have deteriorated with age.

Recommendation:

• Re-set to grade and replace any dangerous or broken pavers with similar materials. (60).

Shrubs: (See Maintenance Guide)

Lower Walk

Hedge: The boxwood hedge on the west side of the walk is overgrown and out of proportion to the walk. It is obscuring the details of the walk and inhibits pedestrian movement.

Recommendation:

• Prune hedge, as per recommendations for boxwood hedges in the Great Room (61).

Deciduous Ground Covers: Ground covers have covered historic rock border.

Recommendation:

• Trim back to reveal rock border edge along walk. Replace border as necessary. (62)

Shrubs, Evergreen Ground Covers, Perennial Accent Plantings, Annual Accent Plantings: These beds have been generally neglected are in need of attention.

Recommendations:

• Clean out volunteer and other non-historic materials on both sides. Leave Tennis Court (west) side in slightly more natural and uncultivated state, as per historic condition. Carefully prune Abelia and Swordfern on east side as required. (63)

Wall: The wall is in good condition, but may need attention in the future.

Recommendation:

• Monitor for movement or erosion and repair as necessary (64).

Crushed Rock Paving: (See Maintenance Guide)

Lawn Bank

Gravel Path: This path is poorly drained and shows signs of erosion problems.

Recommendation:

• Trench path from driveway past Fern Bank to Lower Terrace on east side of path and apply drain system as described in 'Scroll Garden' while grading pathway subgrade away from lawn and towards trench at a pitch of at least 2%. Then introduce pea gravel or 1/4" crushed basalt to establish finished grade (65).

Lawn: In its present condition, the Lawn Bank appears as a 'leftover' place in the Gardens.

Recommendation:

• Replant an Oregon Native Yew tree in the location of the original Yew tree which gives Yew Park its name and which defined this garden zone. (66) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)

• Remove oil and septic tanks underground at this location. Test soil and professionally remove any that is contaminated. (67)

Shade Garden

Lawn: The lawn lacks definition, especially when compared to historic photographs.

Recommendation:

• Restore original lawn edge along perimeter of the Shade Garden. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (68)

Shrubs: The scale and form of this garden has been altered primarily because of the lack of regular and proper maintenance.

Recommendation:

• Trim back Aucuba and other plants on west and north side of Shade Garden to restore original form to this garden. (Also: See Maintenance Guide) (69)

Stone Pavers: The stone pavers which once marked this garden and added to its definition are now missing. Although this area was not designed by Lord-Schryver, it was an important area for the Brown family. Additionally, many of the details are clearly derived from the work of Lord-Schryver and represent the translation of this design sensitivity by their clients.

Recommendation:

•Restore or reveal original stone pavers, as evidenced in historic photographs (70).

Well Spring: The spring area of the Shade Garden is in a deteriorating state. The concrete pavers are crumbling and are loose. The Spring, long since filled in with concrete, is in good condition, although there is a moss problem.

Recommendations:

• Stabilize, repair and reset the concrete pavers. Clean the pool on a regular basis (71).

• The Spring House, currently north of Tennis Court, once sat on top of this spring. However, according to Alice Brown's granddaughter, it was moved during the historic period. As such, and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, the Spring House should not be returned to the spring area.

Wall: The wall is in good condition, but may need attention in the future.

Recommendation:

• Monitor for movement or erosion and repair as necessary (72).

North Stairs (Stone): The stairs are in good condition, although they may need attention in the future.

Recommendation:

•Monitor for deterioration or movement and repair or replace as necessary. Install replica of period handrail for safety purposes. (73).

Shade Garden Stairs (Brick): These stairs have heaved over the years and the boxwood shrubs on either side of the stairs have grown out of scale and restrict movement and views.

Recommendation:

• Leave the stairs the way they are. They have been in this condition for many years, are not dangerous, and serve to force the walker to change gait at this point. Trim back the boxwood shrubs to restore scale and reveal view to shade garden and tennis court. Install replica of period handrail for safety purposes (74).

Historic Column: This column is currently in good condition, but is threatened by rot since it sits directly on the ground.

Recommendation:

Provide recessed pre-formed fluted concrete base, raised 4" off the ground, and reset column in existing location. Keep perimeter clear of grass and other vegetation to avoid moisture build-up. Inspect column semi-annually, and treat with moisture-proofing if necessary. (75)

Bench, Trees, Deciduous Ground Covers, Perennial Accent Plantings, Annual Accent Plantings: (See Maintenance Guide)

Secret Garden

If photos can be located, the interior of this garden can be restored to its original design and plantings.

Tree: The Japanese Maple, planted by the City of Salem, is in good condition. Friends of Deepwood should anticipate that this tree will eventually become too large for this garden and will need to be removed.

Recommendation: (See Maintenance Guide)

Hedge: The boxwood hedge on the west side of the Secret Garden is overgrown and out of shape.

Recommendation:

• While this boxwood hedge does not require the extensive work as those in the Great Room, it needs careful pruning to restore it to its original shape and scale (76).

Shrubs: Shrubs in the Secret Garden are out of scale and have been poorly pruned and maintained.

Recommendation:

• Re-espalier Pyracantha away from House foundation and walls. (77) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)

Deciduous Ground Covers: The ground covers are causing considerable damage to the mortar on the House foundation.

Recommendation:

• Remove ground covers from House. Carefully hand-pull all roots to inhibit regrowth. (78).

Fence: The fence in the Secret Garden is in very poor condition and no longer serves as an effective enclosure.

Recommendation:

• This area was designed by Wallace Kay Huntington for Alice Brown in her later years. It is not part of the Lord-Schryver design. Restore fence on south end only, for interpretive purposes, and add gate. (79).

Perennial Accent Plantings, Crushed Rock Paving: (See Maintenance Guide)

Tennis Court

Trees: Trees on all sides of the tennis court are overgrown and spreading.

Recommendation:

• Selectively and carefully thin this area. (80) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)

Concrete Paving: The two-colored concrete paving has weathered with age and is poorly maintained. Trees roots make repair impossible. Top coat of surface (1/4") is delaminating.

Recommendations:

• Remove completely and rebuild with a footing to 3' depth around edge to keep out roots. Use poured concrete surface, not expensive tennis court surface. Paint lines. Make net posts removable. Restore fence in green plastic covered chain link with lockable gates to Nature Trails, based on historic photos. Add lighting to posts and electrical outlets for catering ovens, etc. Design to allow tent to be put up for all weather use.

• Install interpretive signs indicating that this is a reconstructed tennis court. Include historic photographs in display. (81)

Gazebo: The gazebo originally was located over the spring in the Shade Garden, although it was moved to this general area during the historic period. It is now placed in an awkward location which distracts the visitor and does not serve as a focal point. Otherwise, it appears to be in good condition, although it may need attention in the future.

Recommendation:

•Move gazebo 50' to the north in the Nature Trail, in one of its historic locations. This will mark the edge between the tennis court and the woods. Monitor for rot, vandalism, and other deterioration, and repair as necessary (82).

Shrubs: (See Maintenance Guide)

Nature Trails

Trees: Many of the trees have dead and dangerous limbs which require immediate attention.

Recommendation:

- Selectively prune major dead limbs of major trees. (83) (Also: See Maintenance Guide)

Shrubs: Over the years there has been an increasing thinning of shrubs in the Interpretive Woods. This allows for the establishment of informal paths which further degrade the plants in this area.

Recommendation:

- Plant and/or replant indigenous species from Woodland Plant List to maintain forest setting, including discouraging foot traffic in between pathway system (84).

Benches and other furnishings: There are some benches in this area, although there is clearly a lack of uniform style among them. There is also a lack of trash cans which is evidenced by the amount of trash throughout this area.

Recommendations:

- Install a limited number of additional benches, preferably similar to the southern-most bench which currently exists along the Nature Trail. Install additional trash cans (85).

General appearance: This area has a great deal of trash and indications of vandalism.

Recommendation:

- Remove invasive garden plants and non-native plants from garden. Remove old posts and other man-made debris. Monitor for vandalism.

Interpretive Signs: The interpretive signs are selective, at best, and only pertain to certain limited resources within this area of Deepwood.

Recommendations:

- A new Interpretive Prospectus should be commissioned for this important area of the Deepwood landscape.

- Construct and install sign system as designed under previous recommendation.

Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail: Trail surface is uneven and eroded in many places.

Recommendation:

- Resurface pathway with 1/4" crushed basalt.

Alice's Trails: The narrow trails installed by Alice Brown present visitors with surprises and a sense of mystery as the wander through the Nature Trail. These paths are identified by the small stones which form their edges.

Recommendation:

- Leave these trails as they are. Once a year lightly clear paths and reset stones, as needed, but do not attempt to drastically prune shrubs and vines or in any way to openly mark these trails (86).

Evergreen Ground Covers, Deciduous Ground Covers: (See Maintenance Guide)

Yew Park Vehicular Access

Trees: Sycamore trees provide abundant shade. They will eventually outgrow their space.

Recommendations:

- Severely prune and eventually remove these trees. (87) Also: (See Maintenance Guide)
- Prune beech, apple and tree of paradise to allow light to enter bed below (See #87).
- Replant parking lot according to new planting plan. See general recommendation in plan, below. (88)

Concrete Paving: Some of the concrete sections have heaved or moved due to freeze/thaw cycles.

Recommendation:

- Remove displaced concrete or grind at joints to even surface. See also recommendation for new garden entry (89).

Lights: There is insufficient and inappropriate lighting in this area.

Recommendation:

- Design and install a compatible lighting system and security devices for this area. (See also discussion of lighting.)

Hedge, Deciduous Ground Cover, Perennial Accent Planting, Annual Accent Planting, Lawn: (See Maintenance Guide)

Yew Park

William S. Walton Greenhouse: The greenhouse is in good condition, although it will need to be regularly maintained.

Recommendation:

- Paint greenhouse, using non-historic, off-white color to further distinguish it from historic garden elements. (90)

Site Design and Planting Plan: The site plan and planting plan for Yew Park are incompatible with the historic Deepwood gardens.

Recommendations:

- Re-design Yew Park to ensure that it presents a consistent design concept with Deepwood. See suggested master plan improvements, below. Engage landscape architects skilled in the design of compatible new additions to historic landscapes.
- Reconstruct Yew Park according to new plan developed. (91)

Parking Lot Design, Lighting System, Security System: See comments under "Yew Park Parking Lot Access" and General Recommendations.

Carriage House Entry

Fence: The fence and gate at this entry will become increasingly important if future visitors use this as a main point of entry to the gardens. Although this is not the original material, the form, materials, and scale of the fence works well with the rest of this area of Deepwood.

Recommendation:

- Monitor for rot and replace as necessary. Repaint as necessary. (92)

Lights: Lights and lighting standards require regular attention to prevent rust and other deterioration.

Recommendation:

- Monitor lights on a bi-monthly basis, checking for rust and deterioration. Check bulbs weekly.

Deciduous Ground Covers, Perennial Accent Plantings, Lawn, Concrete Paving: (See Maintenance Guide)

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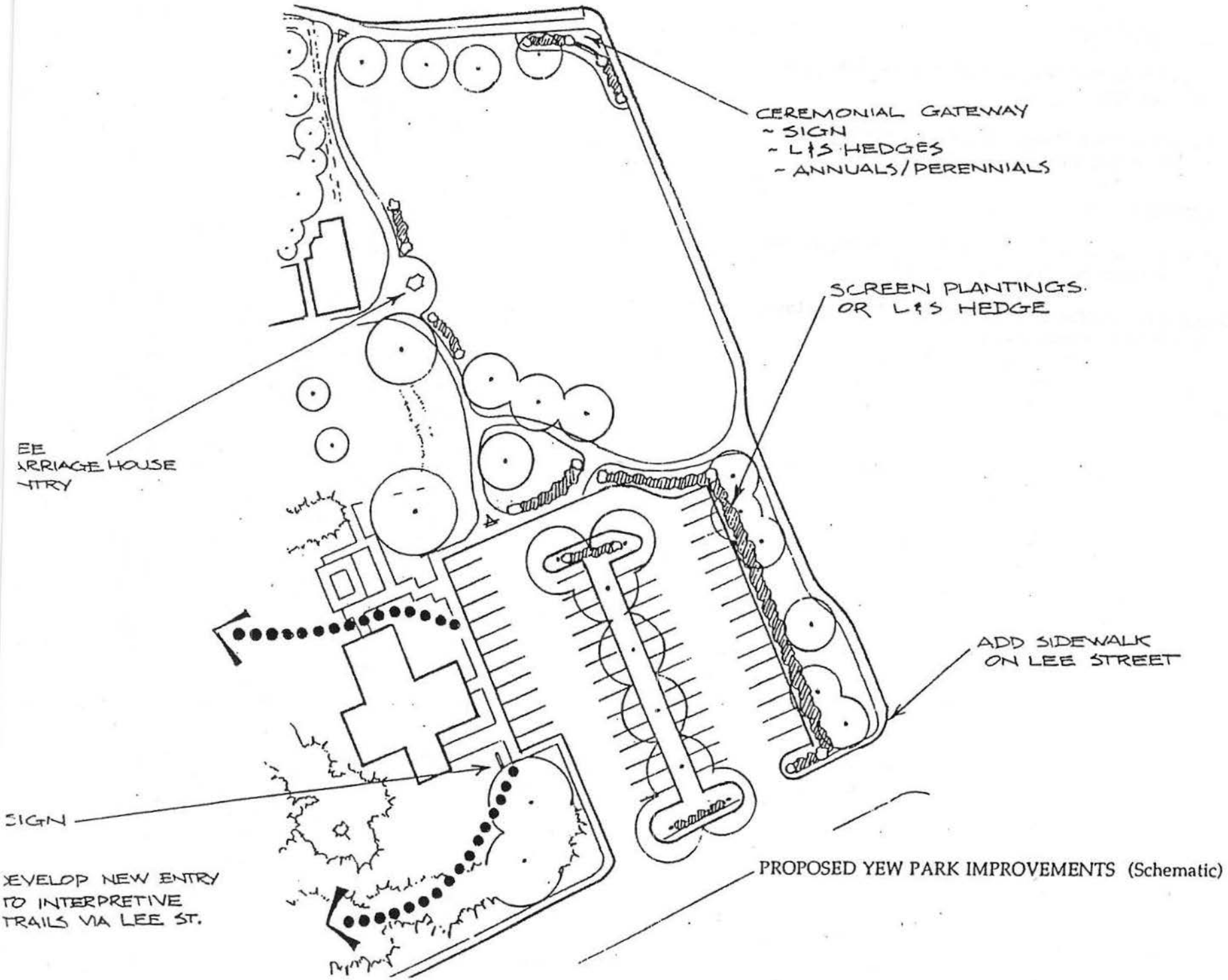


PROPOSED YEW PARK IMPROVEMENTS (Schematic)

LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION PLAN: KEY

[Note: Key includes only projects for specific landscape elements. Refer to text of Rehabilitation Plan for complete description and all general recommendations.]

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Place replica of the historic red wooden gate at Lee Street Entry. (A).
- Construct two gates at the west end of Lower Terrace. (B).

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Entry Garden

- Restore fence and gates and repaint all iron work. (1)
- Replant all missing historic trees. (2)
- Prune Cornus Florida and Crataegus Oxycantha. (3)
- Monitor Wysteria.(4)
- Prune Laurel. (5)
- Replace all boxwood hedges with new materials. (6)
- Prune shrubs around carriage House. (7)
- Acid wash new concrete paving to slightly "age" it. (8)
- Restore basalt pad, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan.(9)
- Clean lights. Check and replace bulbs. (10)

East and North Foundation Planting

- Replant missing Camellias. (11)

The Great Room

- Replant historic trees. (12).
- Prune boxwood hedges. (13)
- Grow and prune Holly Hedge. (14)
- Reduce crushed rock paving; restore grade elevation. (15).
- Remove bench and re-set to original depth (16).
- Remove ivy from pool; replant box around the pool. (17).
- Level stand and clean as needed. (18).
- Restore arbor. (19)
- Repair and restore Gazebo. (20)
- Reintroduce missing historic plants. (21)

Spring Garden

- Replace fence as necessary. Paint with historic blue-green color. (22).
- Replace hedges; restore topiary forms. (23)
- Remove marsh marigold. (24)
- Gently clean bench and reset when necessary (25).

Running Brick Walk

- Prune Holly Couple.(26).
- Restore character to lilacs, or replace if necessary (27).
- Plant grape, rose, and clematis on pergola. Re-paint. (28)

Tea House Garden

- Replant apple tree (29).
- Prune boxwood hedges . (30).
- Monitor gates for rot; re-paint as necessary.(31).
- Remove soil from base of fence; replace rotted wood (32).
- Reset the brick paving, with sand. (33).
- Reintroduce basalt 1/4" screening to 3" depth along all paths. (34)
- Check tea house and benches for rot and replace wood. Repaint. (35)
- Replace the drip irrigation. (36).

Fern Bank

- Remove volunteer plants; infill with historic materials. (37)
- Monitor wall for movement and repair as necessary (38).
- Replace birdbath with similar type and secure. (39).

Fern Bank Stairs

- Close stairs with post-and-chain. Install handrail, interpretive sign. Replace wooden bench / seat. (40).

Lower Terrace

- Prune and maintain hedge.(41)
- Trim the designed Zabel Laurel, move to original location. (42).
- Restore Rose Arbor. (43)
- Reconstruct the grape pergola; replant with grape. (44)
- Repair stairs. (45).
- Clean bench with non-abrasive material to remove moss (46).
- Repair and restore brick paving .(47).
- Replace crushed rock . Lower top elevation . (48).

Scroll Garden

- Install a drain line system and drain tiles. (49).
- Completely restore Brick Patio. (50)
- Thin Bigleaf Maple. (51).
- Thin Southern Magnolia and Myrtlewood trees . (52)
- Restore the south side of the Scroll Garden. (53)
- Replace missing boxwood and yew hedges, and restore forms. (54)
- Reinstall lawn by replacing soil (55)
- Prune ivy and train on the brick patio and the arbor gates. (56)
- Repair and restore fence to original design. (57).
- Restore brick paving. (58).
- Restore gates as per original design. (59)
- Re-set pavers to grade and replace . (60).

Lower Walk

- Prune hedge (61).
- Trim ground covers to reveal rock border . (62
- Clean out volunteers and other non-historic plants (63)
- Monitor wall for movement and repair as necessary (64).

Lawn Bank

- Trench path, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (65).
- Replant an Oregon Native Yew tree. (66)
- Remove oil and septic tanks. Test soil. (67)

Shade Garden

- Restore original lawn edge along perimeter. (68)
- Trim back Aucuba on west side of Shade Garden. (69)
- Restore or reveal original stone pavers. (70)
- Stabilize, and repair concrete pavers around spring. (71)
- Monitor wall for movement and repair as necessary (72).
- Repair stairs as necessary. Install handrail . (73).
- Trim back boxwood shrubs. Install period handrail. (74).
- Provide recessed concrete base for column. (75)

Secret Garden

- Prune boxwood hedge to restore to original shape. (76).
- Re-espalier Pyracantha away from House . (77)
- Remove ground covers from House. (78).
- Restore fence on south end only and add gate. (79).

Tennis Court

- Thin trees in this area. (80)
- Rebuild tennis court paving. (81)
- Move gazebo 50' to the north in the Nature Trail and repair.(82).

Nature Trails

- Selectively prune major dead limbs of major trees. (83)
- Plant indigenous species from Woodland Plant (84)
- Install additional benches and trash cans (85).
- Clear Alice's Trails; reset stones, as needed. (86).

Yew Park Vehicular Access

- Prune and eventually remove trees planted by City. (87)
- Replant parking lot according to new planting plan. (88)
- Remove displaced concrete or grind at joints to even surface. (89).

Yew Park

- Paint greenhouse. (90)
- Reconstruct Yew Park . (91)

Carriage House Entry

- Replace and repaint fence as necessary. (92)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION PLAN

5. DEEPWOOD MAINTENANCE GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The proper maintenance of a landscape is critical to its continued viability. This section is divided into: definitions and maintenance for different landscape materials. Application of this Guide should be considered individually for each need or condition as it arises. Further discussion of maintenance issues can be found in the sources listed in the Bibliography. See also Plant Lists in Appendix.

DEFINITIONS:

1. Stem pruning: Use hand clippers to prune individual branches and shoots. They are pruned very close and towards terminal bud (branch end) from a chosen bud or leaf along branch or shoot. The objective is to leave no 'stub' of subsequently dead stem on the branch. This produces a soft pruned product. This method also allows the pruner to leave flower buds and to force new growth in the direction of a hole in the foliage canopy.

2. Hedge clipping: Use hedge clippers to create a usually dense finished product. Plants pruned in this way have stubby growth patterns. They require care to be sure that flower and fruiting buds are not removed prior to maturation.

3. pH: pH is determined by taking soil samples at a depth of 3-6" in several areas of a bed. Using a soil test kit, find the level of acidity or alkalinity. For plantings requiring a more alkaline pH apply lime at anytime other than during freezing conditions by tilling into soil. Expect results in no less than 3 months. For soils requiring increased acidity add peat moss, sawdust and/or use acid-type fertilizers.

4. Deciduous: Refers to those plants which normally lose their leaves during the fall and grow new leaves during the first part of the spring. Weigelia Florida and Spirea Vanhouttei are in this category.

5. Evergreen: Refers to those plants which normally lose small portions of leaves at various times of the year, and remain in leaf throughout the year. 'Needled' plants such as Taxus Baccata and broadleaf evergreens such as Prunus Laurocerasus are in this category.

MAINTENANCE

Lawns:

•Lawn maintenance to include the following:

1. Weekly mowing during the growing season beginning March and ending October. Mowing as required to maintain finished surface during dormant season. Rotary mower blade height to be 2 1/2" above ground level from spring to mid-summer. Height to be lowered to 1 1/2" - 1 3/4" during late summer and fall. Collect grass clippings with catcher.

2. Edging of lawn bi-weekly to maintain soft edge that does not creep into bed areas nor cover hard surfaces.

3. Fertilization with a high nitrogen fertilizer having a nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium ratio of 3-1-2, 2-1-1, or 4-1-2. Apply at a rate of 2-3 lbs. per 100 sq.ft. This should be done lightly once monthly during the growing season, with the heavy last application in late October-early November. The goal is to maintain a consistent green look without fluctuation in color. In mid-winter, during a non-freezing period, a very high nitrogen fertilizer may be applied heavily to green up the lawn areas. Expect a period of 3 weeks to take effect.

4. Over-seeding as required to maintain even character of lawn surface. Use a grass recommended for the soil, climate and traffic conditions.

5. Weed control by spraying of individual weeds with a 2 4-D product during dry conditions when weeds are in full, healthy growth; most effective prior to hottest portion of summer.

6. Thatching generally every other year or when thatch has produced a spongy feeling lawn. This is determined by taking a plug of lawn-soil from lawn and examining to see if there is dead material between the live grass blades and soil. Use a verticutter slicing machine, rather than a power rake, for best results. Over seed lightly and lightly mulch with old sawdust as described under Lawn Rejuvenation. Fertilize lightly and water to keep seed-sawdust wet.

7. Aeration as needed to maintain permeable soil that does not hold water on the surface; usually done in April and/or September.

8. Prevention and/or removal of moss with a 'sprayed' moss killer.

9. Watering with the goal of applying 1" of water per week to all lawn areas. A deep, long watering less frequently will provide the deep grass roots which insure the healthiest lawn. Watch for a graying of the grass blades which is the first sign of stress from lack of water. One watering for 1/2 hour every 3-4 days may work for flat areas. Sloped lawns will need to be watered more frequently and for less time to avoid excessive run-off.

10. Test pH and adjust as needed using guidelines under Definitions #3. Lawn prefers neutral or a slightly acidic pH. If the pH is below 5.5, add lime at the rate of 50 to 75 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. If the pH is above 8.0, add iron sulfate at the rate of 20 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. or soil sulfur at a rate of 10 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

Perennials, Annuals and Planting Beds:

•Perennial bed preparation and maintenance to be provided in the following manner:

1. Decomposed compost, peat moss, well-rotted manure or old sawdust to be applied during late spring and summer to provide water retention in the soil. Apply and maintain at a depth of 3".

2. At end of season, work mulch into the soil through deep cultivation, as an amendment. Avoid perennial and shrub roots. If there is the possibility of root damage, remove and set aside perennials first. Apply a overall bed mulch of old sawdust at a depth of 3".

3. Mulch perennials, annuals and sensitive shrub plantings to an additional depth of 3" during late November.

4. Apply additional mulch to maintain 3" depth as required in the following late spring.

5. Take soil samples prior to fall cultivation and amend to adjust pH as required for specific perennials.

6. Fertilize perennials at least once as spring growth begins and again during early summer with a complete fertilizer. Spring flowering bulbs should be fertilized when they first come into full leaf. Fertilize annuals every two weeks. Fertilizer may be applied to perennials lightly every two weeks at most. Use a fertilizer with a nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium ratio of 1-2-2, such as 5-10-10. Apply at a rate of 3-4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. An application of super-phosphate may aid in developing flowering buds. Do not fertilize after July 4th.

7. Stake taller annuals and perennials as required to stabilize by tying twine firmly to stake and looping loosely around plant.

8. Water perennial beds with the goal of applying 1" of water per week as needed seasonally. Water deeply to encourage deep,

healthy rooting of plants.

9. Perennial planting:

A: Plant new flowers at the same level at which they grew in the nursery or greenhouse.

B: When set, press the plants in place, being careful not to break off roots.

C: Plant spring flowering bulbs and lilies 3-4 times their diameter in depth. Space larger spring flowering bulbs such as daffodils, tulips and hyacinths one foot apart. Plant smaller bulbs such as scilla, crocus and snowdrops 6-8 inches apart. Plant summer flowering lilies 12-18" apart.

D: Dig and divide perennials such as phlox and siberian iris when they begin to push themselves out of the ground.

E: Do not disturb peonies unless formally transplanting.

F: When bulbs such as daffodils become overcrowded, divide and replant as soon as their leaves begin to turn yellow.

10. Annual planting:

A: With annuals, pinch the seedlings at beginning of growth to produce bushy plants while encouraging additional blossoms.

B: Remove flowers (dead-head) immediately as they begin to fade.

11. Weed beds at least bi-weekly being aware of leaving small annual-perennial starts and unusual plantings. Be sure to dig deep enough to get the roots, or you will be pulling that same weed again. It is easier to cruise a bed needing to pull only a few weeds than it is to wait until it is an overwhelming job.
•Basic rule of weeding:
See a weed, pull it (no matter how small).

Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers:

•Maintain as follows:

1. For most shrubs apply a complete fertilizer with a nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium ratio of 2-1-1 in the spring as growth begins. Fertilize broadleaf evergreens (other than rhododendrons-azaleas-camellias) again at the beginning of June. Fertilize all needled and deciduous shrubs (other than roses) in mid-June. Roses require fertilization with 5-10-10. Apply an acid-type fertilizer to camellias, rhododendrons and azaleas. Rhododendrons and azaleas are fertilized once monthly after blooming until dormancy. At that time, for rhododendrons and azaleas, a super-phosphate (0-0-30) is applied to set the buds.

2. Fertilize trees as described in Tree: Plant Identification Section. Generally, small ornamentals and fruit trees will benefit from an application of 10-10-10 during spring as buds burst, at a rate of 3 lbs. per tree. Small flowering trees will additionally benefit from an application of a super-phosphate during late spring. Major specimens need to be injection feed.

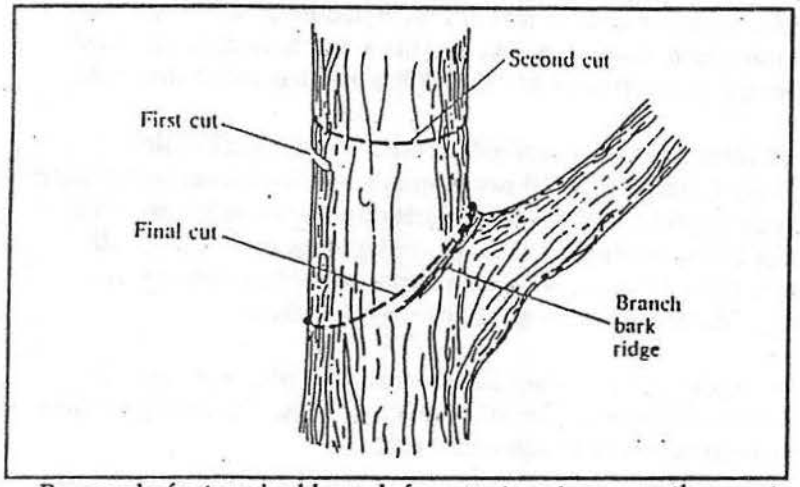
3. Most plants, which require a neutral soil pH, will need an application of lime to the soil every 3-4 years. Do not apply lime to rhododendron and azalea root areas.

4. Mulch tender, surface-rooted plants such as azaleas and rhododendrons in the fall to protect from detrimental effects of freezing.

5. A: Stem and/or hedge prune as described in Plant Identification section. Generally the goal is to remove weak, crossed, diseased and/or damaged branches, to maintain the desired plant form, and to renew and force new leaf and flower growth by removing 1/4th to 1/3rd of the old growth.

B: Cut back the limb or branch to a good lateral node or main branch. Stubs dry out and serve as an invasion spot for pests. Cuts that are made close to a remaining stem heal rapidly.

C: Cut back flowering shrubs immediately after flowering, unless berries are desired. Spring flowering shrubs should not be pruned during winter.



Removal of a terminal branch for a mature tree: use three-cut system, make the final cut at an angle parallel to the branch bark ridge of the highest major lateral branch, leaving no stem stub.

Vines:

1: Train vines by entwining the leaders to their supports approximately every two weeks.

2: Wisteria may be thinned when they become tangled and matted by removing not more than a quarter of total mass.

Hard surfaces:

1: Apply Casaron granular during early spring as a weed germination inhibitant. Apply to gravel surfaces only where they will not leach or drain into lawn or planting bed areas. Do not apply to formal beds.

2: Hand-weed individual weeds as needed to maintain walks. Additionally, spray Round-up on individual weeds in gravel paths and in asphalt-concrete cracks as required to maintain weed-free.

3: Spray a Round-up and Crossbow mixture on hearty, woody invasive plantings such as blackberry when they can not be removed by hand.

4: Rake gravel surfaces as required to maintain even, smooth, clean appearance. Rake gravel into walkway from bed-walkway edges to maintain defined bed edge.

5: Re-apply gravel as required to maintain integrity of walkway system.

Nature Trails:

1: Collect trash from grounds and trashcans as required (perhaps weekly) to keep natural appearance.

2: Rake pathway system at least monthly to even out surface; remove debris and pull gravel into walkway from edges. Re-apply gravel as required to maintain even appearance. New traffic patterns may be formalized by addition of gravel to those pathways.

3: Replant indigenous species as required to maintain woodland character while blocking unwanted traffic patterns, or define new traffic patterns with additional plantings.

z4: Survey forest canopy monthly and after major winds to determine damage to major limbs. Remove limbs as required for tree health and for visitor safety.

5: Monitor condition of plant identification signs and trashcans, and replace-repair as needed.

The Maintenance Matrix

The following pages contain monthly week-by-week maintenance requirements for each landscape type at Deepwood. Hourly needs are based upon reasonable expectations for the tasks to be performed. Where appropriate, tasks to be completed in the course of a given month are listed without specific weeks identified.

See Appendix H for estimated costs (1990 dollars).

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JANUARY	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING			• Blow surfaces	1.00					• Snow Removal • Rake walks • Debris Removal • Litter Removal	3.00 2.00 2.00 1.50
PLANTING BEDS			• Reset heaved perennials	2.00	• Check bulbs for turgidity	1.00				
TREES							• Prune broken branches	4.00	• Check canopies for loose limbs	2.00
SHRUBS							• Prune grapes • Prune broken branches	3.00 4.00		
GROUND COVERS										
LAWN	• Mow	3.50							• Apply 21-0-0 once heavily	1.50
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS										
WOODLANDS	• Remove litter • Leaf removal	2.00 2.00	• Survey forest canopy	1.50	• Prune tree limbs	3.00			• Rake trails and remove debris	3.00
TOTALS		7.50		4.50		4.00		11.00		15.00
MONTHLY										42.00

FEBRUARY	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING			•Blow surfaces •Purchase chem. preventative	0.75 1.00			•Apply Casaron	1.00	•Rake walks •Remove litter •Debris Removal •Snow removal	1.75 2.00 1.50 2.00
PLANTING BEDS			•Purchase chem.	1.00	•Initial weeding	8.00	•Divide perennials	4.00		
TREES	•Arrange contract tree pruning	2.00	•Dormant spray •Plant bare root trees	4.00 3.00	•Prune apples, pears •Selectively prune all trees	8.00 24.00			•Check canopies for loose limbs	1.50
SHRUBS			•Purchase chem.	2.00	•Preparatory stem prune	16.00	•Prune roses	4.00		
GROUND COVERS										
LAWN	•Mow	3.50	•Purchase chem. preventative •Purchase fertiliz.	1.00 1.00	•Spray moss	2.00				
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS							•Initial plantings	8.00		
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.50	•Survey forest canopy	1.00	•Selectively prune trees	8.00			•Rake trails and remove debris	3.00
TOTALS		8.00		14.75		66.00		17.00		11.75
MONTHLY										117.50

MARCH	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Blow paths •Blow surfaces •Resurface paths •Remove moss	1.00 1.00 8.00 1.25	•Check and repair drainage systems •Rake paths	4.00 1.00	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00	•Rake paths	1.00	•Remove debris	2.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Complete soil pH testing •Mulch to 3" •Weed	2.00 16.00 4.00	•Weed	3.00	•Activate sprinkler system •Weed	2.00 3.00	•Weed	3.00	•Remove debris •Sprinkler system: check heads, pipe & coverage	2.00 3.00
TREES									•Fertilize when buds burst •Check canopies for loose limbs	2.00 1.50
SHRUBS	•Observe budding condition •Prune climbing hydrangea	1.00 1.50	•Remove winter mulches	4.00	•Lime shrubs as selected •Check budding progress	1.00 1.00	•Apply dormant oils for insects	2.50	•Plant shrubs	4.00
GROUND COVERS	•Fertilize	1.00			•Mow-clip St. John's Wort	6.00			•Trim	5.00
LAWN	•Mow •Initial edging •Initial fertiliz.	3.50 5.00 1.00	•Lime •Mow •Remove moss	3.50 2.00 2.00	•Mow •Edge •Activate sprinkler system	3.50 4.00 2.00	•Mow •Manually remove weeds	3.50 4.00	•Sprinkler system: check heads, pipe & coverage	2.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS	•Trim out dead foliage	8.00							•Fertilize bulbs in leaf •Fertilize perennials	1.00 1.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter •Resurface paths	2.00 2.50	•Survey forest canopy	1.50	•Litter clean-up •Spray Round-up	2.00 1.25			•Plant indigenous species	4.00
TOTALS		58.75		21.00		27.75		14.00		27.50
MONTHLY										149.00

APRIL	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake paths •Blow surface	1.00 1.00	•Rake paths	1.00	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00			•Remove debris	3.50
PLANTING BEDS	•Weed	3.00	•Weed	3.00	•Weed	3.00			•Soil preparation when dry •Begin watering when needed	12.00 3.00
TREES							•Prune broken branches	3.00	•Check canopies for loose limbs	1.50
SHRUBS	•Fertilize shrubs and roses •Apply Chelated iron to rhododend., azalea, pieris •Prune box. to form	3.00 2.00 8.00	•Prune English Laurel Hedge	16.00	•Train vines on supports	1.50	•Prune grapes •Prune broken branches	3.00 3.00	•Prune after blooming •Check for rose problems	4.00 1.00
GROUND COVERS	•Fertilize	1.00								
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Thatch, aerate, fertilize, reseed	3.50 3.00 16.00	•Mow	3.50	•Mow •Edge	3.50 3.00			•Begin watering if needed	2.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS	•Remove winter mulches •Fertilize	2.00 1.00			•Stake future tall plants	1.00 0.75			•Divide peren. •Plant annuals after soil prep. •Fertilize peren. •Deadhead	2.00 8.00 1.00 2.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.00	•Survey forest canopy	1.50	•Litter clean-up	1.50			•Rake paths •Monitor shrubs	2.00 1.50
TOTALS		46.50		25.00		16.25		9.00		43.50
MONTHLY										140.25

MAY	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.50 1.00	•Rake paths	1.50	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.50 1.00	•Rake paths	1.00	•Remove debris	3.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Deadhead flowers •Begin watering when needed	2.50 3.00
TREES			•Check for borers: dogwood, cherry	1.00			•Fertilize with super-phosphate	2.00	•Check canopies for loose limbs	2.00
SHRUBS	•Spray lilacs for mildew	1.00			•Train vines on supports	1.00			•Deadhead flowers •Prune after blooming •Check for rose problems	2.00 4.00 1.00
GROUND COVERS									•Trim	3.00
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Fertilize	3.50 3.00 1.00	•Mow	3.50	•Mow •Edge	3.50 3.00	•Mow	3.50	•Begin watering when needed	2.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS	•Pinch annuals	4.00			•Thin summer annual seedlings •Stake plantings	2.50 4.00	•Spray phlox for mildew	1.00	•Fertilize •Deadhead	1.00 5.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.00			•Litter clean-up	2.00			•Rake trails •Inspect shrubs	2.00 2.00
TOTALS		21.00		10.00		22.50		11.50		32.50
MONTHLY										97.50

JUNE	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Spray weeds •Rake paths •Blow surfaces	2.00 1.50 A/N 2.00	•Rake paths	1.50	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.50 2.00	•Rake paths	1.50	•Remove debris	3.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00			•Regulate watering	3.00
TREES									•Inspect for pests & diseases •Monitor canopies	1 1.50
SHRUBS	•Feed roses •Fertilize broad-leaf evergreens	1.00 2.00	•Prune English Laurel Hedge	16.00	•Fertilize all needled evergr. •Fertilize decid. •Train vines on supports	1.00 1.50 1.00			•Deadhead after blooming •Trim for form •Inspect for pests & diseases	1.50 8.00 1.00
GROUND COVERS	•Fertlize	1.50							•Trim	2.00
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Fertilize	3.50 3.00 1.00	•Mow	3.50	•Mow •Edge	3.50 3.00	•Mow	3.50	•Check watering •Remove weeds	2.50 4.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS									•Fertilize •Deadhead •Inspect for pests & diseases	1.00 2.00 1.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	1.50			•Litter clean-up	2.00			•Rake paths •Inspect shrubs	1.00 1.00
TOTALS		23.00		25.00		19.50		5.00		33.50
MONTHLY										106.00

JULY	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.50 1.00	•Rake paths	1.50	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00	•Rake paths	1.00	•Remove debris	4.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Monitor watering	3.00
TREES	•Remove suckers & water sprouts	2.00							•Check canopies •Inspect for pests & diseases	1.50 1.00
SHRUBS			•Trim yew	2.00	•Train vines on supports •Trim vines	1.00 2.00			•Deadhead after blooming •Trim for form •Inspect for pests & diseases	1.50 4.00 1.00
GROUND COVERS									•Trim	2.00
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Fertilize	3.50 3.00 0.75	•Mow	3.50	•Mow •Edge	3.50 3.00	•Mow	3.50	•Control watering •Remove weeds •Reseed	2.00 2.50 3.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS									•Deadhead •Inspect for pests & diseases •Fertilize annuals only	1.00 1.00 0.50
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.00	•Spray Round-up	1.00	•Litter clean-up	2.00			•Rake paths •Inspect shrubs	2.00 1.50
TOTALS		17.75		12.00		17.50		8.50		31.50
MONTHLY										87.25

AUGUST	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Spray weeds •Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.50 1.50 1.00	•Rake paths	1.50	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00	•Rake paths	1.00	•Remove debris	3.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	4.00	•Weed	3.50	•Weed	4.00	•Monitor watering	3.00
TREES									•Check canopies •Inspect for pests & diseases	2.00 1.50
SHRUBS	•Lightly trim boxwood	8.00	•Prune English Laurel Hedge	16.00	•Train vines for support	1.00			•Deadhead after blooming •Trim for form •Inspect for pests & diseases	2.00 4.00 2.00
GROUND COVERS	•Fertilize vinca	1.50								
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Fertilize	3.50 3.00 2.00	•Mow	3.50	•Mow •Edge	3.50 3.00	•Mow	3.50	•Control watering	2.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS									•Deadhead •Insp. pests & dis. •Trim bulb leaves •Fert. annuals only	2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.50			•Litter clean-up	2.00			•Rake paths •Inspect shrubs	2.00 1.50
Totals		28.50		25.00		15.00		8.50		28.00
Monthly										105.00

SEPTEMBER	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00	•Rake paths	1.00	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00	•Rake paths •Blow surfaces	1.00 1.00	•Remove debris	3.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Weed	3.00	•Weed	3.00	•Weed	3.00	•Weed •Work mulch into soil	4.00 8.00	•Prepare to decrease watering •Begin fall leaf removal	3.00 8.00
TREES									•Check canopies •Inspect for pests & diseases	1.50 1.00
SHRUBS										
GROUND COVERS									•Trim	3.00
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Fertilize	3.50 3.00 1.00	•Mow	3.50	•Mow •Edge	3.50 3.00	•Mow	3.50	•Prepare to decrease watering •Major fall reseed. •Begin fall leaf removal	1.50 5.00 3.00
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS	•Transplant peonies if req'd.	1.50							•Prepare to decrease watering •Remove faded an •Trim back bulb leaves	1.50 1.00 1.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.00	•Check forest canopy	1.50	•Prune tree limbs •Leaf/litter clean-up	2.50 2.00			•Blow - rake •Check shrubs	1.50 1.50
TOTALS		16.00		9.00		16.00		17.50		35.50
MONTHLY										94.00

OCTOBER	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake-blow surfaces •Check drainage system	2.50 2.00	•Rake-blow surfaces	2.50	•Rake-blow surfaces	2.50	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.50	•Remove debris •Monitor drainage system	3.00 1.00
PLANTING BEDS	•Leaf removal •Weed •pH soil tests •Adjust pH	3.00 3.00 1.50 2.00	•Leaf removal	3.00	•Leaf removal •Weed	3.00 3.50	•Leaf removal	3.00	•Winterize sprinkler system •Apply winter mulches	4.00 8.00
TREES									•Check canopies for loose limbs	1.50
SHRUBS							•Prune grapes •Prune broken branches	3.00 3.00		
GROUND COVERS										
LAWN	•Mow •Edge •Fertilize •Rake/blow leaves •pH soil tests	3.50 3.00 1.00 2.50 1.25	•Mow •Rake/blow leaves	3.50 2.50	•Mow •Edge •Rake / blow leaves	3.50 3.00 2.50	•Rake / blow leaves	2.50	•Mow as long as needed •Winterize sprinkler system	4.00 2.50
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS									•Plant spring bulbs and perennials as available •Remove faded an •Trim bulb leaves	4.00 1.00 1.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	2.00	•Survey forest canopy	1.50	•Prune tree limbs •Leaf / litter clean-up	2.50 2.00			•Blow / rake •Check shrubs	4.00 1.50
TOTALS		27.25		13.00		22.50		14.00		35.50
MONTHLY										112.25

NOVEMBER	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.50	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.50	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.50	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.50	•Remove debris •Remove moss •Inspect drainage syste	2.50 2.00 1.50
PLANTING BEDS	•Leaf removal	3.00	•Leaf removal	3.00	•Leaf removal	3.00	•Leaf removal	3.00		
TREES									•Check canopies for loose limbs	1.50
SHRUBS			•Prune	8.00			•Prune	8.00		
GROUND COVERS										
LAWN	•Fertilize heavily •Rake / blow leaves	1.50 2.50	•Rake / blow leaves	2.50	•Rake / blow leaves	2.50	•Rake / blow leaves	2.50	•Mow	3.50
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS							•Trim back bulb leav	1.00	•Plant spring bulbs & perennials when available •Dig tubers;store •Remove faded an	4.00 2.50 1.00
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter	1.50	•Survey forest canopy	1.50	•Leaf/litter clean-up •Prune limbs	1.50 2.50			•Blow - rake	4.00
TOTALS		11.00		17.50		12.00		17.00		22.50
MONTHLY										80.00

DECEMBER	1st WEEK Task	Hrs	2nd WEEK Task	Hrs	3rd WEEK Task	Hrs	4th WEEK Task	Hrs	MONTHLY Task	Hrs
PAVING	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.00	•Rake - blow surfaces	2.00			•Rake - blow surfaces	2.00	•Remove debris •Snow removal •Inspect drainage system	2.00 3.00 2.00
PLANTING BEDS										
TREES										
SHRUBS	•Tie-stake plants requiring winter stabilization •Cover tender plants w/ burlap	4.00 4.00								
GROUND COVERS										
LAWN	•Rake / blow leaves	2.50	•Rake / blow leaves	2.50			•Rake / blow	2.00	•Mow	3.50
ANNUALS - PERENNIALS	•Mulch perennials	4.00								
WOODLANDS	•Remove litter •Leaf removal	2.00 2.50	•Survey forest canopy	2.00	•Prune tree limbs •Leaf/litter clean-up	4.00 2.00			•Rake / blow	2.50
TOTALS		21.00		6.50		6.00		4.00		13.00
MONTHLY										50.50

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A:

Pre-Port History of Site

Geology: The volcanic South Salem Hills break the mid-Willamette Valley to the south of the original city. In the ice age, the North Santiam River, swelled from glaciers, cut through the hills to the northeast and created the Turner water gap. Its burden was deposited in a large aluvial fan in the lake which filled the lower Willamette Valley to the north. Much of original Salem, including Deepwood, is on this fan. Springs from underground creeks are wide spread, and water level is often near the surface.

Soil: The fan contains deposits of gravels of various grades, alumina and other clays, and erratic glacial and volcanic boulders.

Pringle Creek: This stream drains the east side of the Salem Hills, and flows north on the western edge of Bush's Pasture Park before it turns west to the Willamette River. It collects water from other spring fed streams.

Native American Occupation: Native Americans lived in the valley three thousand years and probably longer. They came from the north, and some artifacts from east of the Cascade Mountains have been dated from the glacial period. During the recent past the major part of the Willamette and upper Umpqua were occupied by a groups of Native American bands or families, known collectively as the Kalapuyans. Names for 17 bands have been recorded. The Chemeketa, who,lived in the Salem area, lived at the "place of peace" or "gathering place" where the bands came together each fall. The many springs at the foot of the Salem Hills were used to create necessary pools of cold water below sweat houses where they enjoyed ceremonies and companionship. The sweat houses were used to cure diseases.

By the time the Missions were founded in the Willamette Valley, epidemics of European-American origin has decimated the Kalapuyans. Malaria took the biggest toll in 1830, and measles and tuberculosis followed. They were a dying people.

Names of bands remain to remind us of an Native American heritage. Across from Deepwood, on the Bush School grounds, Quinaby, last Chief of the Chemeketa, is supposed to be buried. In 1840, the name was first used for their settlement by the Methodist Mission. It was then translated to "Salem," the Hebrew word for "place of peace." The name was given to a hotel, a street and recently to a Community College.

When the Kalapuyans were moved to a reservation at Fort Hoskins, there were 250 remaining out of approximately 10,000. The last full blooded Kalapuyan died in the early 20th century. Some Native Americans share the blood and inherit oral traditions.

Native American Foods: To harvest deer and elk, the Kalapuyans burned the prairies of the upper valley one year and of the lower valley the next. Native grasses were tall enough to hide a man on a horse. In the open, groves of deciduous Oregon White Oak withstood the fire storm. Around springs, along water courses, and on moister hills, firs, alders, black cottonwoods and other trees survived. Rivers produced fish, including salmon. Camas grew in the deciduous Oregon White Oak groves. Across Pringle Creek in Bush's Pasture Park, two types still flourish under the oaks. Blue spring flowers, they were harvested for the bulb in August by women and children. Eaten fresh, camas were also prepared for drying and grinding, and used in preserving winter food. Mountain berries, fruits, and food from the ocean enriched the diet.

Land Titles: Under the U.S. Donation Land Act of 1850, citizens by birth or naturalization received as much as a square mile of land if they were already here and married, or married within a year. Those unmarried received half a square mile. Those coming by 1853 received half that amount, and by 1855, half again. It

was free land. Applicants had to prove birth or citizenship and settle on the claim.

Salem was platted and confined for forty years within the Donation Land Claim of Dr. William H. and Chloe Willson. Other members of the Methodist leadership took claims around Salem.

Deepwood is the northwest corner of the Francis S. and Phoebe Hoyt claim. [Oregon City Land Office Certificate 1090.] They arrived in October 1850, and he served as teacher at the Oregon Institute. He became first President of Willamette University (1853-1860). They settled on the claim in February 1852. After their departure, there were a series of owners. The late Roy Ohmart reported he was born in 1878 in a house on the site of the Deepwood mansion. The property was rented by his parents. He thought it was built by the Rev. Hoyt. It is not known what happened to the house.

In 1866, Thomas Cross, Salem pioneer wholesale and retail merchant, acquired the 220 acres that became Yew Park Addition. Cross moved his slaughter house and pens from the center of Salem to this property. Animals in holding and feed lots must have enriched the thin top soil in various areas.

APPENDIX B:

The Families of Deepwood

The First Family. The Ports, 1894-1895.

Dr. Luke A. Port (1834-1906) and Lizzie A. Port (18341915) had their house, now known as Deepwood, built during the depression of 1893. They lived there sixteen months.

Dr. Port was born on the north border of West Sussex, England, where he knew the remnants of an ancient yew and oak forest. Brought as a boy to a farm in Athens County, Ohio, he married his wife, Lizzie, in 1857, and served in the Union Army for ninety days at the start of the Civil War. Lizzie, a farmer's daughter, was born in Pennsylvania. Port became a doctor, and newspaper editor in Warrensburg, Missouri, investing in projects to build saleable homes and businesses. The Ports came west in 1880, bought a drugstore in Salem in 1884, built a home, and established a home in the new city of Vancouver, B. C. They were in an out of Salem for eighteen years.

Dr. Port furnished the Salem Statesman with reports of the purchase of a six acre suburban estate and the building of a Queen Anne house, now as Deepwood. "The surroundings (of the house) are beautiful. There is a living spring and grass and forest trees - oak, maple, yew and fir. The grounds will be ornamented and improved in many ways. The spring will be enclosed so that its waters will be accessible to man or beast, and an artificial lake will be constructed. There will be a driveway from the street to the house and to the spring...."

The first photograph of the house taken for the Ports shows work done on the grounds. The mound next to the entrance was covered with a layer of dirt. The Oregon maple on the mound was older then the latest construction. The tree is now large. The older Oregon White Oak and the Douglas Fir next to the street are not in the picture. They are in later pictures taken for the Binghams as early as 1903 . The yew between the house and carriage house is gone as well as the oak at the foot of the front steps. The site of the spring is marked by a bush below the entrance drive which is the major entrance from Mission Street.

Photographs show that the flow of the spring is marked by new vegetation below the new wall supporting the carriage drive around the house. Behind the house are unidentified trees to the south. No other evidence of landscaping done for the Ports is provided by the picture.

Since the south east corner where the duck pond was developed from spring waters is on property not acquired by the second owners until 1917, it too might be a Port creation. It is now a marsh in the woods, still fed by spring waters, but also fed by drainage from the south.

The Second Family. The Binghams, 1895-1924

Judge George G. Bingham acquired the north part of the Deepwood property in the name of his wife Willie Harris Bingham in 1895. Here they lived until their deaths in November and December 1924. In 1917 Port G. Miller and his wife sold the Binghams the remainder of his grandparent's property. This included the back pasture south of the later formal Lord-Schryver designed gardens, and the lot on the corner of Mission and Twelfth Streets, now part of Yew Park.

Judge Bingham (1855-1924),born in Wisconsin, came with his parents to Yamhill County in 1871. He worked in his father's saw mill and attended McMinnville College (Linfield) and the law school of the University of Michigan. He practiced first in Yamhill County, and then came to Salem in 1883, where he was district attorney, city recorder and municipal judge, and Circuit Judge. Willie Bingham (1859-1924) was the daughter of pioneers of 1847. Judge and Mrs Bingham's daughter, Alice, was their surviving heir. Growing up at Deepwood, she married, aged 20, in 1915, Keith Powell (see the Third Family below)

Judge Bingham developed the entrance to Deepwood. He built the wall on Mission Street, using andesite Pioneer stone and cast iron gates past the mound to the east, and stone pillars and cast iron fence to the west. The spring house below the entrance road, matching the porch and tower of the house, appears to be his addition, carrying out the Port plan. The foot path from the east gate to the south of the mound, with a narrow flower bed, show in the 1903 photo of the house. There appears to be at least two Oregon yew trees behind the house. Only a vine or two near the front steps appear in this winter photo.

Interested in vegetables and fruits, Bingham planted an extensive vegetable garden and orchard trees beyond the Carriage house. The two oldest quince trees, on the north edge of the Spring Garden, could be his. Other fruit bearing trees were removed by the City Parks Department because of the attraction of bees and possible dangers to the public.

The Third Family. The Browns and Brown/Powells , 1924-1968.

Clifford Brown (1885-1927) acquired the Bingham property in Yew Park from Alice Bingham and Keith Powell in December 1924. Alice's mother had deeded it to her daughter shortly before her death. Clifford came from a merchant-capitalist back ground in Salem, son of William and Elva Breyman Brown, and had engineering degrees from the University of Oregon and Cornell University. On graduation he joined his father in the firm of William Brown and Son, dealers in mohair, wool, hops and other wholesale commodities. It became Clifford Brown and then Brown and Purvine.

In 1927, Clifford chartered a yacht taking his wife and a few friends up the inland passage bound for Alaska. Clifford was drowned June 3, 1927 in the Wolf River at the head of Gardner Canal in British Columbia. Hunting bear with a guide, they swam around a large rock in swift waters and he was unable to reach shore. His body was not recovered.

Alice Bretherton (1882-1971) was born in Lawrence, Kansas and brought up in Portland where her father, W.W. Bretherton, was a railroad executive. Alice and Clifford were classmates at the University of Oregon. They were married in 1908 and had two sons, Chandler and Werner.

Upon his death Clifford's property, including Deepwood, passed to a trust for the benefit of his wife and sons, age 18 and 13. This trust provided her with an income, and she lived as a widow on the estate for 18 years. Her life centered around her interest in many aspects of the arts. She named "Deepwood" in 1935 and held numerous parties and cultural events in her gardens. In 1945, Alice married the widowed Keith Powell in the Scroll Garden, which she began to call the Wedding Garden. They lived at Deepwood until 1968, when they moved to a house at 12th and Morningside, S.E. which she named "April Hill."

Alice Bretherton Brown Powell passed away quietly in 1971, reading her favorite poet, Keats.

Keith Powell (1886-1973) was born in North Adams, Michigan, the son of Congregational ministers. He was brought up in Custer, South Dakota in the Black Hills. He attended the University of Nebraska for two years, intending to become an engineer, but finances became a problem. Powell came west to look for banking opportunities in 1911 and opened the State Bank of Lafayette, backed by capital from Nebraska or South Dakota. Keith met Alice Bingham, only daughter of the George Binghams, when she visited her grandparents. Keith and Alice were married June 10, 1915, in the house now known as Deepwood.

Powell served on the Mexican border, and in World War I was a Second Lieutenant . His wife and first child, Bingham, lived with her parents during this period. On his return, with the financial backing of Judge Bingham he became President of the First National Bank of Woodburn.

When this bank closed in the depression, he came to Salem in 1934 and organized the Salem Savings and Loan Association

under the new Federal Housing Act. He would serve as a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and later of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Portland.

Powell's first wife, Alice Bingham Powell, died in 1941. When he came to Deepwood in 1945 as the husband of Alice Brown Powell, he shared her interests in the arts. Upon retirement from the bank, he began to paint in a class taught by Carl Hall. First he used the garden, the beach, and scenes from their travels . He then became interested in optical problems, drawing upon his engineering training, and turned to"op art" before it was recognized as a 'distinct' form of abstraction. He displayed pictures to friends in the garden when the light was right. He also had a studio in the basement of the house. He had problems with the steps into the house, which led to the move to April Hill in 1968 . He died in 1973, two years after Alice .

Clifford Brown made two important changes to the Deepwood landscape:

1. He laid out the tennis court in 1926 using black cement, around the playing area, and red inside. Chandler, the older son, remembers helping to erect the piping for a high fence around the court to control the balls.

2. In remodeling the house, he cut off the drive around the house, filling in the porte cochere with an added basement room, removing the stairs and creating the sun porch or solarium.

After Clifford's death Alice Brown began to develop the gardens for her enjoyment. It is these which were designed for her or by her that are the subject of this report (see Landscape History)

APPENDIX C:

Deepwood Plants: Identification and Diseases

The gardens of Deepwood are rich with plant variety and exuberance. As a prime example of the planting concepts of Elizabeth Lord, the gardens contain an assortment of trees, shrubs, vines, and ground covers which seem deceptively simple. Yet, the use of these plants is complex in its design and forms the basic structure of this landscape.

The following plant lists represent those plants currently at Deepwood. While some of these no doubtedly date from the original plantings of the early 1930s, some are more recent additions. Numbers before each listing correspond to identification on the Inventory of Existing Plants (p. A-25) which follows this section.

Diseases associated with each plant are typical for that plant. Listing does not mean that they have been found at Deepwood, but that plant monitoring should include looking out for these diseases.

Numbering of plants: Trees begin with 100, shrubs begin with 200, groundcovers begin with 300, and vines begin with 400.

TREES (100)

101: Quercus Garryana, Oregon White Oak
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.5
Exposure: Best in full sun
Pruning requirements: Stem prune in dormant season to remove dead and damaged growth and to produce even, open canopy interior.
Diseases: B, C", D"
Pests: E", F", G"

102: Pseudotsuga Menziesii, Douglas Fir
Evergreen
Soil: ph: 6.5; Prefers moist, well-drained soil; tolerates many soil types
Exposure: Most dense in full sun; tolerates shade
Pruning requirements: Stem prune throughout year to remove dead and damaged branching. In ornamental specimens, remove minor branchlets along trunk, and branchlets within canopy near trunk.
Pests: M, N, Z', N", O", P", Q"

103: Cornus Florida, Flowering Dogwood
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 5.5 -6.5; Well-drained soil; Mulch to retain moisture
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Fertilizer: Do not fertilize, nor allow fertilizer from adjacent fertilization to reach roots.
Flowering period: Mid-May
Pruning requirements: Stem pruning to remove cross branching and dead branches, and to create even branch-foliage density during late dormant season. Remove suckering growth from base of trunk throughout growing season.
Diseases: A, I, J, K

104: Crataegus Oxycantha, English Hawthorn
Deciduous
Soil: pH: acid or alkaline; Tolerant of poor soil conditions
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: Late May
Pruning requirements: Remove all suckering and dead branching from tree structure during dormant and growing season. Even branching density and trim to maintain desired crown (overall shape) during dormant season.
Diseases: A, P, Q
Pests: K, M, N, U, S'

105: Ulmus Glabra, Wych Elm
Soil: pH; 7.0; moist, well-drained.
Exposure: full sun

Flowering period: inconspicuous, borne prior to leafing in spring
Pruning requirements: Prune canopy for open form and to remove dead wood as needed.
Diseases: G', F"', I"'
Pests: K, N, E", F", G"', H"'

106: Aesculus, Horse Chestnut
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Poor soil tolerant.
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering Period: Mid-May
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to remove dead and damaged branching, and to produce even, open canopy interior of crown.
Diseases: B, C, Y'
Pests: F', Z'

107: Laburnum Anagyroides, Goldenchain Tree
Deciduous
Soil: pH; 7.0; moist, well-drained.
Exposure: Partial shade to full sun
Flowering period: Yellow pea-like flower clusters 12" long borne in mid-spring

108: Quince - Tree form
See # 219

109: Ilex Aquifolium, English Holly
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0; Prefers well-drained soils, tolerates most soils
Exposure: Full sun for best berry production, tolerates shade
Flowering period: inconspicuous; berries born late year may remain for an entire year
Pruning requirements: Most plants allowed to remain dense in both tree and shrub form. Thinning of either allow for better ventilation and diseases-pest control; in tree form lower branches may be removed. In Deepwood tree-form specimens, it is suggested that the two adjacent trees be allowed to grow to join above. Stem or hedge clipper pruning to maintain desired form best done during early growing season.
Diseases: B, A", B"
Pests: H

110: Styrax Hemslyana, Hemsley Snowball
Deciduous
Soil: ph: 7.0; moist, well-drained.
Exposure: Full sun when well watered only; will thrive in partial to full shade. Do not place where heat will reflect into foliage. Protect from excessive winter cold.
Flowering period: Late May-early June; 4-6" white flower stalks with 1" individual flowers.
Pruning requirements: Stem prune dead wood as needed, preferably during dormant season. Prune for consistent density and open canopy interior.

111: Magnolia Acuminata, Cucumbertree Magnolia
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.5; Prefers deep watering once weekly.
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Fertilizer: Light ring around base of trunk bi-monthly
Flowering period: Late May, early June
Pruning requirements: Stem prune after flowering to achieve event branching density, and to remove damaged or dead wood.
Diseases: S, T

112: Prunus, Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry
See #10 above; amend 'Pruning Requirements' to produce weeping, arching form of crown.

113: Acer macrophylla, Bigleaf Maple
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Prefers well-drained, moist soil; tolerant of most soil conditions
Exposure: Fullest specimens grown in full sun; shade tolerant
Flowering period: May

Pruning requirements: Stem prune to remove dead and damaged branching during dormant season. Prune minor interior canopy branching to produce open form, evenly accentuating major limbs.
Diseases: B, C, A', J"
Pests: K, M, N, S', H"

114: Umbellularia Californica, California Bay Laurel
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0; Prefers deep, moist soil; tolerates many soil conditions
Exposure: Full sun to deep shade
Flowering period: Mid-spring
Pruning requirements: Stem pruning-thinning primarily during dormant season will expose major branching while allowing filtered shade (generally preferred). Specimens near Chinese Garden should be topped by removing upper 1/3 of canopy (major vertical trunks).
Pests: N, F"

115: Magnolia Grandiflora, Southern Magnolia
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0; Tolerant of various soil conditions; Prefers moist soil conditions
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade; best blooming in full sun
Flowering period: June and July
Pruning requirements: Stem prune to remove dead and damaged branching, preferably during the dormant season. Additionally, remove minor interior canopy branching to produce even form. Stem prune branch ends to lighten branching and thus prevent breakage. Thin major branching during dormant season to create filtered light.
Diseases: A
Pests: S

116: Acer Palmatum, Japanese Maple
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.5; Well-Drained
Exposure: Full sun to full shade
Fertilizer: Injection feed early
Flowering period: May - June
Watering: Deep watering once weekly minimum during growing season.
Diseases: A, B, C

117. Cercidiphyllum Japonica, Katsura Tree
Deciduous
Soil: pH; 7.0; needs plenty of moisture during growing season.
Exposure: Protect from hot sun and dry winds during growing season.
Fertilizer: Injection fertilizer once a year.
Flowering period: Inconspicuous blooms in spring.
Pruning requirements: Remove minor and unwanted low branching and multiple trunks. Prune interior canopy small suckering shoots. Prune canopy branches to promote appropriate canopy form for location relative to other overstory trees.

118: Ginko Biloba, Maidenhair Tree
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; will tolerate slightly acid and alkaline conditions
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Pruning requirements: Light stem pruning only in dormant season to remove dead and damaged branching.
Disease and pest free

119. Malus, Crab Apple
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.0-6.; Soil-type tolerant; Prefers moisture by deep watering at least once weekly
Fertilizer: Light ring around base of trunk bi-monthly
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: Early to mid-May
Pruning requirements: Pruning during late dormant season. Leave fruiting spurs. Prune to remove dead limbs and vertical suckers, to open center of tree and to even branch density.
Pests: M, N, O
Disease: P, Q, R

120: Platanus Occidentalis, American Plane-tree
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0
Exposure: Full sun
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to remove dead and damaged branching and to produce even, open canopy interior of crown.
Diseases: B

121: Malus, Apple
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.0-6.5; Soil-type tolerant; Prefers moisture by deep watering at least once weekly
Fertilizer: Light ring around base of trunk bi-monthly
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: Early to mid-May
Pruning requirements: Pruning during late dormant season. Leave fruiting spurs. Prune to remove dead limbs and vertical suckers, to open center of tree and to even branch density.
Pests: M, N, O
Disease: P, Q, R

122: Fagus Sylvatica, European Beech
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Tolerates any decent draining garden soil
Exposure: Full sun
Pruning requirements: Prune dead and damaged branching during dormant season. Prune to retain open spreading, broad form.
Diseases: B, C
Pests: M, N

Tree Fertilization: Fruit trees: Apply 10-10-10 during early spring as buds burst at a rate of 3 lbs. per tree.

SHRUBS (200)

201: Abelia Grandiflora, Glossy Abelia
Semi-deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, Well-drained
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Flowering period: August
Pruning requirements: Hedge clipper prune to maintain dense form, or stem prune long shoots only to maintain a soft form. Remove old stakes as required to maintain ventilation
Disease and pest free

202: Forsythia Spectabilis, Showy Border Forsythia
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Tolerate most soil types
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: March, prior to leafing
Pruning requirements: Stem prune after blooming to remove dead and damaged branches, to remove long shoot beyond specimen canopy and to lighten interior of canopy as desired. Hedge clip to produce dense canopy if desired.
Disease and pest free

203: Prunus Lauroceracus, English Laurel
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0; tolerates range of soil pH; Moist, well-drained; tolerates a variety of soil types
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Flowering period: Late spring followed by berries in late summer
Pruning requirements: Hedge prune as required to maintain desired hedge or shrub form. Plant will come back from severe pruning to ground or from removing all but major limbs. Remove interior dead wood as it appears.

204: Viburnum Tinus, Laurestinus Viburnum
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Will tolerate shade; flowers best in full sun

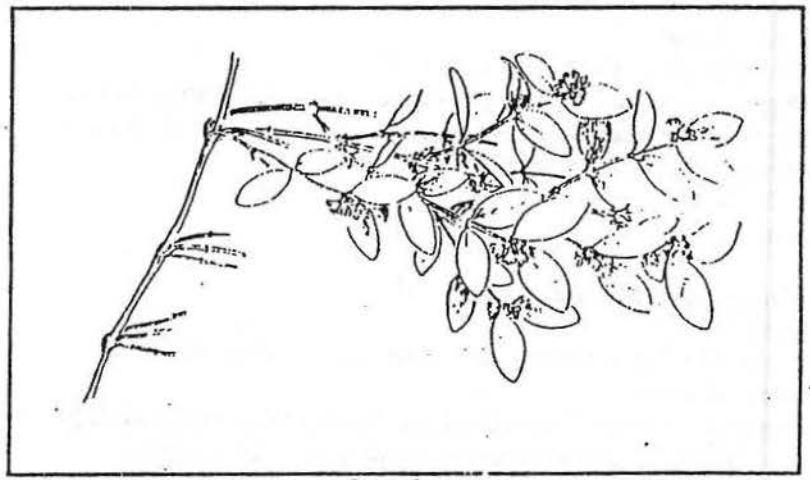
Flowering period: Spring; requires cross-pollination to bloom and produce berries. Locate several specimens in area to insure good pollination
Pruning requirements: Stem or hedge prune late fall or early spring prior to spring growth; then stem prune long shoots during season to retain flowering-fruiting growth
Diseases: A, I'
Pests: M

205: Buxus Sempervirens, Common Boxwood
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 6.5 - 7.0; Requires aged mulch for moisture retention ; Do not cultivate under dripline due to shallow roots
Exposure: Full sun to full shade
Flowering period: Late spring
Pruning requirements: Pruning with sharp hedge clippers to desired form during cool weather, just prior to growing season and lightly as needed during late summer-early fall.
Diseases: A, D, E, F, G, H, I

206: Syringa Chinensis and Vulgaris, Chinese and common Lilac
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.5-7.0
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: May, June
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to remove dead branching, even branching density and produce desired overall dimension
Diseases: I', K', L'
Pests: N, M', Q', R'

207: Symphoricarpus Albus, Snowberry
Deciduous
Soil: pH: Adaptable; Tolerates poor soil conditions
Exposure: Part sun to shade
Flowering; Inconspicuous in mid-June, berries in fall
Pruning requirements: Stem prune as required to maintain a loose canopy form or hedge prune to produce a tight domesticated canopy form.
Diseases:B, G'
Pests:M, Z, E'''

208: Spirea Vanhouttei, Vanhout Spirea
Deciduous
Soil: ph: 6.0-7.0; Well-drained
Exposure: Full sun to light shade
Flowering period: May
Pruning Requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to lessen plant density by removing old canes from within. Hedge clipper prune after blooming period to maintain shape as desired. For soft canopy, stem prune long shoots.



Snowberry

209: Paeonia Suffruticosa, Tree Peonies
Deciduous
Soil: pH; 7.0; prefers rich, deep, well prepared soils; improve soil with peat moss or ground bark. Water regularly during summer.
Exposure: Full sun, and afternoon shade on hot-summer climates. Shelter from strong winds.
Flowering period: Early summer.

Pruning requirements: Remove spent flowers after blooming, and cut back to live wood in spring when buds begin to swell.
Diseases: H' in humid climates.

210: Rosa, Rose
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.5; High in humus and fertile; Moist, well-drained; Amend with organic matter; Mulch for moisture retention during dry season and for winter root protection
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: Moist species, June through growing season
Pruning requirements: Stem pruning of shrub roses to 6-12" of ground during dormant season to force strong bud growth to even out form and to remove dead branching; stem pruning of climbing roses to remove 1/4 to 1/3 of canes, to remove dead branching and to force growth towards support. Remove new shoots during growing season to maintain desired shape and promote growth in desired direction
Diseases: G', H' I' J'
Pests: F'

211: Polystichum Munitum, Western Swordfern
Soil: pH: acidic, and adaptable; Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Partial to full shade
Pruning requirements: Remove dying fronds as they appear. Remove all fronds in early spring prior to pushing of new fiddlenecks. Divide and lift clumps to propagate or move in March or April.

212: Rhododendron, Azalea
Evergreen
See #33; Pruning requirements: Stem prune long shoot-like branches which stick out from overall specimen canopy; do not hedge prune, which will leave stubs and upset flowering buds

213: Prunus Laurocerasus 'Zabeliana', Zabel Laurel
Evergreen
Soil: pH: Prefers 7.0, and adaptable; Tolerates most soil types
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Flowering period: Late spring
Pruning requirements: Stem prune after blooming during first half of growing season to shape as loose, spreading form; hedge clipper prune to produce tighter hedge form

214: Calluna Vulgaris, Mediterranean White Heather
Evergreen
Soil: pH: Acid; Prefers poor unfertile soil; Moist soil
Exposure: Full sun to bloom; foliage only in shade
Flowering period: August through October
Pruning requirements: Hedge clip during early spring
Disease-pests: Dieback for no apparent reason, not treatable.

215: Rhododendron
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 5.5-6.0; Humusey, moist, well-drained; Must be well watered during dry season to maintain moist and cool condition Do not cultivate beneath plant
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade depending on variety
Flowering period: May, June; some will partially bloom late season for a second time or early bloom during late winter-early under mild winter conditions
Pruning requirements: Stem prune soon after bloom cycle to shape and force leaf growth in desired directions; Remove faded flowers (deadhead) immediately after bloom cycle
Diseases: A, A'
Pests: B', C', D', E'

216: Rhododendron Mollis, Mollis Azalea
Deciduous
See #215

217:Ilex Aquifolium, English Holly
See #109

218: Corylopsis Sinensis, Chinese Winter Hazel
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Flowering period: March to early May
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season lightly if needed to maintain open arching form

219: Chaenomeles Speciosa, Flowering Quince
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, Well-drained
Exposure: Full sun for best blooming
Flowering period: March
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to remove dead and damaged branches as well as to even-lighten interior of canopy. After Blooming, hedge clipper pruning for a dense plant canopy or stem pruning to cut back shoots reaching beyond general canopy periphery.
Pests: Z

220: Aucuba Japonica, Japanese Aucuba
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Partial shade
Flowering period: March
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to remove dead and damaged branches, and to remove excess branches touching ground for ventilation. Stem prune after blooming to lighten branch weight load, to even canopy periphery and to produce overall desired dimensions
Relatively disease and pest free

221: Taxus Baccata, English Yew
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 6.5; Rich, moist, well-drained
Exposure: Sun to partial shade
Pruning requirements: Prune throughout year to remove dead and damaged branching, to thin branching to desired density for open tree-shrub form, with hedge clippers to produce dense hedge shape
Pests: N', O'

222: Skimmia Japonica, Japanese Skimmia
Evergreen
Soil: ph: 7.0 Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Partial sun best to insure flowering; will burn in direct afternoon summer sun or with reflected heat
Flowering period: Spring; berries in fall-winter. To insure good flowering on male plants, have both male and female plants in garden
Pruning requirements: Stem prune long shoots to produce a full-looking canopy; hedge pruning will keep plant from complete flower-berry cycle.
Disease and pests: Pest and disease free; susceptible to leaf spotting from water on leaves in hot sun

223. Osmaronia Cerasiformis, Indian Plum
Soil: pH: 6.5-7.5. Tolerates moist to semi-dry soil conditions. Prefers moist soils.
Exposure: Full shade to partial sun.
Fertilizer: Not required.
Flowering period: White bloom in spring.
Pruning requirements: Sten prune to open interior, and to remove dead branches. Prune leggy branching to maintain aesthetic canopy.

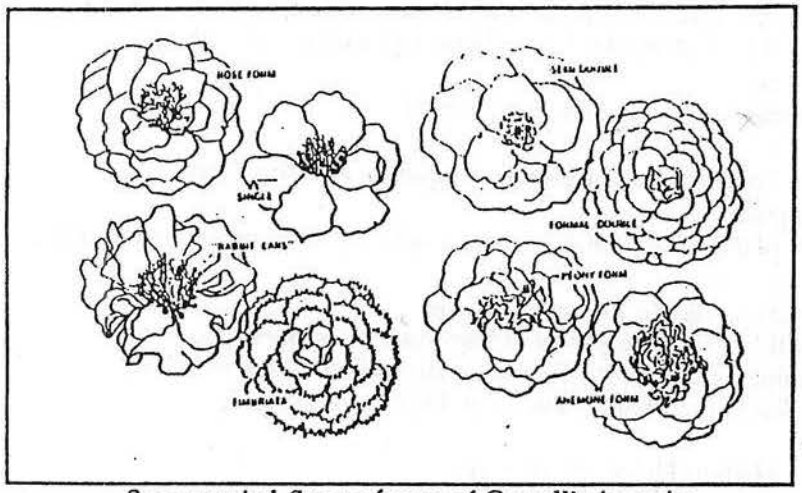
224: Phyllostachys, Bamboo
Do not encourage. Remove by digging or spraying with Round-up and Crossbow mixture.

225: Camellia Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia
See #227; Flowering period is September to December

226: Cotoneaster Parneyi, Parney Cotoneaster
Soil: pH: 7.0; will tolerate a variety of soil conditions
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: Spring; conspicuous red berries fall-winter.
Pruning requirements: Hedge pruning very early spring and as maintenance during growing season; occasional stem pruning of long shoots may be enough to maintain soft form during growing season

Diseases: P
Pests: K, Q', T"

227: Camellia Japonica, Common Camellia
Evergreen
Soil: pH; 6.0; Moist, Well-drained
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Flowering period: October to April, generally later than Sasanqua
Pruning requirements: Stem prune directly after blooming to remove dead and damaged branching, to produce ventilation by lightening form and to shape canopy surface
Diseases: B, D, R"
Pests: N, O'



Some varied flower forms of Camellia japonica

228: Viburnum Davidi, David Viburnum
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained; will tolerate other soil conditions
Exposure: Full sun; will tolerate shade
Flowering period: Spring; conspicuous white flower clusters turning to dark blue-black berries late summer-fall. Needs cross-pollination to insure good flowering
Pruning requirements: Stem prune once each year at most to maintain even canopy
Diseases: A, I'
Pests: M

229: Aucuba Japonica 'Goldspot". Japanese Aucuba 'Goldspot'
See #220

230: Pyracantha Coccinea, Firethorn
Evergreen during mild winter
Soil: pH: 6.5; Well-drained; Mulching
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Flowering period: May
Pruning requirements: Stem prune for espaliered form against wall, leaving flat branching pattern with even density
Diseases: W
Insects: M, N, U

231: Pieris Japonica, Japanese Pieris
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 6.0; Moist soil; Mulch with aged compost or leafmold
Exposure: Sun to partial shade
Fertilizer: Once yearly after flowering
Flowering period: March- April
Pruning requirements: Hedge clipper or stem pruning after flowering and throughout growing season to shape, remove dead and damaged limbs-foliage and to remove scraggly growth.
Diseases: A, I
Pests: U, V

232: Ligustrum Japonicum, Waxleaf Privet
Evergreen, except in severe winter conditions
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Sun to partial shade
Flowering period: Summer

Pruning requirements: Hedge prune after flowering to desired finished shape. Stem prune through season to remove long shoots.
Diseases: B, I', A'", B'"
Pests: H, N, J", C'", D'"

233: Weigelia Florida, Old Fashion Weigelia
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained
Exposure: Full sun
Flowering period: Late and June
Pruning requirements: Stem or hedge clipper prune during very early spring to remove winter dieback each year
Disease and pest free

234. Ligustrun Vulgare, Common Privet
Semi-deciduous
Soil: pH: 6.0-7.5; exceedingly adaptable to most soils
Exposure: Full sun to full shade
Flowering period: Small white blooms appearing during summer

235. Lindera benzoin. Spice Bush
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; moist, well drained.
Exposure: shade
Pruning requirements: Stem prune for density.

GROUND COVERS: (300)

301: Lawn
Soil: pH: 7.0 or slightly acidic; Well-drained, permeable sandy loam ideally with organic matter.
Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Flowering period: Mow in order to avoid flowering
Cutting requirements: Mow once a week during the growing season, generally March through October-November. Mow as required during dormant to maintain consistent surface.
For other installation and maintenance requirements, refer to Lawn Rejuvenation and Maintenance sections.
Diseases: U"
Pests: F', V", W", X", Y", Z"

302: Vinca Minor, Periwinkle
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0 ; Prefers well-drained soil but will grow in all but the poorest soil types
Exposure: Full sun to full shade
Flowering period: Late April
Fertilization: Fertilize lightly each month during growing season on same schedule as lawns, with a balanced fertilizer.
Pruning requirements: Trim edge as required to maintain in chosen bed area. Cut down mounds for desired look of surface. Trim to keep out of other plantings. Limit bed expansion with soil barrier.
Diseases and pests: Free of problems

303: Polystichum Seterferum Angulara, Alaskan Fern
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 6.5-7.5; prefers rich soil with organic matter and ample water.
Exposure: Shade to partial shade.
Fertilizer: Fertilize yearly at beginning of growing season.
Pruning requirements: Remove dead and browning fronds as needed to maintain a lush green looking plant.

304: Hedera Helix: English Ivy
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 6.5, will tolerate lower ph; Most vigorous in well-prepared soil; Prefers dry season watering, and is drought resistant
Exposure: Full sun to full shade
Pruning requirements: Prune maintain edge as needed, dig rerooting stems. Can construct aluminum, brick or pressure-treated wood barrier in soil to halt root expansion. Prune top to maintain desired thickness and to stimulate new growth in the event of

winter wind and sun burn. Thin periodically when trained on support for ventilation.
Diseases: L

305: Sarcacocca Hookeriana Humilis, Himalayan Sarcacocca
Evergreen, except in severe winters
Soil: pH: 6.5-7.0; Requires aged mulch for soil retention; Do not till close to drip line due to shallow roots; Add peat moss or bark to produce soil rich in organic matter.
Exposure: Sun to full shade
Flowering period: Early to mid-spring
Pruning requirements: Stem prune dieback and long shoots to maintain even canopy
Pests: N

306: Vinca Major, Bigleaf Periwinkle
See #302; 'Flowering Period': Mid-May

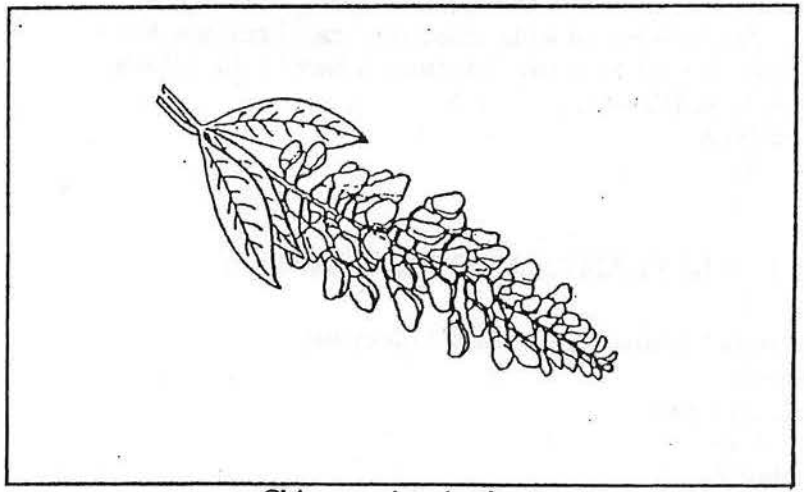
307: Hypericum Calicinum, St. John's Wort
Evergreen
Soil: pH: 7.0, and adaptable to a range of pH and soil types
Exposure: Full sun for best flowering
Flowering period: Late July
Pruning requirements: Trim edge, including removing prostrate rooting branches to maintain in desired bed area. Soil barrier aids in limiting expansion in beds. Mow or trim to 2 1/2" above ground level every two years; remove debris.

VINES: (400)

401: Wisteria Sinensis, Chinese Wisteria
Soil: pH: 6.5; Rich, well-drained
Exposure: Full to partial sun
Flowering period: Late May to early June
Pruning requirements: Prune back to keep in bounds. Remove primarily vegetative budding growth, not flower budding growth, throughout season.

402: Ampelopsis Tricolor, Porcelain Berry Vine
Deciduous
Soil: pH: 7.0; Moist, well-drained
Exposure; Full sun
Flowering period: Porcelain blue fruits in fall are of most interest.
Pruning requirements: Thin as required to properly layer against support. Aid supporting tendrils as needed to spread vine.

403: Grape
Soil: pH: 6.5
Exposure: Full sun optimal
Flowering period: May
Pruning requirements: Stem prune during dormant season to remove all minor vine branching, to remove dead and damaged growth, and to train major branching for support. Pruning throughout season to control long sucker shoots
Diseases: I', P'



Chinese wisteria cluster

404: Hydrangea Petiolaris, Climbing Hydrangea
Soil: pH: 5.5-6.0; Prefers well-drained soil containing humus
Exposure: Full sun without reflected heat and partial shade
Flowering period: Late May - early June
Pruning requirements: Stem prune to train vertically, to keep within chosen confines, to keep straggly growth in check and to maintain even density.

405. Clematis
Deciduous
Soil: ph: 7.0; prefers rich, loose, fast-draining, cool, moist soil. Amend soil with peat moss, bark, etc. Add lime where tests show a calcium deficiency.
Exposure: 5-6 hours of full sun daily, or filtered sun throughout the day.
Fertilization: Apply a complete liquid fertilizer monthly during the growing season.
Flowering and pruning requirements: For spring blooming clematis, cut back the previous year's wood during dormant season. Then prune to avoid sprawl and tangled branches throughout the season while preserving main branches. For summer and fall blooming clematis, cut back in late fall after blooming or late winter.
Diseases: A
Pests: M'

BEDDING PLANTS AND PERENNIALS:

Aquilegia Canadensis, American Columbine
Bergenia
Bleeding Heart
Candy Flower
Candytuft
Columbine
Crocus
Daffodil
Dahlia
Dicentra, Bleeding Heart
Digitalis
Erica Carnea, Spring Heath
Erythronium, Troutilily
Forget-me-not
Hasta
Helleborus Orientalis, Lenten Rose
Ivy
Lamb's Tongue
Lavender
Paeonia Suffruticosa, Tree Peony
Poppy
Primula, Primrose
Romantic Violet
Scilla
Siberian iris
Tulip
Tulipa, Tulip

FOREST PLANTINGS

Trees:

Acer circinatum, Vine Maple
Acer macrophyllum, Big Leaf Maple
Alnus rubra, Red Alder
Corylus cornuta, Hazel Nut
Fraxinus latifolia, Oregon Ash
Ilex aquifolium, English Holly
Larix occidentalis, Western Larch
Osmaronia cerasiformis, Indian Plum
Populus trichocarpa, Black Cottonwood
Pseudotsuga menziesii, Douglas Fir
Quercus garryana, Oregon White Oak
Taxus brevifolia, Pacific Yew
Thuja plicata, Western Red Cedar

Shrubs:

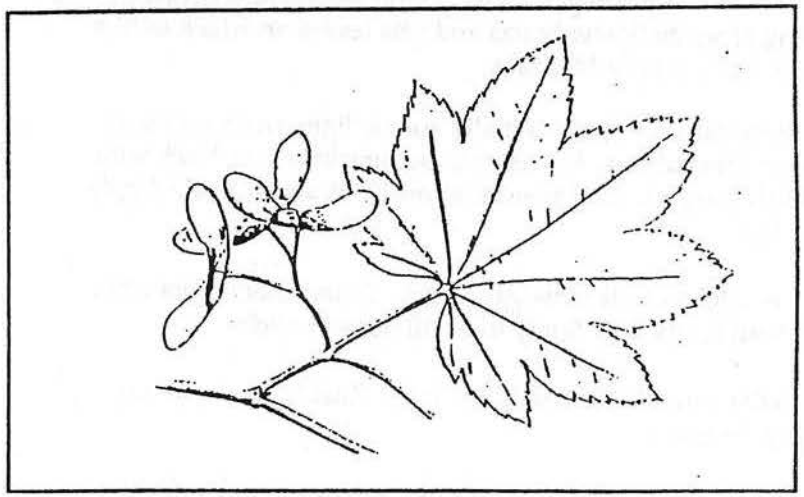
Blackberry
Mahonia Aquifolium, Oregon Grape
Philadelphus Lewisii, Mock Orange
Amelanchier Alnifolia, Service Berry

Groundcovers:

Hedera Helix, English Ivy
Vinca Minor, Periwinkle
Viola, Violet
Tolmiea Menziesii, Piggyback Plant
Marsh Grass
Polypodium Vulgare Occidentale, Licorice Fern
Polystichum Munitum, Western Swordfern
Fawn Lily, Lamb's Tongue, Trout Lily

Herbaceous Plants

Bedstraw or Cleavers
Bittercress
Blackberry
Bracken fern
Brown Fritilary
Buttercup, Field
Buttercup, Woods
Butterweed, Common
Camas, Common
Candy Flower
Chickweed
Dandelion
English Daisy
Fairy Bells
False Solomon Seal
Fringe Cup
Geranium
Geranium, Carolina
Hemlock, Poison
Honeysuckle, Climbing
Inside-out-flower
Lamb's Tongue
Licorice Fern
Marsh Marigold
Miner's Lettuce
Mottled Wake Robin
Mountain Sweet Sicily
Nettle, Red Dead
Pathfinder, Trail Plant
Redstem storsbill
Skunk Cabbage
Spring Beauty
Violet, Pioneer
Water Leaf
Western Bleeding Heart
Western Snake Root
Western Sword Fern
Western Wake Robin



Vine maple

DISEASES:

A: Leaf Spot: App. 1/4" dia. irregular spot with brownish centers and purple-brown margins. Spray or dust with Faltan.

B: Anthracnose: Blackened shriveling leaves. Spray early in season with Fermate, Bordeaux.

C: Nectria Canker: Canker on trunk with concentric rings of dead callus tissue; barkless at center of canker. Apply streptomycin.

D: Canker: No or non-vigorous spring growth. Tan leaves turning upward and lying close to stems. Small rose colored waxy pustules. Apply streptomycin.

I: Dieback: Branches die. Remove effected branches, twigs, foliage.

J: Flower and Leaf Blight: During rainy season fungus causes fading of white flower bracts and rots leaves on which falling bracts land. Apply Manzate.

L: Bacterial Leaf Spot: Initially spot is light green on water-soaked areas of leaf. Leaves then become brown or black with reddish margins. Leaf stems become black and shrivel. Apply Phaltan.

P: Fire blight: Ends of twigs dieback. Prune effected branches and burn or discard. Spray tree with streptomycin.

Q: Cedar Hawthorne and Apple Rust: Rust spots on leaves. Apply Fermate.

R: Apple Scab: Scab marks on fruit. Apply captan, dodine.

S: Magnolia Scale: Brown, 1/2" dia. appearing from August through winter. Stunts leaf growth. Apply Superior oils, diazinon, malathion.

T: Blight: Leaves and terminal bud areas shrivel, turn brown and dieback. Apply Manzate.

W: Bacterial Fire Blight: New shoots wilt, turn brown or black and die during late spring. Apply streptomycin.

X: Pear Psylla: Excreted sap dripping to lower leaves with a sooty fungus subsequently growing in sap. Treat with appropriate fungicide.

A': Shoot Blight: Attacks leaves and young shoots during bloom cycle. Apply Manzate.

G': Black Spot: Dark spot with fringed border on both sides of leaf. Apply Fermate, Parzate-Zineb.

H': Botrytis Blight: Flower buds turn brown, decay and do not bloom. Existing blooms will turn brown and shrivel. Apply Manzate.

I': Powdery Mildew: Produces curled young leaves. Kills ends of canes. Apply bravo, or Karathane (in hot weather only).

J': Common Stem Canker: Black pycnidial spots. Young cankers are pale yellow turning brown, sunken and cracked with age. Apply streptomycin.

K': Phytophtora Blight: Dark brown lesions on shoots which kill shoots back to ground. Root shoots with blackened leaves. Apply streptomycin.

L': Wilt: Pale, dull, wilted leaves fall prematurely.

P': Downy Mildew: White mold-like growth on fruit, leaves and young stems, leaving reddish areas on upper side of leaf. Effected fruit may develop light brown rot or fall to ripen. Apply bravo, or Karathane (in hot weather only).

W': Brown Spot: Brown spots on leaves and stems. Apply Phaltan.

X': Fungus Leaf Spot: Apply Phaltan.

Y': Leaf Blotch: Causes yellow, curled leaves. Burn leaves and spray with Manzate.

A": Tar spot: Tar-like spots on leaves. Apply Phaltan.

B": Twig canker: Girdles green wood of new growth. Careful stem pruning to control.

C": Oak wilt: Leaves turn black and turn upward; tree dies. Destroy tree to rid of wilt.

D": Shoe string root rot: Inside of loose bark covered with black string-like threads. Apply captan, glyodin.

J": Verticullum wilt: Foliage wilts during warm, wet part of growing season.

R": Flower blight: Spots petals. Destroy infected blossoms and spray Manzate.

U": Lawn fungus: Spray Thiram.

A'": Root rot: Apply Benlate.

B'": Stem Gall: Gall on stems and branches. Remove manually and careful pruning.

F'": Dutch elm Disease; spread by European and American bark beetle. Treat with dormant spray.

I'": Phloem Necrosis: uncontrollable virus

Pests - Insects:

E: Giant Hornet: Strips bark from branches.
F: Boxwood Webworm: Chews leaves and forms webs. Treat with Marlate, malathion.
G: Boxwood Psyllid: Small, gray sucking insect covered with cottony or white, waxy material. Stops terminal leaves and new twig growth. Spray in late spring or early summer with diazinon, malathion.

H: Leaf Minor: Produces blister-like lesions on leaves beginning in early June. Spray in June with Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

K: Borers: On twigs and tips. Borers invade tips of twigs resulting in swollen appearance. Borers enter stems where twigs meet main stem. Apply Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

M: Aphids: Suckering insect on leaves. Apply Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

N: Scale: Insects on twigs. Apply Superior oils during dormant season prior to leafing. Apply Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

O: Periodical Cicadas: Insects produce deep, long slits in bark and wood of twigs. Remove twigs and effected branches. Apply Sevin.

U: See Q'.

V: Two-spotted mite: Sucking pest causing yellow leaves. Apply diazinon, malathion.

Y: Fall Webworm: White webs and nests at end of branches. Treat with Marlate, malathion.

Z: San Jose Scale: Small, circular gray scale infesting bark. Prune out during dormant season. Apply diazinon, malathion.

B': Rhododendron Tip Midge: White maggots roll leaves, creating brown leaf edges. New growth is stunted.

C': Mites: Suck the sap from plants causing yellow or bronze foliage and weakening plants. Apply diazinon, malathion.

E': Rhododendron Whitefly: Yellowish mottling on upper sides of leaves. Secreted honeydew causes black sooty mold. Apply Dibrom.

F': Japanese Beetle, Rose Chafers: Feed on leaves, creating 'holes'. Apply Chlordane, Sevin. Treat rose chafers with malathion.

M': Lilac Borer: Infested branches wilt and break due to weakened condition as a result of sapwood destruction. Apply diazinon, malathion, Guthion.

N': Black Vine Weevil: White-bodied, brown-headed larvae turn leaves yellow and kill branches by chewing roots. Adult beetle produces scalloped leaf edges by feeding on foliage at night. Treat with chlordane.

O': Taxus and Camellia Mealybug: 3/8" long bug covered with white wax covering branches-trunks. Apply Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

Q': Lace Bug: Sucking insect causing mottled or gray leaves on underside of leaves. Remove with soap emulsions.

R': Root weevil: Treat with chlordane.

S': Caterpillar: Apply Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

T': Maggot: Infests fruit. Apply Marlate.

U': Cherry Sawfly: Fly skeletonizes and defoliates leaves. Treat with Sevin, malathion.

Z': Tussock Moth Caterpillar: Apply Marlate, Diazinon, malathion.

E": Gypsy Moth: Defoliates tree in about 2 weeks. Paint brown, hairy egg masses with creosote. Spray with Marlate, diazinon, malathion.

F":Canker worms: summer leaf eater.

G": Gouty oak gall wasp: Produces galls to be removed by prompt cutting.

H": Green striped maple worm: Destructive leaf eater.

I": Walnut span worm: Eats leaves.

J": Fruit tree leafroller: Rolls leaves and scars husks of nuts. Apply Marlate, Diazinon, Malathion.

K": Walnut weevil: Lays eggs in buds; grubs tunnels in shoots. Treat with chlordane.

L": Codling moth: Lays eggs in nuts and fruit. Treat with Sevin.

M": Blister mite: Deforms leaves.

N": Doug fir pitch moth: Destructive borer. Remove by digging out. Treat with Marlate, Sevin, malathion.

O": Zimmerman pine moth: Mines the cambium on branch tops, producing spike top.

P": Hemlock looper: Needle eater.

Q": Tiger moth: Needle eater.

S": Mealy bugs: A scale insect with white filament-like hairs. Treat with malathion.

T': Red spider: See D'"

V": June Beetle: Grub that eats grass roots. Apply Chlordane.

W": Armyworm: Eats foliage. Apply Diazon, Sevin, Malathion.

X": Cutworm: Eats foliage. Apply as in W".

Y": Webworm: Eats foliage. Apply as in W".

Z": Chinchworm: Sucks grass blades until dead. Apply Trithion, Ethion.

C": Thrips: Tiny insects feeding on tender parts of the flower causing it to turn brown around the edges of the petal. Treat with malathion.

D"': Spider mites: Stunt, discolor and curl leaves. Apply Pentac, Dicofol, Tedion, Kelthane.

E"': Wing moth: Eats leaves. Apply Marlate, Malathion.

G"': Leaf Hopper: Spray with Marlate or Malathion.

H"': Elm Leaf Beetle: Spray with Marlate, Malathion, or Sevin.

Δ Δ Δ

INVENTORY OF EXISTING PLANTS: MAP KEY

TREES

101: Quercus Garryana, Oregon White Oak
102: Pseudotsuga Menziesii, Douglas Fir
103: Cornus Florida, Flowering Dogwood
104: Crataegus Oxycantha, English Hawthorn
105: Ulmus Glabra, Wych Elm
106: Aesculus, Horse Chestnut
107: Laburnum Anagyroides, Goldenchain Tree
108: Quince - Tree form
109: Ilex Aquifolium, English Holly
110: Styrax Hemslyana, Hemsley Snowball
111: Magnolia Acuminata, Cucumbertree Magnolia
112: Prunus, Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry
113: Acer macrophylla, Bigleaf Maple
114: Umbellularia Californica, California Bay Laurel
115: Magnolia Grandiflora, Southern Magnolia
116: Acer Palmatum, Japanese Maple
117. Katsura Japonica, Japanese Katsura
118: Ginko Biloba, Maidenhair Tree
119. Crab Apple
120: Platanus Occidentalis, American Plane-tree
121: Malus, Apple
122: Fagus Sylvatica, European Beech

SHRUBS

201: Abelia Grandiflora, Glossy Abelia
202: Forsythia Spectabilis, Showy Border Forsythia
203: Prunus Lauroceracus, English Laurel
204: Viburnum Tinus, Laurestinus Viburnum
205: Buxus Sempervirens, Common Boxwood
206: Syringa Chinensis and Vulgaris, Chinese and common Lilac
207: Symphoricarpus Albus, Snowberry
208: Spirea Vanhouttei, Vanhout Spirea
209: Paeonia Suffruticosa, Tree Peonies
210: Rosa, Rose
211: Polystichum Munitum, Western Swordfern
212: Rhododendron, Azalea
213: Prunus Laurocerasus 'Zabeliana', Zabel Laurel
214: Calluna Vulgaris, Mediterranean White Heather
215: Rhododendron
216: Rhododendron Mollis, Mollis Azalea
217: Ilex Aquifolium, English Holly
218: Corylopsis Sinensis, Chinese Winter Hazel
219: Chaenomeles Speciosa, Flowering Quince
220: Aucuba Japonica, Japanese Aucuba
221: Taxus Baccata, English Yew
222: Skimmia Japonica, Japanese Skimmia
223. Osmaronia Cerasiformis, Indian Plum
224: Phyllostachys, Bamboo
225: Camellia Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia
226: Cotoneaster Parneyi, Parney Cotoneaster
227: Camellia Japonica, Common Camellia
228: Viburnum Davidi, David Viburnum
229: Aucuba Japonica 'Goldspot". Japanese Aucuba 'Goldspot'
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303: Alaskan Fern
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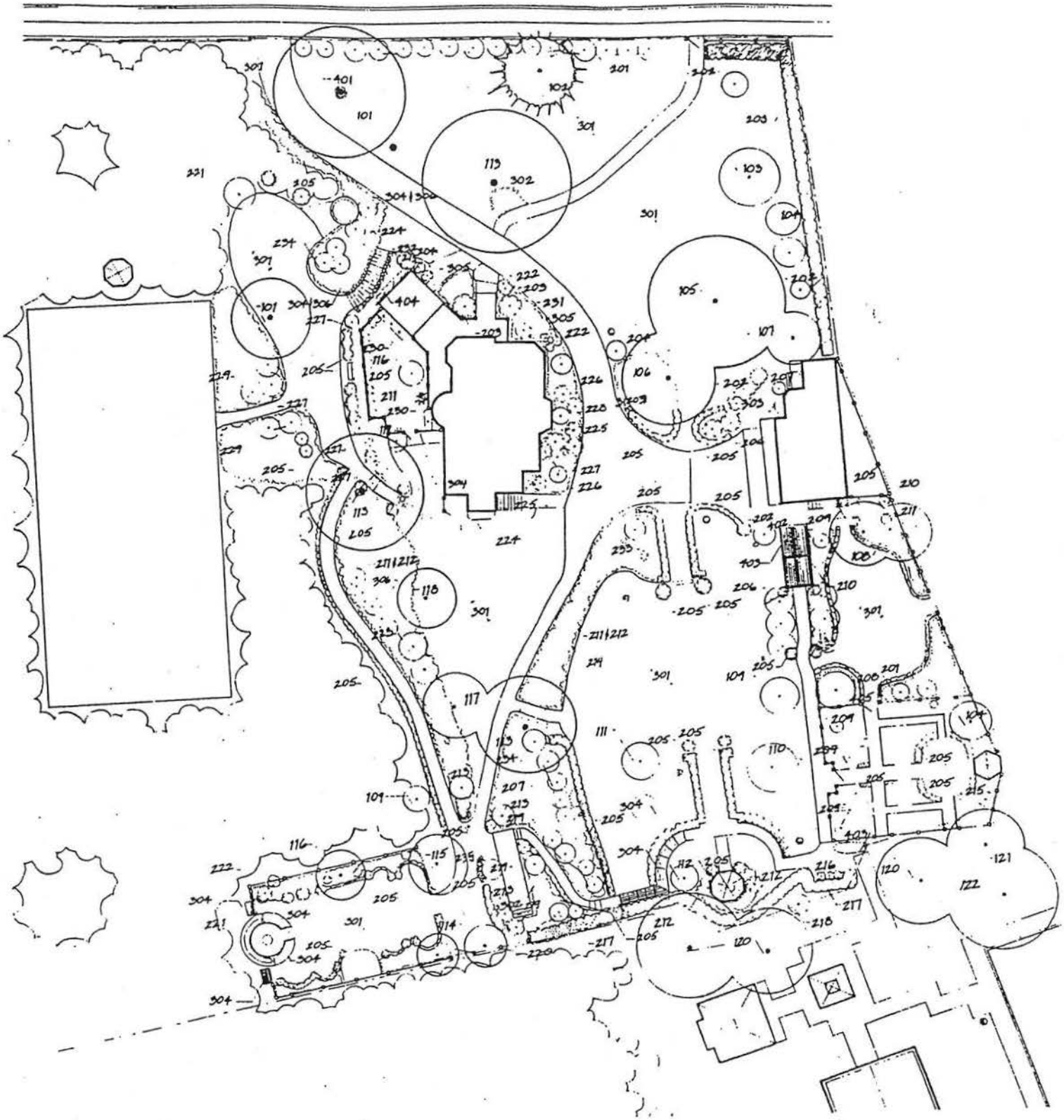
305: Sarcacocca Hookeriana Humilis, Himalayan Sarcacocca
306: Vinca Major, Bigleaf Periwinkle
307: Hypericum Calicinum, St. John's Wort

VINES

401: Wisteria Sinensis, Chinese Wisteria
402: Ampelopsis Tricolor, Porcelain Berry Vine
403: Grape
404: Hydrangea Petiolaris, Climbing Hydrangea
405. Clematis

PLANTS INVENTORY MAP HERE

INVENTORY OF EXISTING PLANTS



INVENTORY OF EXISTING PLANTS

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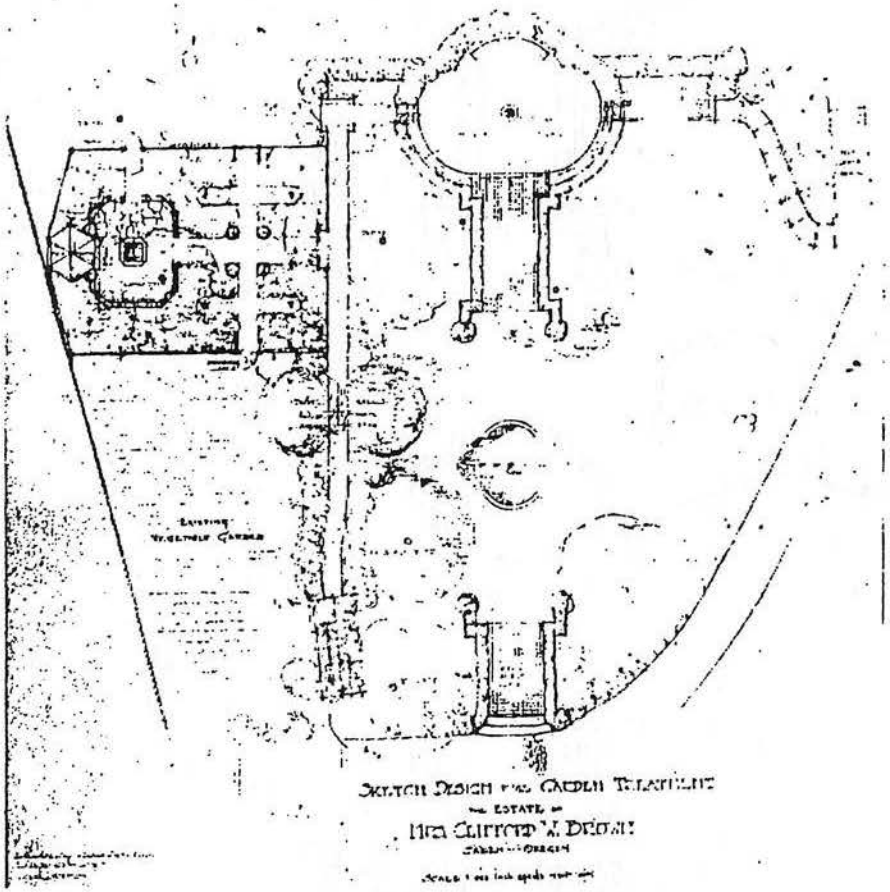
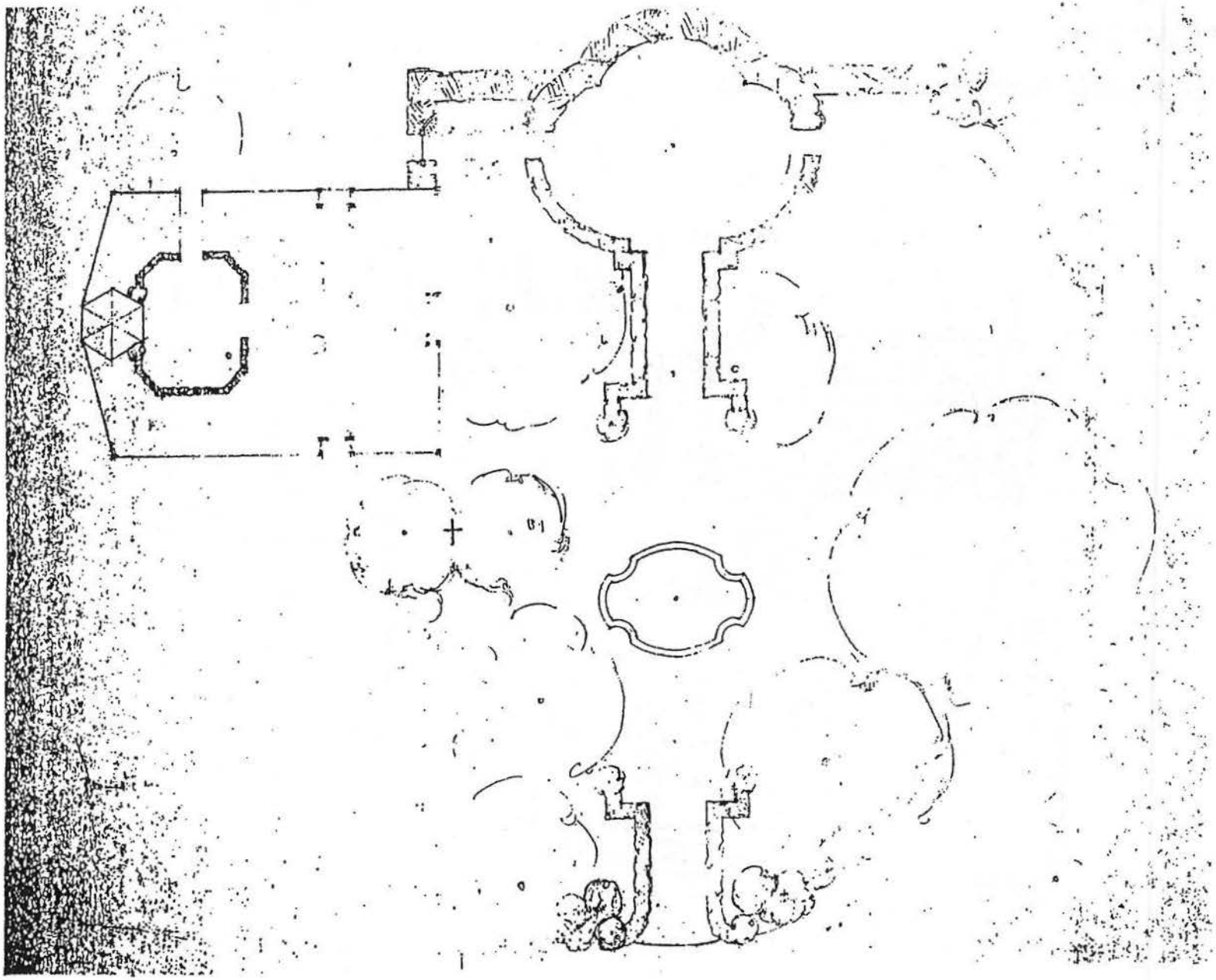
July 1990

APPENDIX D:

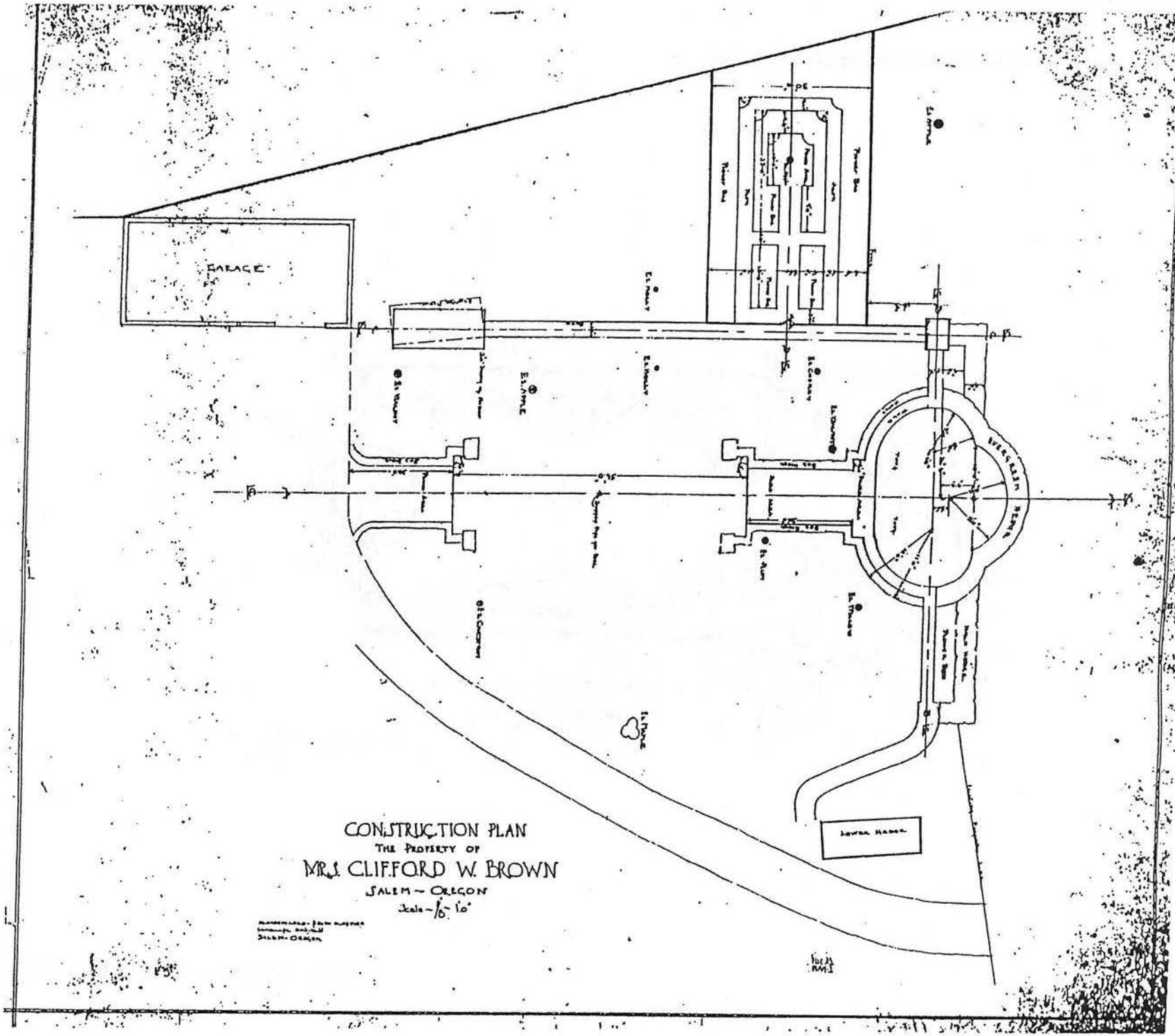
Workbook of Lord - Schryver Drawings



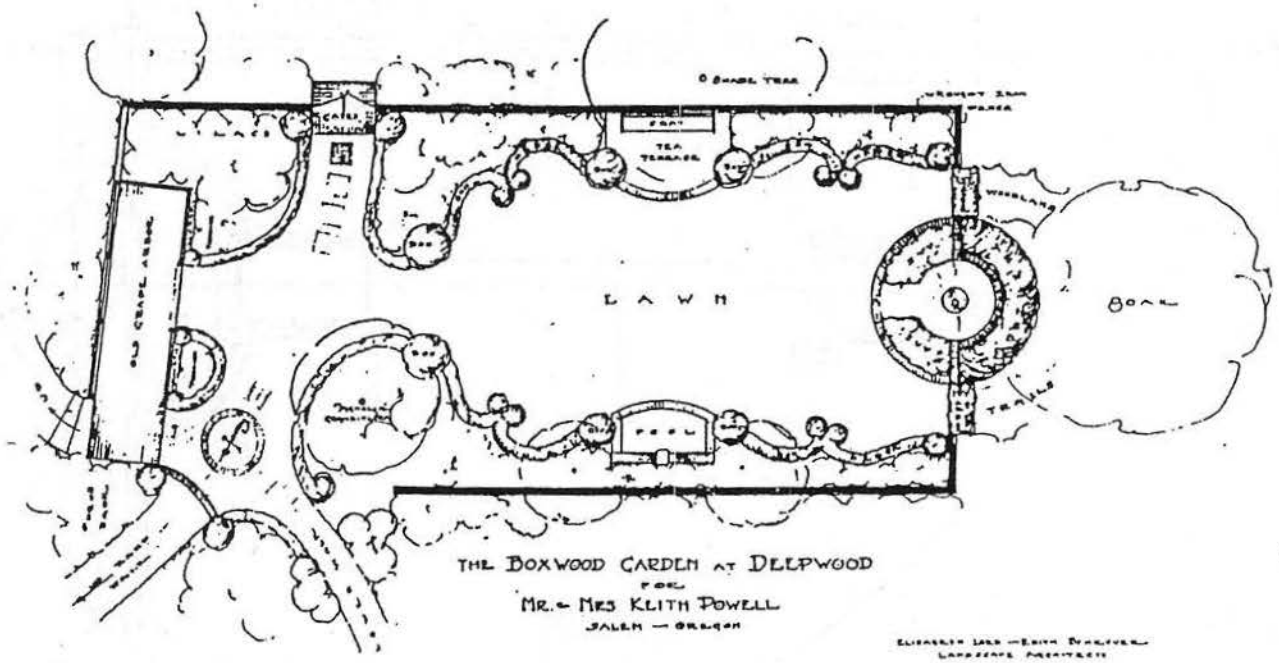
SKETCH DESIGN FOR GARDEN TREATMENT, 1929



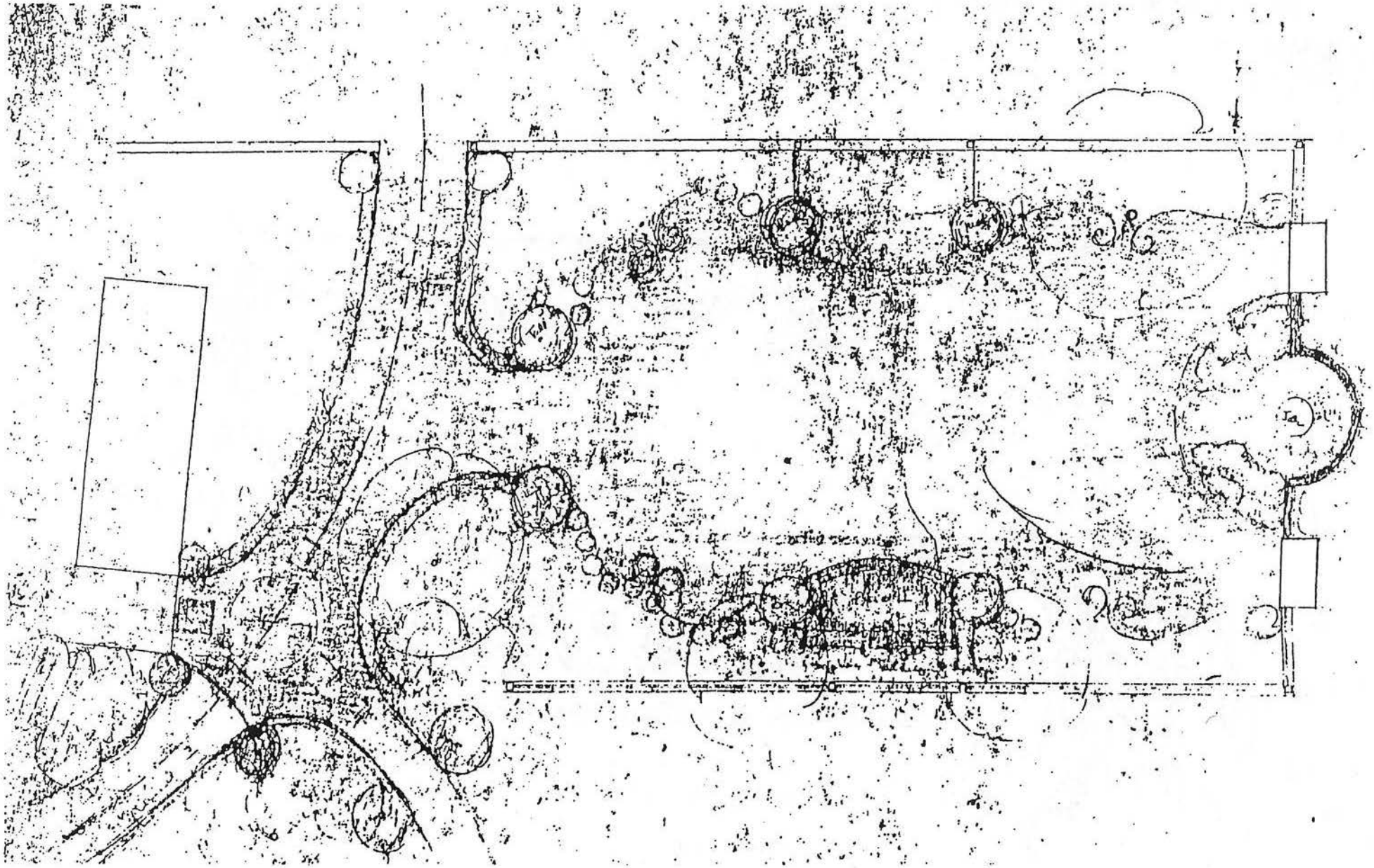
EARLY SKETCH FOR GARDEN TREATMENT, Undated



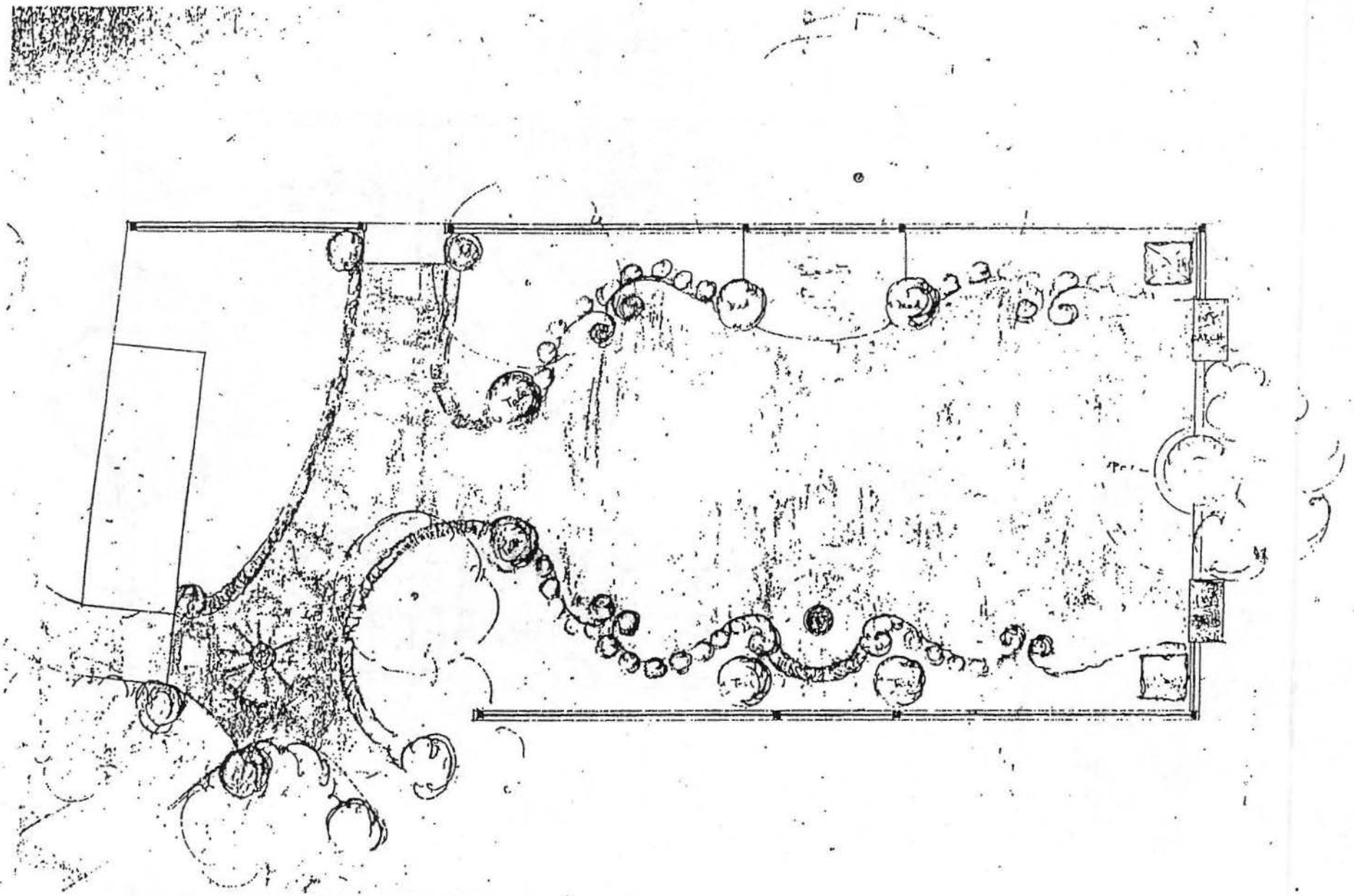
ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR GARDENS, Undated
(NOT BUILT TO THESE SPECIFICATIONS)



THE BOX WOOD GARDEN AT DEEPWOOD, 1936



EARLY SKETCH FOR BOXWOOD GARDEN, #1, Undated



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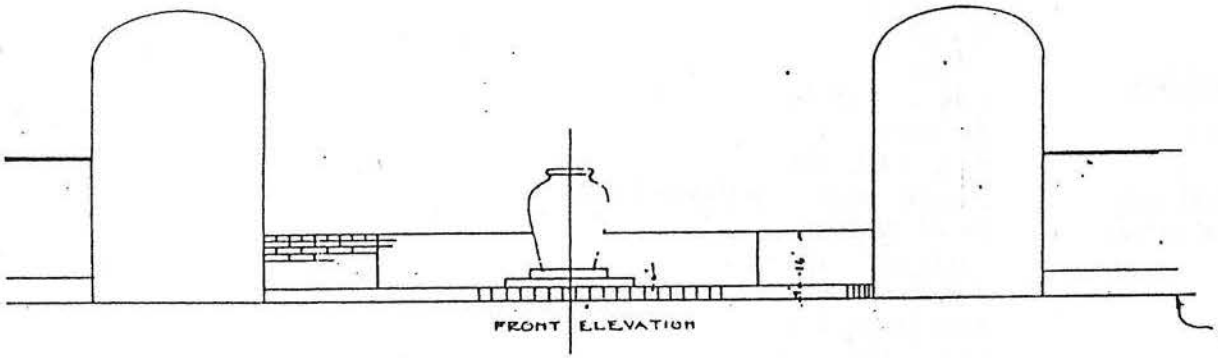

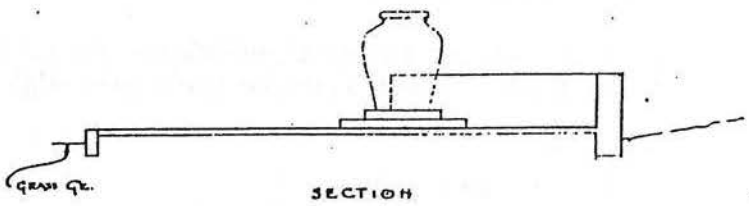

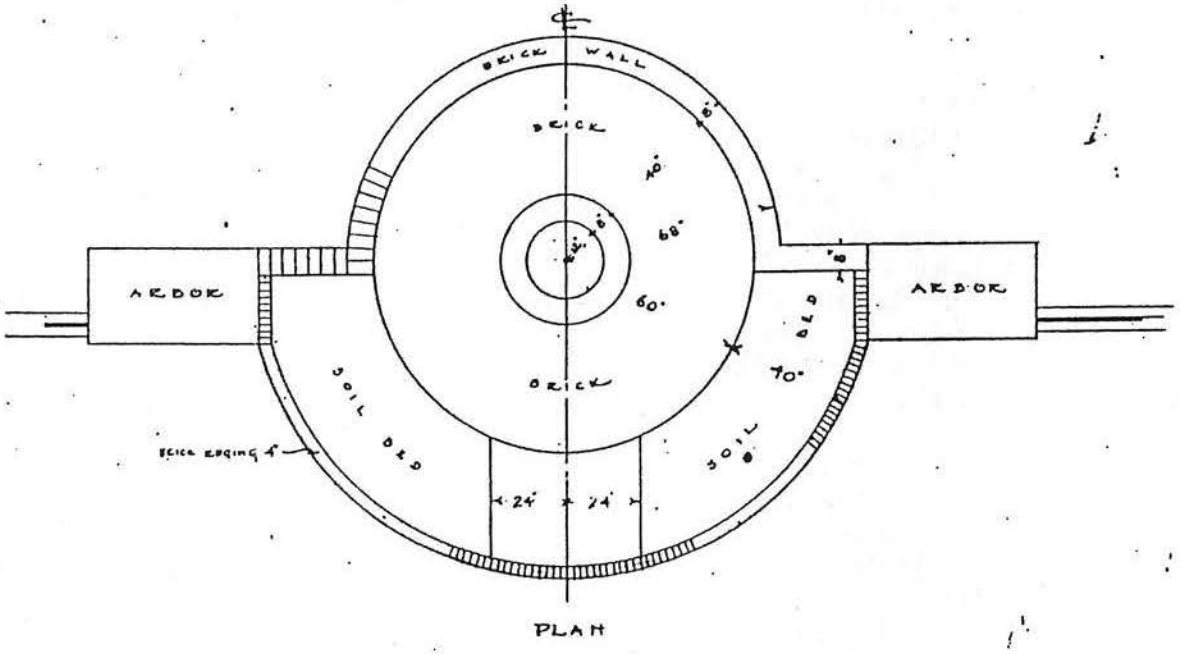

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR BRICKWORK

SETTING FOR CHINESE JAR AT WEST END

THE GARDENS OF

MRS. CLIFFORD BROWN

"DEEPWOOD"

SALEM — OREGON

SCALE — 1½" - 1'-0"

ELDER — M. SCHENVERT
Landscape Architects
SALEM, OREGON

DEC. 25
SEPT 1936

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR BRICKWORK, BOXWOOD GARDENS, September 1936

APPENDIX E

Lord-Schryver Plant Lists for "Garden of Mrs. Clifford Brown, Salem, Oregon" (no date)

[NOTE: These lists are in the Lord-Schryver professional papers. Question mark (?) indicates unclear markings on original paper.]

Perennials
Anchusa myosotidiflora
Houchera sanguniea (CoralBell)
Trollius
Polyanthus (?)
Saxifraga subcordata
Viola-Jersey Gem
Aquilegia (columbine)
Campanula
- Persicifolia
- Cup and saucer
- carpatica (?) (new)
- pyramidalis

Papaver orientalis
- Perry's white
- Victoria Louise

Digitalis (foxglove)
Baptisia australis
Dictamnus alba (GasPlant)
Astilbe
Gypsophila caniculata (?)
Veronica
- longifolia subsessiles
- spiceta

Lavendula (old fashioned lavendar)
Pentstemon (tall var)
Lillies
- Regal
- Madonna

Nepeta nuda
Hollyhocks
Salvia
- farinicea

Fubkia subcordata
Artemesia
Statice latifolia
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket)
Sweet William
Thalictruma (?)
Aconitum autumnale
Anemone japonica
Chrysanthemums

Fall
Aster
- Climax
- King George
- Perry's pink
- Perry's White

Helenium
Valerianacoccinea
Lychiis coronarius
Plumbago larpentea
Peonies
Iris
- Germanica
- orientalis
- siberica
- spanish

Phlox
- Miss Lingard

E. Campbell
Europa
Milly Van Hoboken
Homerocallis
Delphiniums
Generiums ibericum
Myosotis

Allysum critrina
Viola tricolor
~~Lupinus~~ *no*
Oenothera
Verbascum phoenicum

Bulb List
Tulips
Ellen Wilmott
Moonlight
Faust
Melicette
PeachBlossom
Cullinan
La Candeur
Picotee
Dream
Murtilo (?)
Faun
Psyche
Butterfly
La Fiance
Clara Butt
Sirene

Advise placing in Garden

Scilla nutans
Muscari (grape Hyacinthus)
Hyacinths
Fritillaria
(?) Narcissus
Convallris

Roses
2 or 3 Moss Roses
Climbers on Fence
Mary Wallace (pink)
Dr. Van Fleet (pink)
2 Baby Cecil Brunners
2 Harrison Yellow (have)

List of old fashioned Flowers in Grace Tabor' Book
Dianthus plumaris
Viola tricolor
Saxafraga
Lavendar
Primroses
Aconitum
Hollyhocks
Aquilegias
Canpanulas
Dianthia Bar. (Sweet Wm.)
Dictamnus alba
Digitalis
Gerenium ibericum
Hemerocallis
Herperis
Lilium
testacum
madonna
Lupins
Lychins coronaris
Muscari
Myosotis palustria
Narcissus
Poppies
Scillas
Fritillaris
Colchicums
Hyacinths
Convallisis
(Lily valley)
Violets.

APPENDIX F

Plants List from 1977 City of Salem Plan

Zone 1 - Scroll Garden

Boxwood
Cedar
Crabapple
Dogwood
Holly
Indian Plum
Ivy
Magnolia
Myrtle
Photina
Turf
Yew

Zone 2 - Great Room, Shade Garden, Tea House Garden

Apple
Beech
Fig
Flowering Cherry
Golden Chain
Hawthorn
Maple
Silktree

Azalea
Boxwood
Cotoneaster
Holly
Laurel
Lilacs
Quince
Rhododendron

Bishops Cap
Bleeding Heart
Carnations
Daffodils
Foxglove
Heath
Hyacinth
Iberis
Iris
Marigolds
Muscara
Narcissus
Periwinkle
Phlox
Primrose
Primula
Rose
Sage
Snowberry
Spyrea
Tulips
Turf
Violets
Waterleaf

Zone 3 - Entry Garden

Chestnut
Chestnut
Dogwood
Douglas Fir
Flowering Plum
Golden Chain
Hawthorn
Maple
Oak

Abelia

Boxwood
Forsythia
Laurel
Lilac

Marigold
Periwinkle

Zone 4 - Shade Garden, Secret Garden, Lower Walk, Lawn Bank

Ash
Ginko
Western Yew

Azalea
Boxwood
Camellia
Cotoneaster
Laurel
Mockorange
Oregon Grape
Periwinkle

Bishops Cap
Bleeding Hearts
Daffodils
Hyacinth
Ivy
Marigold
Periwinkle
Primrose
Skimmia
Tulips
Waterleaf

Zone 5 - Tennis Court and Nature Trail

Crabapple
Indian Plum

Western Yew
Wild Cherry

Camillia
Current
Periwinkle

Marigold
Waterleaf

APPENDIX G

RELEVANT HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

• ALLIANCE FOR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION
82 Wall Street, Suite 1105
New York, New York 10005
The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, founded in 1978, is composed of individuals with diverse interests and backgrounds, including geographers, historians, horticulturists, architects, administrators and landscape architects. The organization provides a forum for communication and exchange of information among its members and promotes the preservation and conservation of historic landscapes in all their variety.
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Technical Assistance

• AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, OPEN COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1733 Connecticut Ave, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
ASLA Committee committed to the preservation of historic landscapes.
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Technical Assistance

• THE GARDEN CONSERVANCY
Box 219
Cold Spring, New York 10516
The Garden Conservancy's mission is to ensure that the exceptional creations of inspired and passionate gardeners are preserved. While the Conservancy hopes to play a supportive role in relation to historic gardens and be an advocate in their behalf, its primary focus is the identification and preservation of today's exceptional private gardens.
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Contacts

• ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY
Box 8178, Fredericksburg, VA 22404
APT is an interdisciplinary membership organization dedicated to the practical application of the principles and techniques necessary for the care and wise use of the built environment.
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Technical Assistance

• GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA
598 Madison Ave
New York, New York 10022
The Garden Club of America's purpose is to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening.
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Contacts, Technical Assistance

• GARDEN CLUB OF PORTLAND, OREGON
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Contacts, Technical Assistance

• U. S. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES, HISTORIC GARDENS AND SITES COMMITTEE
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Technical Assistance

• NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1785 Massachusetts Ave, N. W..
Washington, D. C. 20036
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Grants (matching - Endangered Properties Grant Category)

• NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, DESIGN ARTS PROGRAM
1100 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20506
To foster the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the arts in the U. S. and to help broaden the availability and appreciation of such excellence, diversity, and vitality
POTENTIAL ASSISTANCE: Grants (matching - Project Grants for Organizations)

APPENDIX H

Rehabilitation Costs and Maintenance Budget Estimates (1990)

1. REHABILITATION

Estimated rehabilitation costs, in 1990 dollars, are based on reasonable expectations for materials and labor, and must be refined after the detailed design phase for each individual project. Numbers and letters in parentheses ( ) refer to location on map: Landscape Rehabilitation Plan (page IV-27). Where no number is provided, recommendation applies generally to all areas. For complete discussion of recommendation, see Chapter IV. Deepwood Landscape Rehabilitation Plan.

Certain tasks, especially pruning, will require an extra effort for up to three years, and then the recommended maintenance budget will be sufficient. For these tasks, the rehabilitation budget is for the extra work involved, and does not duplicate the maintenance budget.

- **Total Estimated Rehabilitation Budget = $ 455,576.**

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Lee Street Entry:

- Place replica of the historic red wooden gate at current entry. **(A).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 400*
- Redirect visitors to one of two entrances, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 400*

Lower Terrace Entry:

- Construct two lockable gates at the west end to match the existing Scroll Garden fence. **(B).** *1990 Estimated Cost: [See No. 57]*

Irrigation:

- Replace existing mechanical controls with electronic controls.
- Examine the irrigation system as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan: *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 5000*

Lawns:

- Upgrade lawns to maintainable level, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Major Specimen Trees:

- Prune as described within the Pruning Requirement guidelines in Plant identification section. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 4500 [Three-year budget]*

Shrub Pruning:

- Put shrubs and vines on a pruning schedule as defined in Maintenance Plant Identification sections. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500 [Three-year budget]*

Planting Beds in Lord-Schryver Garden Areas:

- Install a wide variety of perennials and bulbs, selected from the Lord-Schryver plant lists for Deepwood or other appropriate materials.*1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Garden Paint Colors:

- When necessary, paint all appropriate surfaces with a color which is a close to the original blue-green color as possible. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Visitor Materials:

• Re-write and correct visitor materials. Prepare new visitors' site map. *1990 Estimated Cost: Design: $ 2500 Printing: $2500 Signs: $2500*

Security:

• Install security fence around the perimeter of the property. *1990 Estimated Cost: Design: $ 2500 ; Construction: $30000*

• Install a security lighting system. *1990 Estimated Cost: Design: $ 3000 ; Construction: $10000*

• Install a security system connected to Sonitrol, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. *1990 Estimated Cost: Design: $ 5000 ; Installation: $60000; Monthly carrying charges: $150*

Decorative Lighting

• Install Moonlight system. *1990 Estimated Cost: Design: $ 1000 ; Installation: $5000*

National Register of Historic Places:

• Amend the existing National Register nomination. *1990 Estimated Cost: $5000*

Tourism Marketing Analysis and Plan:

• Prepare tourism market analysis and marketing plan. *1990 Estimated Cost: $15000*

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Entry Garden

Fence and Gates:

• Restore and repaint all iron work. (1) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 400*

Trees:

• Replant all missing historic trees. (2) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1000*

• Thin and prune Cornus Florida and Crataegus Oxycantha. (3) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 400*

Shrubs:

• Monitor Wysteria.(4)

• Prune Laurel drastically, to size in 1940s historic photographs. (5) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

• Replace all boxwood hedges with new materials. Maintain as in Great Room. (6) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

• Drastically prune shrubs around carriage House, following pruning guidelines in Maintenance Guide. Maintain in this condition. (7) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

Concrete Paving:

• Acid wash new concrete to slightly "age" it. (8) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

Basalt Pad on north-side of House:

• Lift and set aside all basalt stone. Restore, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan.(9). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 350*

Lights:

• Clean annually with non-abrasive materials. Check and replace bulbs as needed. (10) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

East and North Foundation Planting

Shrubs:

• Replant with missing Camellias, as per oral history with family sources. (11) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

The Great Room

Trees:

• Replant the trees using at least 6-7" caliper tree stock, and as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. **(12).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Hedges:

• The north and south boxwood hedges should be pruned, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. **(13)**

• The Holly Hedge, at the south end of the Great Room, should allowed to grow and block view of the Greenhouse to the south, be pruned, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. **(14)** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1500*

Crushed Rock Paving:

• Reduce the subgrade of these surfaces and restore the appropriate finished grade elevation. **(15).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Bench:

• Remove this bench from the ground and re-set to its original and appropriate depth **(16).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 25*

Pool:

• Remove the ivy and replant box around the pool. Perhaps rebuild historic pool. As public safety and maintenance are significant factors, do not attempt to reestablish water in the pool **(17).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Stand:

•Level to the ground and periodically gently clean and monitor the stand **(18).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 25*

Ivy Arbor:

•Restore arbor, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. **(19)** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Lewis and Clark Gazebo:

•Repair and restore Gazebo. **(20).***1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Perennial Accent Plantings, Shrubs, Evergreen Ground Covers:

• Reintroduce dead or missing plants, based upon historic photos and oral histories. **(21)** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Spring Garden

Fence:

•Check for rot and replace as necessary with lattice fence matching original design. Paint with historic blue-green color. **(22).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Hedges:

• Replace dead or diseased hedges and restore their rounded topiary forms. **(23)** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Perennial Accent Plantings:

• Remove marsh marigold. **(24)** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

Bench:

• Gently clean and reset when and if necessary **(25).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 50*

Running Brick Walk

Trees:

• Prune Holly Couple, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan.**(26).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Lilac Walk:

• Restore character and form to lilacs, or replace if necessary **(27).** *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Pergola:

- Plant grape, rose, and clematis, and train to grow on structure. Re-paint in historic blue-green color. (28) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Tea House Garden

Trees:

- Replant apple tree using at least 3" caliper tree stock (29). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Hedges:

- The boxwood hedges should be pruned, and as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (30). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Arbor Gates:

- Monitor for rot and re-paint as necessary, preferably in the original blue-green color (31). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Fence:

- Remove soil from base of fence; replace rotted wood with treated lumber.(32). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Brick Paving:

- Reset the brick paving, with sand. (33). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Crushed Rock Paving:

- Reintroduce basalt 1/4" screening to 3" depth along all paths not paved in brick. (34) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Tea House and Benches:

- Check for rot and replace wood with treated lumber, as needed. Repaint as needed. Check roof annually for needed repairs and replace with appropriate shingles. (35). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Irrigation System:

- Replace the drip irrigation, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan.(36). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Fern Bank

Shrubs:

- Remove non-historic volunteer plants and infill with historic materials, including swordfern and azaleas. (37) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Wall:

- Monitor for movement and repair as necessary (38). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

Birdbath:

- Replace the birdbath with similar type and secure to inhibit vandalism (39). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Fern Bank Stairs

Brick Stairs:

- Close stairs post-and-chain. Install replica of historic handrail, and an interpretive sign. Replace wooden bench / seat. (40). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Lower Terrace

Hedge:

- Prune and maintain according to suggestions for the north and south boxwood hedge in the Great Room (41).*1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Shrubs:

- Trim the designed Zabel Laurel and remove to original location. (42). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Rose Arbor:

- Restore Rose Arbor. (43) *1990 Estimated Cost: [See #19, above.]*

Grape Pergola:

- Reconstruct the grape pergola; place sign indicating that this is not original fabric; replant with grape. (44) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1000*

Brick Stairs and Path:

- Repair stairs. (45).*1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Bench:

- Clean with non-abrasive material to remove moss (46). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 50*

Brick Paving:

- Repair and restore this brick.(47). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1500*

Crushed Rock Paving:

- Replace crushed rock to 3" depth, using basalt 1/4" screen. Lower top elevation to 3/4" below Brick Rosette. (48). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Scroll Garden

Drainage:

- Install a drain line system and drain tiles, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (49). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1000*

Brick Patio:

- Completely restore Brick Patio, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (50) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1000*

- Replace urn and figurines with fiberglass (shatterproof) reproductions. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1500*

- Prune ivy to restore it to original form and shape. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Trees:

- Thin Bigleaf Maple to allow sun to enter this garden. (51). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1200*

- Thin and prune Southern Magnolia and Myrtlewood trees. (52) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 150*

- Restore the south side of the Scroll Garden. (53) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Hedges:

- Replace missing boxwood and yew hedges, and restore topiary forms. (54) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1500*

Lawn:

- Reinstall lawn by replacing soil, using sandy loam or silt. (55) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Evergreen Ground Covers:

- Prune ivy and train on the brick patio and the arbor gates. (56) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

Fence:

- Repair and restore this fence to original design. (57). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Brick Paving:

- Restore this brick. (58). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Arbor Gates:

- Restore as per original design. Add gates. Prune and train ivy on arbors. (59) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Stone Pavers:

• Re-set to grade and replace any dangerous or broken pavers with similar materials. (60). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Lower Walk

Hedge:

• Prune hedge, as per recommendations for boxwood hedges in the Great Room (61). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Deciduous Ground Covers:

• Trim back to reveal rock border edge along walk. Replace border as necessary. (62)*1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Shrubs, Evergreen Ground Covers, Perennial Accent Plantings, Annual Accent Plantings:

• Clean out volunteer and other non-historic materials. (63) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Wall:

• Monitor for movement and repair as necessary (64). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

Lawn Bank

Gravel Path:

• Trench path, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (65). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Lawn:

• Replant an Oregon Native Yew tree. (66) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

• Remove oil and septic tanks. Test soil and professionally remove any that is contaminated. (67) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Shade Garden

Lawn:

• Restore original lawn edge along perimeter. (68) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 400*

Shrubs:

• Trim back Aucuba on west side of Shade Garden. (69) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 150*

Stone Pavers:

•Restore or reveal original stone pavers. (70) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Well Spring:

• Stabilize, repair and reset the concrete pavers. (71) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Wall:

•Monitor for movement and repair as necessary (72). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

North Stairs (Stone):

•Repair as necessary. Install replica of period handrail for safety purposes. (73). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Shade Garden Stairs (Brick):

• Trim back boxwood shrubs. Install replica of period handrail. (74). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Historic Column:

•Provide recessed pre-formed fluted concrete base, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (75) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Secret Garden

Hedge:

- Prune boxwood hedge to restore to original shape. (76). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 300*

Shrubs:

- Re-espalier Pyracantha away from House foundation and walls. (77) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Deciduous Ground Covers:

- Remove ground covers from House. (78). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Fence:

- Restore fence on south end only and add gate. (79). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 750*

Tennis Court

Trees:

- Selectively and carefully thin this area. (80) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1200*

Concrete Paving:

- Remove completely and rebuild, as per specifications in Rehabilitation Plan. (81) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 10,000*

Gazebo:

- Move gazebo 50' to the north in the Nature Trail. Repair as necessary. (82). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Nature Trails

Trees:

- Selectively prune major dead limbs of major trees. (83) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Shrubs:

- Plant indigenous species from Woodland Plant List.(84). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 500*

Benches and other furnishings:

- Install additional benches and trash cans (85). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1000*

General appearance:

- Remove old posts and other man-made debris. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Interpretive Signs:

- Commission new Interpretive Prospectus. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 5000*
- Construct and install sign system . *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 4000*

Rita Steiner Fry Nature Trail:

- Resurface pathway with 1/4" crushed basalt. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1000*

Alice's Trails:

- Clear paths and reset stones, as needed. (86). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 250*

Yew Park Vehicular Access

Trees:

- Severely prune and eventually remove these trees. (87) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 400*
- Prune beech, apple, and tree of paradise. *1990 Estimated Cost: [See #87, above.]*
- Replant parking lot according to new planting plan. (88) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 2500*

Concrete Paving:

- Remove displaced concrete or grind at joints to even surface. (89). *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 150*

Lights:

- Install a compatible lighting system and security devices for this area. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 5000*

Yew Park

William S. Walton Greenhouse:

- Paint greenhouse. (90) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 1500*

Site Design and Planting Plan:

- Re-design Yew Park. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 10800*
- Reconstruct Yew Park . (91) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 90000*

Carriage House Entry

Fence:

- Replace and repaint as necessary. (92) *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 200*

Lights:

- Monitor lights, checking for rust and deterioration. Check bulbs weekly. *1990 Estimated Cost: $ 100*

DEEPWOOD HISTORIC LANDSCAPE REPORT - REHABILITATION IMPROVEMENTS SCHEDULE				
PHASE - RECOMMENDATION	1990-1993	1994-1997	1998-2000	
	Budget	Budget	Budget	
PHASE ONE CONSTRUCTION				
General Recommendations				
Repair and Improve Irrigation System	$7,000			
Restore Lawns	$3,500			
Tree Pruning	$6,300			
Shrub Pruning	$3,500			
Planting Beds	$1,050			
Repair Lower Terrace Entry	[See #57]			
Repaint in Historic Colors	$700			
Specific Landscape Zones				
Entry Garden	$3,766			
East and North Foundation Plantings	$700			
The Great Room	$14,700			
Spring Garden	$1,190			
Running Brick Walk	$1,470			
Tea House Garden	$4,550			
Lower Terrace	$5,740			
Scroll Garden	$17,080			
Carriage House Entry	$420			
Lower Walk	$1,190			
Lawn Bank	$4,480			
Fern Bank	$770			
Shade Garden	$3,850			
PHASE TWO CONSTRUCTION				
General Recommendations				
Visitor Materials		$7,000		
Lee Street Entry		$1,120		
Specific Landscape Zones				
Fern Bank Stairs		$420		
Secret Garden		$2,030		
Nature Trails		$10,500		

PHASE THREE CONSTRUCTION				
General Recommendations				
Install Security Fence			$42,000	
Install Security Lighting			$14,000	
Install Sonitrol Security System			$84,000	
Moonlight System			$7,000	
Specific Landscape Zones				
Tennis Court			$16,380	
Yew Park Vehicular Access			$11,270	
Yew Park: 200'x450' = 90,000 SF, @ $1/SF			$128,100	
PHASE TOTALS / REHABILITATION	$81,956	$21,070	$302,750	
DESIGN SERVICES				
Visitor Materials		$2,500		
Security Fence			$2,500	
Tourism Market Analysis and Plan	$15,000			
Security Lighting			$3,000	
Sonitrol Security System			$5,000	
Yew Park Re-Design			$10,800	
Moonlight System			$1,000	
National Register Nomination	$5,000			
Interpretive Prospectus		$5,000		
PHASE TOTALS / DESIGN SERVICES	$20,000	$7,500	$22,300	
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGETS / PHASES	$101,956	$28,570	$325,050	
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	$455,576			
NOTES:				
• All rehabilitation budget figures shown here include a 10% contingency, 12% general contractor's overhead and profit,				
4% bonding & development charges, and 14% service delivery costs.				
• Add 5% per year for inflation, compounded annually, for each year after 1990.				
• All figures for long-range planning purposes only.				
• Each rehabilitation project should be estimated separately during the design and implementation processes.				
• Does not duplicate annual maintenance, but assumes common management.				

2. MAINTENANCE

The total estimated time for maintenance of the Deepwood landscape is 1181.25 person-hours. This assumes hours spent on each task, and does not account for travel to and from Deepwood, administrative costs, preparation off-site, or other tasks not specifically identified and described in this section. Figures are based upon the City of Salem Regional Park and Recreation Agency's average hourly rate of $10.50, with a 50% overhead for benefit costs, supervision and office overhead. Additional costs for travel to site, supplies, materials, contingency, design and consultant services are also calculated. The estimated yearly maintenance budget for Deepwood should be $28,686.09. Use of private landscape contractors for any of the tasks may raise this amount, but improve the result, especially in pruning of historic trees and shrubs.

MAINTENANCE: LABOR SUMMARY

MONTH	HOURS	HOURLY $10.50	OVERHEAD 50%	TOTAL COST Hourly + OH
JANUARY	42.00	$441.00	$220.50	$661.50
FEBRUARY	117.50	$1,233.75	$616.88	$1,850.63
MARCH	149.00	$1,564.50	$782.25	$2,346.75
APRIL	140.25	$1,472.63	$736.31	$2,208.94
MAY	97.50	$1,023.75	$511.88	$1,535.63
JUNE	106.00	$1,113.00	$556.50	$1,669.50
JULY	87.25	$916.13	$458.06	$1,374.19
AUGUST	105.00	$1,102.50	$551.25	$1,653.75
SEPTEMBER	94.00	$987.00	$493.50	$1,480.50
OCTOBER	112.25	$1,178.63	$589.31	$1,767.94
NOVEMBER	80.00	$840.00	$420.00	$1,260.00
DECEMBER	50.50	$530.25	$265.13	$795.38
TOTALS	1181.25	$12,403.13	$6,201.56	$18,604.69
AVERAGE / MO	98.44	$1,033.59	$516.80	$1,550.39

LANDSCAPE TYPE	HOURS Total / year	HOURLY $10.50	OVERHEAD 50%	TOTAL COST Hourly + OH
PAVING	152.25	$1,598.63	$799.31	$2,397.94
PLNTG. BEDS	230.00	$2,415.00	$1,207.50	$3,622.50
TREES	77.50	$813.75	$406.88	$1,220.63
SHRUBS	202.00	$2,121.00	$1,060.50	$3,181.50
GR. COVERS	26.00	$273.00	$136.50	$409.50
LAWN	277.00	$2,908.50	$1,454.25	$4,362.75
ANN. - PERENN.	88.25	$926.63	$463.31	$1,389.94
WOODLANDS	128.25	$1,346.63	$673.31	$2,019.94
TOTALS	1181.25	$12,403.13	$6,201.56	$18,604.69

SUPP + MAT	20%	$3,720.94
CONTINGENCY	10%	$1,860.47
DESIGN CONSULT	5 hrs/mo @ $75	$4,500.00

TOTAL MAINTENANCE BUDGET / YEAR $28,686.09

Notes: All figures in 1990 dollars. Supplies & Materials budget includes equipment maintenance.

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Notes

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