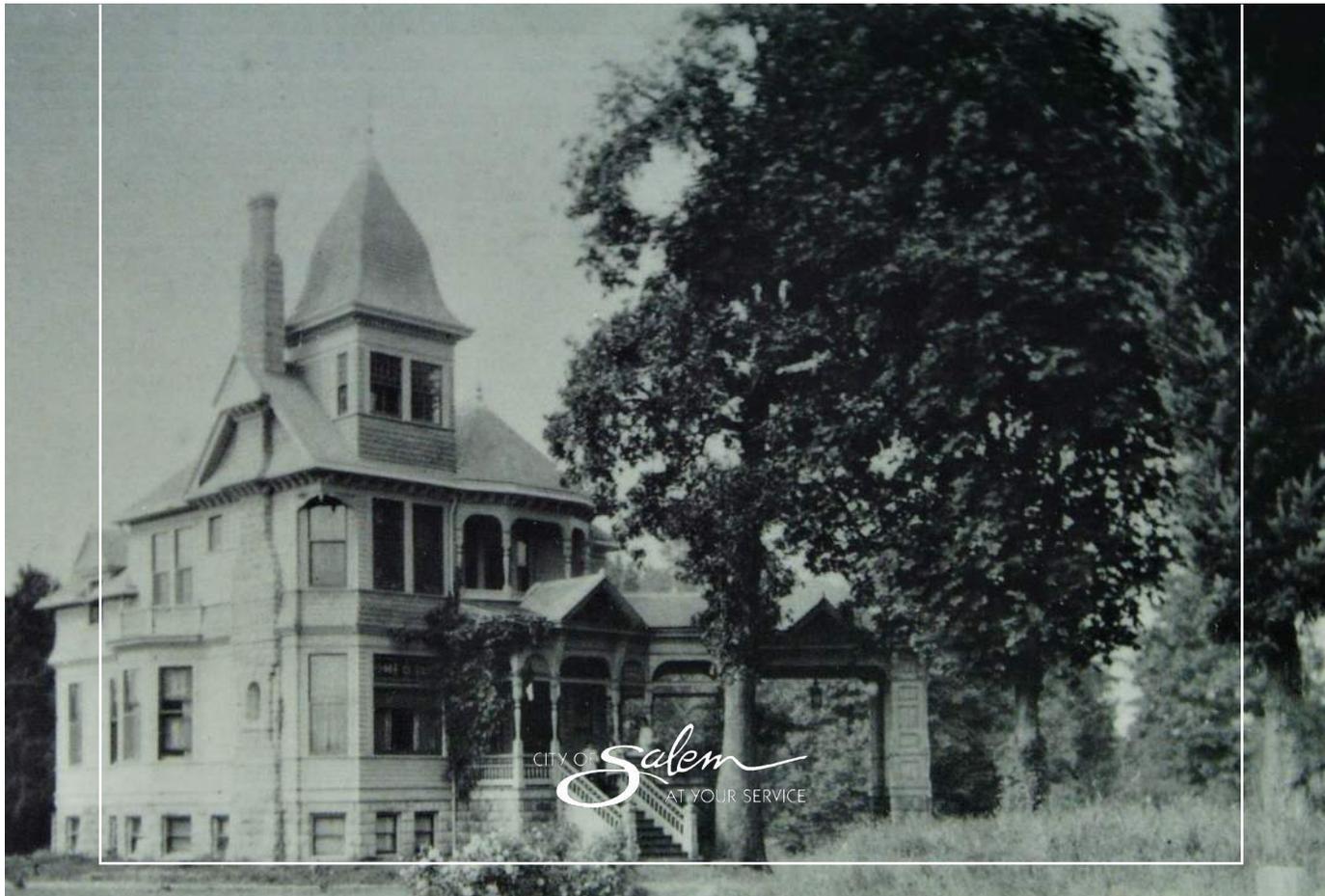


BUSH'S PASTURE PARK
and
DEEPWOOD ESTATE GARDENS

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX F

Preservation Project, Lord and Schryver Gardens, Historic Deepwood Estate:
Addendum to the Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report
(Lord & Schryver Conservancy)



HISTORIC DEEPWOOD ESTATE



*Preservation Project
Lord and Schryver Gardens*

ADDENDUM
to the
Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report,
Land and Community Associates, 1990

**PRESERVATION PROJECT
LORD AND SCHRYVER GARDENS**

HISTORIC DEEPWOOD ESTATE

Lord & Schryver Conservancy
PO Box 2755 Salem, Oregon 97308
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2012



Edith Schryver and Elizabeth Lord
~ 1929 ~

Cover Photo: The Tea House Garden at Historic Deepwood Estate, glass lantern slide, ca. Spring 1934

This project was funded by grants and in-kind services (Appendix E).

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Dedication

to Frances Duniway, (1915-2003)
with great appreciation for her vision,
inspiration, dedication, and artistry

“ . . . Nineteen-eighty was a bad year for getting city maintenance funds. The Park Department had been handed a mighty blow of a large budget cut. Noble (Bashor) had just completed firing fourteen people when he called me. I was next to be told, “There is no way we can help you with the garden (restoring Deepwood’s Tea House Garden)” . . . Alas. I timidly suggested, “What if I start a garden club”? “ Would you?”, Noble liked that and brightened up pronto. . . . “Would you like all the plants left that no other park had room for? When will you start?” I answered, “Yes.” And “tomorrow.”

. . . If ever there was going to be an instant garden this was it. From a story placed in the newspaper we got a small crew of helpers and by September the garden was ablaze with color and we had twenty members. . . . I had implored her (Edith Schryver) to visit our garden and so she came, though with great difficulty. We had a quiet walk. Holding on to my arm and with a cane she was able to get about. We were very still until the tour was completed and she pronounced, “Well, its pretty . . . but . . . it’s all wrong.”

“Oh, no.”

. . . Yes, this is a garden for viewing under the moon. The flowers reflect the light. It should be a weaving of drifts of flowers, they lead you from one part of the garden to another. No red or orange. . . or bright yellow. We had a pale yellow petunia with tiny green veins, and , “That should be used.” So began my first lesson.”

. . . My head was reeling.”

from “Falling Into . . . Eden” by Frances Duniway



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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION:

The work on this preservation project is based on the Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report, 1990.

This is a valuable document commissioned by the Friends of Deepwood and has been consulted by the Deepwood Building and Landscape Committee since its publication. According to the Historic Landscape Report, in order for a preservation project to begin in the historic gardens, “further research and measured drawings are recommended as critical components in the utilization of this (landscape) report” (Page I-3). Based on this recommendation and our mission statement to preserve and interpret the legacy of Lord and Schryver for the public’s benefit, members of the Lord & Schryver Conservancy began working to upgrade the level of preservation of the Lord and Schryver (L&S) historic gardens at Deepwood in 2002.

To this end, our activities have included: 1) locating and analyzing copies of all pertinent written materials including drawings, plant lists, billing records, L&S lectures, etc., and photographic images from the Lord & Schryver Collection, Knight Library, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; 2) locating and analyzing information at Deepwood (scrapbooks, photo albums and other previously acquired material); 3) conducting oral histories; 4) bringing horticulturists and garden designers together to study the photographic images in an attempt to identify specific historic plant material; 5) producing detailed drawings; and 6) developing and implementing a treatment plan.. Our process has included collaboration with the City of Salem, Parks Operations Division, as well as the Deepwood Building and Landscape Committee. Bill Noble, Director of Preservation Projects for the Garden Conservancy (national), has been an invaluable resource throughout the entire preservation project.

As a result of the above research and additional study of the Historic Landscape Report, a shortage of both definitive

historic photographs and design documents became evident. This lack of primary resource material necessary to do a proper restoration of the gardens plus the changes in context and usage (Page III-3) led to **rehabilitation** being the preservation method chosen.

The determination of the primary Period of Significance for the historic gardens has not been easy to establish. The Historic Landscape Report suggests 1945-1962, the period between the Brown-Powell wedding at a time when the garden had reached maturity and the Columbus Day Storm. However, in a letter from Lord to David Duniway, Elizabeth states she does not want her name associated with the garden at Deepwood [Appendix D5 (e)]. This implies that the garden, influenced by Alice’s eclectic tastes, had strayed from Elizabeth’s initial design work. In one of the photos taken in the Tea House Garden immediately following the Columbus Day Storm, flamingos are clearly visible just inside the gate [Appendix D3 (f-Columbus Day Storm)]. The log furniture present in the Scroll Garden in an early photo was very trendy [Appendix D3(a)], appearing in major magazines of the time. More importantly, the Moon Garden intention in the Tea House Garden can be seen as evolving into a cutting garden under Alice’s tenure, with the resultant change in the layout of the paths (See Path discussion under the Tea House Garden section). Yes, gardens and landscapes are dynamic and collaborative between the designers and owner (especially one as involved as Alice), but perhaps this diversion from one of Elizabeth’s beloved Flower Gardens was a bit too much.

Thus, based on the active involvement of L&S at Deepwood from 1929 to 1939, the rehabilitation team has chosen this span of time as the Period of Significance with the exception of the Great Room gazebo addition in 1949. [The Historic Landscape Report supports this position: “Replacement of missing or

deteriorated plant materials should be consistent with the spirit of the original Lord & Schryver intentions (Page III-3).” In addition, Bill Noble of the Garden Conservancy stated, “Good preservation planning calls for (an) ‘as built’ record of preservation treatment.] It is worth remembering, however, that L&S were personal friends of Alice and frequently visited the property socially. It is likely that many conversations occurred which influenced Alice’s choice of plant material and placement. This is clearly evident in the Foundation Plantings and the fact that Alice continued to purchase plant material through L&S until March of 1959.

In an attempt to proceed carefully and with manageable proposals, various areas of the historic garden were treated separately beginning with the Scroll Garden, followed by the Foundation Plantings around the house, and then other landscape areas. Each project element was developed from the collected materials and subsequent research.

REHABILITATION OF THE LORD & SCHRYVER GARDENS HISTORIC DEEPWOOD ESTATE

The year is 1968. Alice Brown Powell is leaving her home after living at her beloved Deepwood for 44 years. The Columbus Day Storm of 1962 had destroyed upwards of 30 major trees on the property, including the old Oregon white oak next to the front steps and many fruit and nut trees dating to Judge Bingham’s residency. Portions of the historic fencing in the L&S gardens were flattened. It is said this storm coupled with increased vandalism in the garden led Alice to create a Secret Garden immediately west of the house into which she moved the vulnerable urn from the Scroll Garden [Appendix D5 (c – Plum Snow)]. A photograph taken of the Tea House Garden in 1968 shows a garden neglected for many years [Appendix D3 (e – Nobel Bashor, 1968)]. The stairs in the house were becoming a challenge. Time to leave.

As proposals for rehabilitation in additional areas of the garden were developed, they were added to this addendum and the appendices enhanced. The format of the addendum follows that of the original Historic Landscape Report. The page numbers appearing in the addendum (e.g. Page II-8) refer to pages in the Historic Landscape Report, 1990. The references to appendices pertain to the appendices associated with this addendum, not those of the Historic Landscape Report. For history and significance of the site, rehabilitation policies, management alternatives, maintenance guidelines, etc. consult the Historic Deepwood Estate, Historic Landscape Report, 1990.

The primary goal of this addendum is to provide future stewards a record of all that has been done in this preservation project as a basis for continued rehabilitation and maintenance. In addition, it is also our goal to include everything we know at this point relative to other elements in the gardens not included in the major areas we have rehabilitated [Appendix C].

After a period of three years of fundraising by members of the Salem community, Deepwood was saved and the upper portion deeded to the city in 1971 and the lower portion in 1973. City Parks employees began serious work on the property in 1973. Blackberry had overtaken parts of the historic gardens, and plant material, both woody and especially herbaceous, had been lost due to lack of proper care (Appendix D5 (c – Darrell Belcher). Paint peeled from the damaged wooden lattice-work fences, and much of the remaining boxwood had grown comical in size and shape.

The early days of the evolution of the gardens under the care of the City Parks staff and the volunteer Deepwood Gardeners are not well-documented in the Historic Landscape

Report (Page II-9). Beginning in 1980, Fran Duniway had begun collecting historic materials relating to the L&S gardens at Deepwood and instilling an interest in this pioneering landscape architecture firm in those around her. Indeed, the initial work of the Deepwood Gardeners was focused on the restoration of the Tea House Garden under nominal direction of Edith Schryver in 1981. Shortly thereafter, the gardener's activities led to the creation of the entrance gardens, beginning in 1984 with the huge border garden on the east side of the property outside the historic fence. In the meantime the City Parks department had funding for basic care of the lawns and shrubbery, but virtually no resources for detailed maintenance or enhancement of the historic gardens. As noted in the Historic Landscape Report of 1990, "In these years (since 1968) the (historic) gardens have deteriorated dramatically" (Page II-8). But since the mid-1990s, the Deepwood Gardeners have been actively gardening in the Spring Garden, as well as in the Secret Garden (1997).

By 2002, the Lord & Schryver Garden Society, initially created by Deepwood Gardener Ruth Roberts in the late 1990s to locate and document L&S landscapes, evolved into the Lord & Schryver Conservancy. Our mission is to *"preserve and interpret the legacy of Lord & Schryver to promote a greater understanding of their contribution to Northwest landscape architecture."* The impetus behind the formation of the Conservancy was the sense that the home and garden where Lord & Schryver lived and worked could possibly be lost once the present stewards left the property. In the meantime, it seemed appropriate that part of our work involving the preservation of L&S landscapes ought to include the rehabilitation of the Deepwood Historic Gardens.

At almost the same time, two other resources were working toward increased energy for the rehabilitation of these gardens. In 2000 a position in the Parks Operation Division was

upgraded to Horticultural Technician and filled. In addition, the principal person involved in this rehabilitation was well versed in Lord & Schryver gardens and had established a working relationship with the Parks Operation Division over the previous 15 years in Bush's Pasture Park.

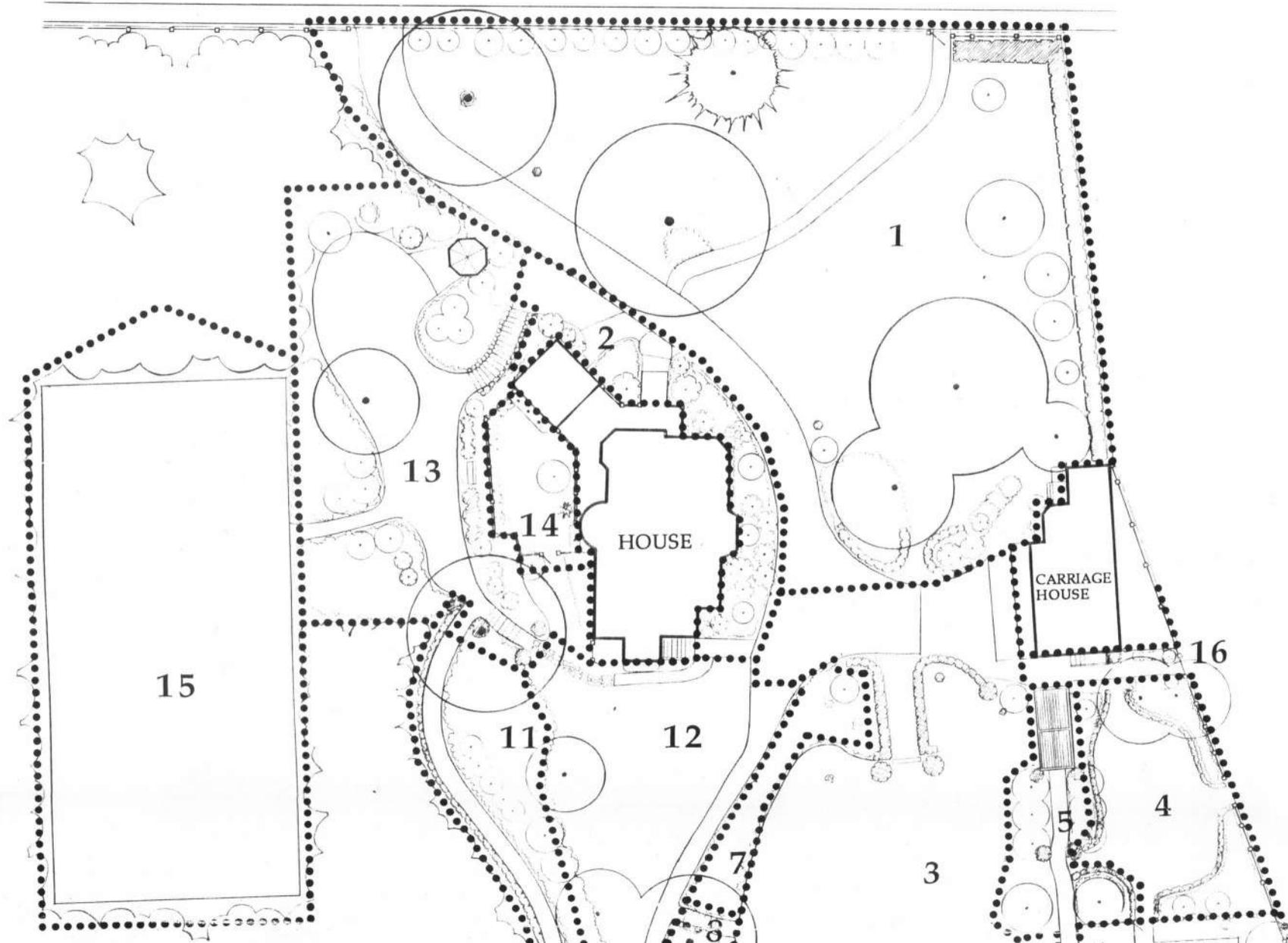
The activities of the L&S Conservancy in the historic gardens supported and had the potential of greatly enhancing the Friends of Deepwood's charge in their mission statement. The City of Salem, Parks Operations Division had recently adopted guidelines in their Sensitive Study Management Handbook which speak to preserving and enhancing the historic features of the valuable L&S landscape at Deepwood. These three entities (The L&S Conservancy, The Friends of Deepwood, and the City of Salem, Parks Operations Division) were poised to collaborate on the rehabilitation of these unique, historic gardens.

Once the basic research was done as outlined in the introduction, the actual development and installation of the rehabilitation plans began in the late winter of 2003. For a definition of which landscape areas are included in the historic gardens, please see the following map taken from the Historic Landscape Report (Page II-4).

(Fig. 1, opposite page)

DEEPWOOD LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

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



REHABILITATION PLANS

SCROLL GARDEN:

Imagine a garden room secluded on a lower terrace away from the house, occupying part of a sunny pasture, and nestled into the south side of a native wood. An ornate wrought iron fence embraces the garden. The panel of lawn is defined by the intricate scrolls of boxwood which in turn echo the pattern in the wrought iron fence and urn. Both the fence and the urn inspired Edith's design of the garden [Appendix D5(e-David Duniway)]. Furthermore, boxwood scrolls were Edith Schryver's signature element in gardens. Warm sunshine bathed Alice Brown as she entered this intimate space. The lush scent of a "night blooming rose" [Appendix D5 (c - Plum Snow)] filled the air as guests attended small soirees and, in 1945, the wedding of Alice Brown and Keith Powell. It seems this garden had been designed specifically for Alice's personal enjoyment [Appendix d5(e-David Duniway)].

By 1997 the scroll garden was a remnant of its former glory. The garden was entirely overgrown with encroaching trees creating deep shade, poor drainage, and, therefore, a failing lawn. (Fig. 2)



Figure 2: Scroll Garden, 1997

With the exception of much of the boxwood hedging and the Japanese skimmia, none of the original shrubs existed. Several trees original to the 1930s installation which had survived the Columbus Day Storm were removed because of poor health or to correct the shade problem. Standard park maintenance and lack of resources for rehabilitation resulted in the loss of much of the plant diversity and charm in this garden. Any rehabilitation had been done by dedicated individuals working with the Deepwood Building and Landscape Committee in collaboration with the Parks Operations Division with anonymous funding and, by-in-large, involved structures, not plant material.

In our research on the Scroll Garden we have discovered two minor errors depicted in the Historic Landscape Report. The drawings of the Scroll Garden on page II-13 and A-30 are dated incorrectly as 1936. According to David Duniway's interview with Schryver, dated 3 Feb 1983, and the drawing on Page A-30, the original watercolor plan is inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Keith Powell and was a wedding present to them in 1945 from Edith Schryver. Also note in the drawing of this plan, the grape arbor has been extended to the north over the path to the Great Room. An earlier drawing depicts the arbor stopping short of covering this path (II-10). The latter coincides with early photographs and evidence of installation in the garden.

The Historic Landscape Report, 1990, recommends rehabilitating the south side of the Scroll Garden to the dense plantings installed in 1937 (Page IV-18) and as seen later in 1948 (Page II-7, lower right photo). Because of the location of this garden on the first terrace above Pringle Creek with the resultant poor drainage and the excessive shade created by these original plantings, the rehabilitation team chose to rehabilitate

the gardens to Edith Schryver's intention as seen in the 1945 watercolor on Page A-30. The hornbeams flanking the Tea Terrace, as identified by their bark in the photograph following the Columbus Day Storm [Appendix D3(f)], and the California Bay laurels flanking the south gate are not present in the watercolor, nor are they present in the Lord & Schryver billing records [Appendix B2]. It is possible that, on the loss of the shade tree seen in this drawing, Alice chose to replant with the hornbeams and California Bay laurels.

It was pointed out by Bill Noble, Garden Conservancy, that this garden would be greatly enhanced by installing two gates at the west end of the garden, within the ivy arches flanking the main focal point. (Children riding bikes through the Scroll Garden from the native area has been a problem.) This reduction in circulation through the garden would improve the condition of the lawn and greatly enhance the ambience in the garden. The addition of these gates is also recommended in the Historic Landscape Report (IV-19). However, there is no evidence of these gates ever having been in the historic garden as stated on Page IV-19.

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the Scroll Garden:

Drainage and Irrigation: (Page IV-17) During the 1990s, the City of Salem, Parks Operations Division, had improved the drainage in this part of the garden by addressing the problem further up the slope toward the house. At the beginning of our project in 2002 it was thought that no additional drain line system or tiling would be necessary, but perhaps minimal localized corrections might be needed. In fact, heavy rains that first winter created no significant problems.

Project element:

The irrigation was checked and corrected to cover: 1) the area between the grape arbor and the entrance to the scroll

garden; 2) the areas of new grass within the boxwood; and 3) the planting beds immediately adjacent to the brick walls (base of fence).

Trees: (Pages II-22 and IV-17) The Parks Operations Division had been actively improving the riparian area along the creek, as well as initiating the removal of non-native plant material throughout this first terrace above the creek. This is an environmentally sensitive area and as such falls under the guidelines of the Sensitive Study Management Handbook of the Parks Operations Division prepared in 2002. In addition, historic trees (for example, the two California bay laurels on either side of the south gate) had been removed by the City Parks Division in the late 1990s due to the extreme shade they created in the garden.

Project elements:

1. The original *Magnolia grandiflora* (evergreen magnolia) was thinned to allow more light into the garden. In addition, the *Acer japonica* (Japanese maple) was lightly thinned.
2. Several missing trees were replaced (See detailed drawing in Appendix A1:
 - a) It was decided a second *Acer palmatum* (Japanese maple) was needed on the west side of the pool area. The billing records indicated two Japanese maples were purchased at the same time in 1938 (Appendix D4: box 19, folder 9 or Appendix B2). This was on the same billing as the purchase of the yews behind the main focal point and the evergreen magnolia for the Scroll Garden. There was no evidence of a Japanese maple having been planted elsewhere at Deepwood in this time period. There was also the question of keeping the old Japanese maple or replacing it with one to match the new tree in stature. In January,

2002, a knowledgeable arborist was asked to critique the condition of the old tree. He observed that one section of the tree had rocked out of its socket some time ago, but the rest of the tree was sound. He also commented on how spectacular the tree must be in full-leaf. In addition, it provides a wonderful canopy for the north side of the garden without creating significant shade. As a result, we kept the old tree and planted a second one of relatively large caliper.

- b) The original grafted tree (cherry?) located southwest of the Tea Terrace outside the south fence [Appendix D1 (a-#261 & a-#266)] did not survive, probably due to the poor drainage. In the later 1945 drawing, the tree is referred to as a shade tree (Page II-13). It was decided to plant a relatively small maple which would provide appropriate shade and ambience for the tea terrace. A 1½ inch caliper snake bark maple (*Acer rufinerve*) was planted in the spring of 2008.

Unfortunately, three purple-leaved filberts were planted in this area by the city, probably in the 1970s. The color of the leaves in the spring garden was very garish, and the bulk of the planting created too much shade. Hence, the trees were deemed not appropriate for the rehabilitation. The city smothered the central one by cutting it to the ground and covering it with black plastic plus a thick layer of mulch. The remaining two were drastically thinned over a three year period and will be smothered as the maple gains caliper.

- c) One *Cornus nuttallii* (native dogwood) was planted just east of the northwest corner in the interior of the Scroll Garden. This will add immeasurably to the spring floral display as well as tie in with the native landscape surrounding the garden. The original dogwood [Appendix D1(a-#272) and Appendix

D2] appears to have been a *C. florida* which is somewhat more susceptible to disease in recent times. Therefore the native species was planted.

- d) Two *Cornus nuttallii* (native dogwood) were planted outside the Scroll Garden to the north to help frame the formal garden and screen the garden from activity to the north (Mission St.). According to Mrs. Spencer Snow, Alice's granddaughter, one could not see the tennis court from the Scroll Garden in her childhood (Page II-22).
- e) A crabapple was planted in the southwest corner of the garden replacing one evident in an historic photograph [Appendix D1 (a – Campaign to Save Deepwood)]. *Malus* 'Lollipop' was chosen for its small stature, mindful of the need to avoid excessive shade in the garden.

Hedges: (Page IV-18) In the past, boxwoods had been replaced periodically [Appendix D5(b)], probably due to poor drainage and increased shade. In 2003, the boxwood hedges were in fairly good shape within the Scroll Garden itself. There were missing boxwood in the scrolls as well as some misalignment where the hedges met the two round boxwood in each of the four quadrants and the two topiary box at the entrance. The large topiary forms throughout the garden were out of scale (too big), as was the scroll hedging itself (Page II-7, lower right photo for ideal condition).

The yew hedge behind the focal point at the west end of the garden had missing elements. The rest of the hedge was out of scale (too tall) but appeared to be original. In historic photographs the height of the yew hedge is the same as the top of the urn, which looks to be about twice the height of the brick wall [Appendix D1(a-#263b) & D1(a-A2)].

Project elements:

1. The yews purchased for the garden in 1938 were listed as *Taxus canadenses* (Appendix B2). We know of no such plant at this time. Tom Beatty, city horticulturist, purchased three *Taxus x media* 'Brownii', which are commonly used for hedges these days. Close inspection indicates the plants are not identical, but the appearance is satisfactory. In case a better match can be found, the three replaced are the second plant from the left (facing west) and the last two plants on the right.
2. The missing boxwood were replaced and properly aligned with the other boxwood elements in the garden. The boxwood hedge within the main body of the Scroll Garden is being trimmed to a height of 17", while the 8 balls and 4 main structural boxwood flanking the two minor focal points are maintained at 22". All of the boxwood hedges outside and east of the Scroll Garden should be kept at 22". See page IV-11 for recommendations on how to bring a boxwood hedge into scale.

Lawn: (Page IV-18) The lawn was in fairly good shape due to the increase in light penetration and the improvement in the drainage in the Scroll Garden in general since the trees had been removed in the late 1990s. However, the lawn had been reduced to a rectangle and sloped downward significantly to the north. The lawn in earlier photographs and drawings extended to the boxwood hedges.

Project elements:

1. The lawn was graded and replanted, extending the turf to the boxwood scroll hedge. (Fig. 3)
2. A row of brick on edge was added as transition between the gravel area and the turf. This type of historic transition as it exists in the Great Room was copied.



Figure 3: Scroll Garden with newly installed lawn, 2003

Shrubs: (Pages II-22 and IV-19) With two exceptions (the male *Skimmia japonica* and the *Arbutus unedo*), all of the historic shrubs are missing from this garden. In David Duniway's interview with Edith Schryver (3 Feb 1983) [Appendix D5(c)], they planted cream, pale yellow, orange and rust-colored deciduous azaleas behind the dark green boxwood and the green lawn, to contrast with the greens. These colors would also complement the russet color of the ironwork fence.

Project elements:

1. The soil between the boxwood hedge and ironwork fence was amended in preparation for planting.
2. The boxwood hedge located in the secondary focal point on the north side of the garden was removed (see hedges text below in Lower Terrace). A row of brick was installed outlining the grass and mirroring the arching outline of the Tea Terrace on the south side. (See detailed drawing in Appendix A1)

3. Missing shrubs were replaced. (See detailed drawing in appendix A1.)
 - a) Eleven deciduous azaleas, including three backing up the 'pool' area on the north side of the garden, were selected while in bloom and installed.
 - b) One herbaceous peony as seen at the feet of Alice Brown Powell was planted [Appendix D1(c-Alice Brown Powell)].
 - c) Two *Myrica californica* (California wax myrtle) were planted to replace the two *Umbellularia californica* (California bay laurel or Oregon myrtle) which flanked either side of the gate on the south side. The wax myrtles are evergreen, can be kept in a shrub form, and have very similar foliage to that of the bay laurels. The two bay laurels were planted in the original garden installation [Appendix D1(a-#267)] but provided too much shade for the garden in their maturity and were removed in the late 1990s.
4. Plant a rose (night-blooming?) on the south side of garden just west of the Tea Terrace [Page II-22 and Appendix D5(c-Plum Snow)] We have been unable to discover what a "night-blooming rose" might be. Perhaps an evening primrose?
5. Oregon native plants were planted in the areas immediately north and south of the Scroll Garden (Plant list in Appendix B2). This increased texture and density in the landscape would frame the garden - an absolutely necessary element in the rehabilitation of the Scroll Garden, according to Bill Noble, Director of Preservation Projects, The Garden Conservancy. Obviously, with the exception of the one tree to shade the tea terrace, the plants to the south should be shrubs in order to avoid excessive shade in the future.

Perennials, Annuals, and Bulbs: No plants from these categories were listed for the Scroll Garden when the city inventoried the site in 1977. (Page A-36) The following plants were present in the historic photographs: foxglove and delphinium (Appendix D2, Box 2 - uncatalogued); forget-me-nots, salmon tulips, and *Telekia speciosa* / foxglove / *Inula* [Appendix D1(a-#A3)and (c-Alice B. Powell)]; and *Cyclamen sp.* / *Asarum sp.* , *Iris douglasiana* / *Agapanthus* / *Pulmonaria cerennensis*, and ferns [Appendix D3(a-1986)].

Project elements: (See detailed drawing in Appendix A1)

1. Very small plants of *Helleborus hybridus* were planted under the evergreen magnolia. These plants are very common in L&S gardens, especially under magnolias, and thrive in dry, shady conditions. The roots of the magnolia are very close to the surface and should be disturbed as little as possible . The hellebores will self-seed and fill this area with evergreen interest. Dwarf flowering quince [Appendix D3(a-A5)] were planted here at one time but it is too shady for them now.
2. Hardy cyclamen could be tucked around the garden, especially along the west edge of the grape arbor and surrounding the tea terrace where their cheery flowers can be enjoyed close-up. These plants are very drought tolerant.
3. Foxgloves, ferns, columbine, and hosta were planted amongst the deciduous azaleas behind the boxwood hedges. Underplant deciduous azaleas with blue scilla in place of the annual forget-me-nots.

Historic brickwork: (Page IV- 17,19) Ross Sutherland, then Executive Director of Friends of Deepwood, described the restoration of the historic brickwork in a letter to Gene Larson, Parks Operations Supervisor, dated March 6, 2002 [Appendix D5(e)]. The city began the process of evaluating the procedure

for these improvements as it related to work at Pioneer Cemetery being done at that time. Gene Larson stated that work would possibly start in the fall of 2003, depending on availability of competent contractors and funding.

The following areas of brick repair were placed in order of highest priority for this project. (For location of projects, see detailed drawing in Appendix A1) It was recommended that the only elements in this rehabilitation that need to occur **after** the brickwork repair are the planting of the perennials and bulbs along the fence lines.

Tea terrace and focal point (urn) terrace.

Brick walls supporting ironwork fence - especially the wall on either side of the gate on the south side of the garden.

Floor and foundation wall of the grape arbor.

Wall of walk leading up to the ivy tunnel in the Great Room.

All of these projects have been completed with the exception of the third one relating to the Bingham grape arbor located east of the Scroll Garden (Lower Terrace). See further discussion of this project in the rehabilitation of the Lower Terrace below. For before and after photographs of the brickwork associated with the Scroll Garden, refer to Appendix D3(c).

Focal Point on North Side of Garden: The reflecting pool on the north side in the 1945 drawing was never installed. In keeping with standard rehabilitation practices, an element that appears on drawings and was never installed cannot be added. From a design standpoint, this presented a challenge. The plant material that had been installed by Alice [Appendix D1(a-#A3)], tulips and forget-me-nots followed by zinnias, was very weak for such a strong secondary focal point. There was a curving hedge of box in this area which did not exactly reflect the outline of the pool. (The hedge was set too far

toward the fence.) This bit of hedge had been planted by the Deepwood Gardeners in 1982 [Appendix D5 (e-Carol Boston donation)].

Project elements:

1. Standard practice in designing an element in a rehabilitation that replaces an element that was never installed requires the new element to be impermanent. Therefore, a large, period bowl was placed in the area of the pool on the drawing (See detailed drawing in Appendix A1). This treatment for a secondary focal point was used successfully in the L&S garden of Walter and Della Smith on Mission Street where a water feature (birdbath) was used at a secondary focal point. As recommended above, three deciduous azaleas were massed behind the bowl.
2. An arch of brick (simulating the front line of the originally designed pool) was installed in the soil, defining the lawn, (see lawn discussion above). When this arch of brick was added to the drawing of the garden, there was an instant revelation as to the cleverness of the original design. The brickwork became part of a continuous flowing line, connecting the boxwood scrollwork on either side.
3. The large, concrete bowl was placed at the focal point. Snowdrops followed by hosta were planted around the foot of the bowl. Hostas are frequently associated with water.

Focal Point on South Side of Garden: A bench is located on the Tea Terrace in the 1945 drawing.

Project element:

The bench in the Spring Garden was used to fabricate a mold in order to create benches compatible with this era of

garden. The bench was constructed of reinforced concrete to make it less easily vandalized. See Appendix C4 for fabrication details.

Ironwork Fence: (Page IV-19) The ironwork fence was beautifully repaired in late 2000 by volunteers and Parks Operations staff overseen by Don Roberts (Appendix C3). The work stopped short of replacing the very decorative center pieces in each section [Appendix D1(a-#265)]. There was mention that these elements were prone to vandalism. Nevertheless, we decided the fence would be greatly enhanced by the replacement of the missing parts.

Project element:

A local blacksmith oversaw the casting of the central elements and installed them. For more detail see Appendix C3.

Gates: (Page IV-19) The two ivy arbors (one on either side of the west focal point) needed to be closed to the movement of visitors due to the increased wear and tear on the lawn in the Scroll Garden and the visual invasion of through-traffic. This restriction of circulation would make the garden much more intimate. In addition, the gate in the south fence needs to be locked for the above reasons.

Project element:

The same local blacksmith fabricated and installed the two gates whose design was inspired by the ironwork fence. The gates are hung independent of the arbors to insure their strength and were painted the same color as the fence (Appendix C3).

Urn and Figurines at the Major Focal Point: (Page IV-17)

Research needs to be done relative to the replacement of the urn with an object made of the most appropriate material. In addition, placement of the urn needs to be secure. There are

excellent photographs of this object [Appendix D1(a-#269) and (a-#258)]. The urn is owned by Mrs. Spencer Snow (the granddaughter of Alice Brown Powell).

We are not recommending the replacement of the two figurines. The latter dilute the effectiveness of the large urn as the terminus of the main focal plane of the garden and probably were Alice's somewhat eclectic addition.

LOWER TERRACE:

The Grape Arbor that stood over the large, rectangular brick pad in the Lower Terrace dated from the Bingham period and was probably the only garden element located at a distance from the house on this lower terrace. Grape arbors were common in these older gardens. Meals were prepared in the house and carried, sometimes great distances, in order to dine in a cool, secluded spot in the heat of summer. In some cases these arbors had a vista of the more natural world, in this case, the pasture. One removed oneself from the everyday world and retreated into nature to sit in the dappled shade of the grape arbor.

The grape arbor was in the garden during the great snow of 1937 (Page IV-18) and co-existed with the Rose Tunnel which covered most of the diagonal path descending from the Great Room through at least 1945. It is thought the Grape Arbor existed when the Powells left the garden in 1968. Vestiges of the arbor were found amongst the holly hedge in 1973 (Appendix D5(c-Darrell Belcher)]. By 2002, the large rectangular bricks in the pad were eroding, leaving the mortar joints exposed and creating a hazardous condition.

The Rose Tunnel, which also dated from the Judge Bingham residency, would have added ambience and a feeling of adventure on the path to the Grape Arbor. The Rose Tunnel as seen in early photographs [Appendix D3 (c-#179 and #150)] and an early site plan (Page II-10) was not connected with the Ivy Arbor in the Great Room as indicated in the Historic Landscape Report, Page IV-16. Nor was the Ivy Arbor ever covered with roses as implied on the same page.

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the Lower Terrace:

Hedges: The two hedges flanking the south gate had been more recently planted and were failing in part. (Fig. 4)



Figure 4: Lower Terrace before rehabilitation began, 2003

The Historic Landscape Report recommends “replacing missing boxwood and yew hedges, and restore topiary forms as per historic photo of Alice Brown (Powell) in the garden 1950-55.” (See page IV-18) The date of this photo on page II-7 and in this text should be 1948 [Appendix D1(c-Alice B. Powell)]. The boxwood hedge found immediately west of the *Aucuba* at the southwest corner of the grape arbor and the one in the secondary focal point on the north side of the Scroll Garden itself did not exist in the 1945 drawing (Page A-30) nor any photos from the Period of Significance for the garden.

Project element:

The missing boxwood were replaced and properly aligned with the other boxwood elements in the garden. The two extra boxwood hedges (see above) were used as a source for

the taller, easternmost hedge in the Lower Terrace. All of the boxwood hedges outside and east of the Scroll Garden should be kept at 22". (See page IV-11 for recommendations on how to bring a boxwood hedge into scale.)

Lawn: The lawn in earlier photographs and drawings extended from the Scroll Garden out into the Lower Terrace, surrounding the Brick Rosette Compass. Stone pavers placed in the lawn created a pathway to the south gate in the iron fence and to the Scroll Garden.

This outer area east of the main Scroll Garden was thought to be too shady for a lawn due to the increased maturity of the evergreen magnolia and the big-leaf maple in the Great Room and the increased traffic of a public park. Do not replant lawn or add pavers.

Other Plant Material: The shrubs planted by the City Parks staff in the 1980s had completely enclosed the brick pad and were stifling the new growth of the lilacs. These plants were not present in 1977 (Page A-36).

Project elements:

1. Removal of the *Aucuba*, which is smothering new growth on the lilacs, would give space for the ornamental grape when planted on the new arbor (see grape arbor element below). In addition the removal of this dense evergreen foliage and the spice bush located on the northwest side of the arbor will also improve the ambience in the grape arbor and the view into the Scroll Garden.
2. The area southeast of the grape arbor needs another lilac. At some point a specimen should be selected from the list of lilacs in the billing records (Appendix B2). Research needs to be done when the lilacs are in bloom. Work with Klager's nursery in Washington State, the origin of these lilacs.

3. Two/three tree peonies immediately west of the grape arbor need to be planted. There was no evidence of historic plant material in this area but peonies are listed on the 1945 drawing (Page II-13). Herbaceous peonies would be too small in stature for this area.
4. Plant the arbor with a shade-tolerant ornamental grape. There is probably not enough room or enough sun for table grapes to mature. Besides, the latter would be quite messy in a public garden. If there is not enough sun for an ornamental grape, plant an *Ampelopsis* or *Akebia*, since both read like a grape.
5. Mainly salmon tulips have been planted behind the boxwood hedges in the Lower Terrace. Overplant bulbs with annual (self-seeding) forget-me-nots [Appendix D1(c-Alice B. Powell)]. In summer plant with cream, clear yellow, salmon, and orange zinnias.

Brickwork: It was determined that restoring the brick pad which dates to the 1950s (as determined by a mason hired by City Parks to do the historic work at the Pioneer Cemetery in 2007) was too expensive and not appropriate since it originated later than the Period of Significance. According to an oral history by Alice's granddaughter, the earlier floor had been composed of 8" square, terracotta 'bricks' similar to those found on the top of the wall in this grape arbor and in front of the Tea House in the Tea House Garden which date to the early 1930s. Our efforts to find such bricks have not proved fruitful.

Project element:

We may have a volunteer who could make these 8" square bricks. An alternative would be to cover the existing pad with ¼" gravel to eliminate the hazard posed by the raised mortar joints. The latter would leave the 1950s bricks in place for posterity.

Grape Arbor and Rose Tunnel: 12 climbing roses were purchased in 1934 and again in 1949 (Appendix B2) and were probably planted on the rose tunnel since no other structure in the garden would accommodate that number of climbing roses. This would indicate that the Rose Tunnel was still in existence as late as 1949. There was no evidence of its presence in 1971 when the city began work in this garden.

Project elements:

1. Rebuild the grape arbor based on the research of a few historic photographs [Appendix D1(a-#248), (a-#259), and (a-#262)]. This construction obviously needs to occur after the brickwork repair.
2. Our recommendation is to not replace the rose tunnel. The roses would not thrive in the shade created by the stately big-leaved maple. Nor is it appropriate to cover such a tunnel of individual metal hoops with ivy, as suggested in the Historic Landscape Report (Page IV-16).

Bench: The legs on the bench in the Grape Arbor were failing.

Project element:

During the process of fabricating the bench for the Scroll Garden, two extra legs were poured and installed under the original horizontal member of the bench.

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS:

The Queen Ann style architecture of the house at Deepwood is inherently problematic in attempting to significantly integrate the house into the landscape. Major view lines (focal planes) from the house out into the garden, so typical of Lord & Schryver designs, were not possible to implement. At one point Alice Brown even had primary sketches done for a replacement house (Appendix D4, Deepwood folder). The curbing at the front of the planting area along the driveway is historic, but it exacerbates the separation of this area from the rest of the garden. At best, the foundation plantings partially shield the house foundation from view and provide a weak transition from the Entry Garden and house to the Carriage House and Great Room (Page II-16).

The foundation plantings are primarily broad-leaved evergreens which Alice Brown insisted be kept at 6 to 8 inches above the window sill in order to enjoy the garden as much as possible from the interior of the house. The photographic evidence shows virtually no foundation plantings in the early years of the house (with the exception of the extant garry oak immediately next to the front steps and vines on the house) and provides only limited views of the front step area in the 1950s. The plantings in the latter were probably the result of informal conversations between Alice Brown and Lord & Schryver, since no Lord & Schryver planting plans exist. All of the plant material listed for this area in the Historic Landscape Report (Page II-16) is present (the Parneyi viburnum is probably a misprint of *Cotoneaster parneyi*). However, this area was apparently overlooked when the city inventoried the site in 1977 (Page A-36).

The plantings existing in 2003 (Fig. 5) reflected improper care and lack of replacement of dead plant material during the interim 35 years since Alice Brown Powell's departure from the property in 1968.



Figure 5: Foundation Plantings before rehabilitation began, 2003

Many of the background broad-leaf evergreens remained (Appendix A2), including the variegated camellias listed in the Historic Landscape Report as missing (Page II-16). The two *Viburnum davidii* shown in the present drawing of the site (Appendix A2) were removed in 2003 due to their poor condition. The result was a foundation planting which was sparsely planted, lacked cohesion with the greater garden, and was therefore ineffective in integrating the house into the surrounding landscape.

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the East and North Foundation Plantings:

Drainage and Irrigation: The significant preservation work done on the house in 2001 impacted this foundation area. The painting of the house required extensive scaffolding which, in turn, required severe pruning of the *Sasanqua camellia* at the second floor level. Replacing the water lines resulted in a large

trench being dug through the camellias as indicated on the drawing of the existing garden (Appendix A2). This trenching disrupted the foundation drain tiles in several places. As a result, a new foundation drain system had to be installed.

The irrigation system when we began in 2003 was non-existent. There was a recently installed bib on the line of the waterline trench. The soils in this entire foundation area drain well.

Project elements:

1. A time-line on foundation drain installation was established and work began in 2003. Planting some of the rehabilitation plan had to be postponed until the installation of the drain system was completed.
2. Due to over-watering in the past, the Parks Operations Division recommended we install drip irrigation as the most efficient method. A long sweat hose was used to irrigate the boxwood, while spaghetti hose and surface emitters water the perennials and other woody plant material.
3. In 2008, several years after the garden rehabilitation work in this area was finished, a new driveway was installed. The boxwood hedge was removed during this process and reinstalled later with 12" sheet metal flashing applied vertically against the curb to reduce leaching of lime from the new concrete into the plantings.

Trees: The native oak (*Quercus garryana*) located immediately northwest of the front steps as seen in early photographs [Appendix D1(b) and (c-132D)] blew down in the Columbus Day Storm of 1962. The tree was present when the house was built in 1893-94. No other trees existed in this landscape area.

Project element:

Do not replace native oak. Location is too close to the foundation of the house.

Hedges: According to the photographs from the 1950's (Fig. 6), a low boxwood hedge bordered the foundation shrubs and



Figure 6: Meier & Frank delivery van on driveway, circa 1950s

extended from the south, wrapping around the house to the newel post at the front steps. Grass extended from the boxwood hedge to the curb. The background shrubs are much larger now and no evidence of the lawn and boxwood hedge existed when we began our rehabilitation [Appendix A2 and Appendix D3(b-#624).

Project element:

A boxwood hedge was planted immediately against the curbing where indicated in the treatment plan (Appendix A2) (Fig. 7)



Figure 7: Foundation Plantings after boxwood installation, 2004

The front edge of the mature boxwood hedge should be in the same plane as the front edge of the curb. This will help take the invasive effect of the curb out of the landscape. In addition, the boxwood hedge element ties in with the hedge elements found in the south end of the Entry Garden near the Carriage House and the north entrance to the Great Room.

Due to the informal nature of the plantings on the east side of the solarium, this hedge was designed to end in scroll elements, leaving the plantings flanking the foot of the steps somewhat more informal in nature. The boxwood should be kept to a height of 17", the balls to 22".

Lawn: A narrow lawn once extended from the curbing to the boxwood hedge. [Appendix D1(c-132C)].

Project element:

Due to the size of the historic woody plant material against the house and the challenge of maintaining a strip of lawn above the curb in a public park, the lawn element was removed from the foundation plantings rehabilitation plan.

Shrubs: The lack of any L&S drawings for the foundation plantings has resulted in close scrutiny of the few existing photographs. In addition, plans of foundation plantings for other clients [Appendix D5(d)] have been studied and additional gardens visited with the purpose of interpreting possible design philosophies developed by L&S over the years for foundation plantings.

Many of the broadleaf evergreens survived. All of the camellias appeared to be present and are in the process of being identified. An overgrown *Cotoneaster parneyi* appears to be original (listed in L&S billings), as is the *Pieris japonica* and the three shrubs along the solarium wall (privet, rhododendron, and *Viburnum tinus*). The two laurels flanking the front steps are a challenge to keep in scale. The 3 skimmias are red-berried and appear on the L&S billing lists. The second *Cotoneaster parneyi* listed in the Inventory of Existing Plants in the Historic Landscape Report (Page A-26) was apparently located in an area north of the Japanese camellias. The weigela, located at this position, was planted by a Deepwood Gardener in the mid-1990s.

Project elements:

1. The two *Viburnum davidii* removed earlier were replaced and a third added near the irrigation bib. This viburnum occurs frequently in L&S planting plans in close relationship with camellias and Mexican orange.
2. It was decided to keep the *Cotoneaster parneyi* toward the south end of the area until it could no longer be kept in scale in the garden. At that point a *Choisya ternata*

- (Mexican orange) should be planted in its place - slightly more toward the back of the bed.
3. Another historic camellia found in the L&S billing records was planted on the corner of the house at the chimney to pull the texture around toward the front door (Page II-16). The weigela was removed. In the future, thin existing camellias in the spring after blooming season and do not allow them to grow up into the windows by more than 8 inches or so.
 4. The two English laurels flanking the steps could be opened up. If possible, prune as seen in the historic photo [Appendix D1 (d-B6) or D3(b-#162)]. It may be necessary in the future to replace these two plants with new specimens to more easily keep them in scale.
 5. Two *Daphne odora* were added in front of the *Pieris japonica*. See drawing for the Healy Cottage Dooryard Garden [Appendix D5 (d)].
 6. The missing red-berried *Skimmia japonica* to the right of steps was replaced.
 7. One evergreen azalea was planted north of the irrigation bib to repeat the color and texture of the azaleas above the Fern Bank on the west side of the Great Room. (Appendix A3). Subsequently, three variegated boxwood were added instead of more azaleas. It was decided that the variegated texture would add more year-round interest instead of the evergreen azaleas.
 8. Two native Oregon grape were added against the foundation. This treatment is present in the foundation plantings of Bush House, the installation of which was overseen by Elizabeth Lord.
 9. Three heathers and one *Daphne cneorum* were added along the edge of the walk to the kitchen door. This is a particularly sunny and well-drained area, and both

plants should have done well here. These two (heathers and daphne) occur in the front of other L&S drawings of foundation plantings. The species camellia overhead should have given enough light shade for the daphne in summer. [The daphne failed to grow after two attempts. A dwarf pieris was planted in its place and is doing well.]

10. One *Cotoneaster horizontalis* was planted immediately next to the window pit. This application was used in the Robb drawings [Appendix D5(d)].
11. Two *Sarcococca confusa* were added behind and underneath the species camellia near the window pit. This sarcococca is frequently found in L&S gardens in reasonably dry shade. The scent in January would be a welcome addition to this part of the garden.
12. *Sarcococca humilis* had colonized a reasonably large area immediately on the curb near the front door. The entire sarcococca was dug out and three new plants were planted behind the boxwood hedge in front of the *Daphne odora*.

Perennials, Annuals and Bulbs: Excessive *Adenophora* and *Dicentra formosa* had colonized the north end of this area. The soil was carefully dug to remove as much of these two invasive species as possible before any planting could be done. Some of both species were left against the foundation wall (it will be probably impossible to get rid of it all), as they may have been planted by Alice Brown Powell. The following plants were present in the historic photographs: *Alchemilla mollis*, hellebores, epimediums, hardy cyclamen, and daffodils [Appendix D1 (c-132D)].

Project elements (See detailed drawing in Appendix A2):

1. Undesirable plants as mentioned above were removed and the soil was amended with garden compost. Peat was added where necessary for the acid-loving plants.

2. Hardy cyclamen were planted at the feet of the skimmia on either side of the front steps and tucked into the base of the boxwood hedge in several places. Hosta were added further back on either side of the two laurels flanking the steps.
3. Hellebores were planted behind the boxwood to the right of the front steps and behind the boxwood.

Basalt Pad/ Path to door in solarium foundation wall: Originally this surface was basalt flagstone [Appendix D1(c-132C)], as was the path to the stairs to the shade garden. The flagstone was removed several years prior to 2003 due to hazardous conditions in rainy weather and unevenness. In addition, water ran down the path and under the door. Both paths were covered with fine gravel at that time. River rock was used to border the path on the north side.

Project element:

Gravel was left as the paving material due to the need for better drainage and increased traffic in a public garden. Also, the gravel surface is consistent with other path treatments in the historic garden. The river rock was removed and basalt rock similar to other rock in the area was installed. This rock edge on the north side of the path now mirrors the rock terracing on the south side to the right of the front door.

GREAT ROOM:

In the historic Deepwood gardens, the Great Room is the central organizational space from which the other areas of the garden radiate. Its major design element is the north-south axis defined by the boxwood hedges and terminating in the iron gazebo dating from the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. The installation of this garden dates to 1931 when 220 boxwood were ordered by Alice Brown [Appendix D4 (Box 23, Folder 2)]. Social events, such as parties, weddings, garden club gatherings, and symphony concerts, were held in the Great Room garden [Appendices D3 (c-Plum Snow), and D5(c-Plum Snow)]. Keith Powell is said to have served cocktails before dinner in the shade of the walnut tree in the northeast corner [D3(f-Columbus Day Storm)].

The placement of the Lewis & Clark gazebo in the garden in 1949 was the culmination of Alice Brown Powell's dream. According to Alice's granddaughter, Plum Snow [Appendix D5 (c)], Alice had been contacting the builder/owner of the gazebo every five years or so in the hopes of purchasing the iron structure for the Great Room. In one of the earliest Schryver sketches from 1929/30, the focal point of the Great Room contains a rough octagonal outline containing the word 'birdcage' [Appendix D4(Folder 14)]. To this day, the gazebo is frequently referred to as 'the birdcage.' It is for this reason the gazebo, not the bench, is included in the Period of Significance drawing of the garden. It was always Alice's intention to purchase and install this gazebo as the focal point of the Great Room.

The gazebo's present color (the historic blue-green used on wooden structures in the garden) unfortunately contributes to a weakening of its effect as a focal point for this major room in the garden; the gazebo simply recedes into the greater landscape. The strength and power of the boxwood hedges demand a stronger focal point.

In the Original Site Plan of the Great Room (II-10), a reflecting pool was located on the main north-south axis in the center of the lawn. Since the pool was never installed, it cannot be added in the rehabilitation.

Before the Columbus Day storm of 1962, the Great Room was much more densely planted resulting in a fairly contiguous canopy overhead. According to our research [Appendix D5 (c-John Griffith) and D1 (a-#296)], when standing at the gazebo and looking north, one could not see the house through the dense foliage of trees. Originally, the giant native yew tree which stood in the Yew Lawn immediately south of the house would have contributed significantly to this density of tree cover [Appendix D3(c-Woody Dukes, 1971)]. In its present state the north end of the garden lacks this sense of enclosure.

The southwest corner of the garden contains the small, rock-outlined 'well', bench, and newly rehabilitated sundial. The location of the magnolia planted by the city in the early 1980s has created a very static relationship with these three historic elements, and the magnolia is interfering with the canopy of the big leaf maple. In addition, when viewed from the bench, the big leaf maple, the grand focal point on the west side of the garden, is **totally** blocked by the magnolia.

The "cartoon" character of the boxwoods as described in The Historic Landscape Report (pages IV-10, 11) was addressed by the city in the late winter of 2005. (Fig. 8)



Figure 8: Great Room showing boxwood hedges prior to pruning, 2004

The hedges were drastically opened up and reduced to several inches below their present height. (Fig. 9)



Figure 9: Great Room showing boxwood after pruning, 2006

With continued oversight, the boxwood hedges are filling in nicely and have been returned to a scale more in keeping with the garden. At the same time, the gravel paths between the boxwood hedges were lowered to their original grade, revealing the detailed historic brickwork surrounding them. Notice that the boxwood hedge at the north end of the garden on the east side was extended at some point, possibly when the city acquired the property. The extension of the hedge is a different type of boxwood.

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the Great Room:

Trees: (See pages II-16,17 and IV-10) During the Columbus Day storm the walnut and sweet chestnut trees flanking the boxwood axis on the north end of the garden were destroyed, as well as the plum and walnut trees flanking the boxwood axis on the south end [D3(f-Columbus Day Storm)]. The cherry tree in front of the west gate to the Tea House Garden was taken out and a crabapple planted in its place in the early 1980s. The apple tree immediately west of the grape arbor over the Running Brick Walk was removed during the mid-1980s. After the Columbus Day Storm, a laburnum was planted by Alice in the southwest corner of the Great Room [Appendix D3(c-#670)]. This tree was still present in 1971 [Appendix D3(c-Woody Dukes)].

Project elements:

1. The missing trees found on the original L&S design were replanted with indicated substitutions, using large caliper specimens. Do not replace apple, plum, and walnut trees which are not compatible with intensified public use (IV-10). The choice of trees was made by the Tree Selection Committee (Credits).
 - a) An *Acer japonica* 'Vitifolium' was planted in place of the walnut originally found in the northeast part

of the garden. This Japanese maple will reach a desirable height of 20 – 30 feet and will add lovely texture and fall color to the garden.

- b) A *Stewartia pseudocamellia* was planted in place of the sweet chestnut originally growing in the northwest part of the garden. The stewartia will add interest during its period of summer flowering, as well as fall color. {In the 1960s following the Columbus Day Storm, Alice planted three flowering trees, including a cherry [Appendix D1 ('Towards Tea Garden', Bashor 1968)], to replace the destroyed sweet chestnut in the northwest corner of the Great Room. It is suspected they did not survive the period of neglect after Alice and Keith left the property in 1968.} Do not plant a flowering cherry (or an apple) as a replacement. The roots of cherry trees are challenging in lawns.
2. Periodically remove dead material from the big-leaf maple and lower limbs that interfere with the site lines in the Great Room. This majestic canopy truly defines this part of the entire garden. The non-historic holly outside the west side of the garden on the lower terrace was removed. The canopy of the holly had been competing with that of the big-leaf maple and provided dense shade over the lower walk. Continue to periodically thin the evergreen magnolia in the Scroll Garden whose canopy is also competing with that of the big-leaf maple.
3. Due to its eventual size, the historic weeping willow [Appendix D1 (a-#293)] which predates the L&S design is not appropriate for the location of the elevated 'well.'
4. The existing deciduous magnolia planted by the Parks Department in 1985 has grown too large to move south and slightly west of the 'well' where, from a design standpoint, it ought to have been planted. In addition, its canopy is competing with that of the big-leaf maple. Plant a smaller *Magnolia sieboldii* at this latter location

and remove existing magnolia. The shrub-like growth of the latter is a better compliment to the ivy arbor than a tree of larger stature and will provide interesting summer bloom. Also, a shorter deciduous tree/shrub is more compatible with the spread of the canopy of the big-leaf maple. The laburnum planted in the 1960s (Fig. 14, Page 41) should not be replanted in this location due to its unsightly condition during the summer months.

5. The crabapple in the southeast part of the garden is encroaching on the main focal plane of the garden and shading the main gate into the Tea House Garden. Carefully thin and attempt to contain its lateral spread using appropriate pruning techniques. This tree was identified incorrectly as a styrax in the Inventory of Existing Plants (A-26).
6. The two hollies flanking the Running Brick Walk need more frequent pruning to better maintain a dense Holly Arch over the walk.

Hedges: The periodic pruning of the hedges by the city maintenance crew seems effective in addressing the overall scale issue.

Project elements:

1. Continue to monitor the scale of the boxwood hedges and keep them to the rounded shape as indicated in the historic photo, approximately 28" in height [Appendix D1 (a-#293)]. The two balls at the south end need to be more spherical like those at the north end. In order for the hedges to join with the balled elements at the ends, an additional boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa') was planted in the gaps at all four locations.
2. The boxwood hedge at the north end of the garden on the west side was extended by five feet to bring it in better balance with the hedge on the east side.

3. The holly hedge enclosing the Great Room on its south side should be kept to a height necessary to conceal the greenhouse from this part of the garden and to a width of 5 feet (IV-11). Lack of consistent pruning by the city has resulted in the holly hedge becoming overgrown and unkempt. Continue to monitor the hedge.
4. There is no definitive evidence that the boxwood hedge south of the steps near the big-leaf maple is historic, but its present location defines this part of the garden appropriately. It was left in place.

Lawn: The care of the lawn by the city maintenance crew is challenging due to the continued use of the gardens for private and public fundraising events. Present horticultural practices seem to be addressing this issue. The volunteer L&S Gardeners could aid with the following recommendations.

Project elements:

1. Support the city in the edging process to keep the gap between the lawn and the boxwood hedges to a minimum. Noticeably separating the lawn from the hedges detracts visually from the overall flow of the garden.
2. Monitor the lawn in late winter and physically remove invasive species, especially the marsh marigold.

Shrubs: The spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei*) and the two azaleas (*Rhododendron* 'Rosebud') on the east side of the gazebo are the only historic shrubs existing in the Great Room. The forsythia located in the northeast corner of this garden would have been planted too close to the walnut tree in the original garden.

During a pruning 'accident' the holly surrounding the niche toward the east end of the holly hedge was drastically pruned, creating an overly-large hole revealing the trunks of the holly. Due to the public nature of the garden and its use by photogra-

phers and for private fundraisers, it was decided to remove the deciduous azaleas growing in the niche and plant large pyramidal holly in the hole while the existing holly hedge filled in.

Project elements:

1. Since the holly hedge had recovered nicely, the pyramidal holly were removed and appropriate deciduous azaleas replanted. This contrasting niche in the holly hedge acts as the focal point at the south end of the Running Brick Walk. Please note: there should be no 'roof' on this niche in the holly hedge [Appendix D1 (a-#293)]. The increased exposure will lead to stronger growth of the holly hedge and the deciduous azaleas.
2. It was decided to replace missing non-historic evergreen azaleas planted by the city in the 1970s along the northwest side of The Great Room. Several *Rhododendron* 'Stewartsonian' were added to the existing plantings matching some of those already present.
3. Lord & Schryver would have flanked the entrance to the steps near the big-leaf maple with matching plants. The evergreen azaleas added here did not survive due to lack of water and possibly low light levels. Plant two boxwood, one on either side of the steps.
4. The azaleas and boxwood immediately flanking the gazebo have been pruned to bring them back into scale in the garden. The boxwood balls need to be kept to a height of 28". The azaleas should not be balled [Appendix D3 (c)] and are in the process of being opened up. The second matching azalea on the east side behind the front one was moved to the west side to balance that on the east side. If the holly hedge is ever brought under tighter control allowing more room in this area, two more matching azaleas (*R.* 'Rosebud') could be added on either side behind the existing azaleas.

Perennials: Replace perennials as identified in the historic photographs and make appropriate additions where needed.

Project elements:

1. Candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*) [Appendix D1 (a-#290)] and dwarf astilbe (*Astilbe pumila*) have been planted at the foot of the boxwood hedge at the north end of the garden. The latter was photographed in the L&S home garden in the 1990s [D3(f)-Home Garden].
2. Varieties of *Astilbe x arendsii* were planted between the holly hedge and the spirea on the north end of the Great Room to add color in the summer and interest in the fall and winter months, reminiscent of the astilbe planted behind the boxwood hedges on the second terrace at the Robertson Garden [Appendix D3(f)].
3. Plant additional perennials east of the evergreen azaleas in the NW side of the garden [Appendix D1(a-#296)].
4. The azaleas in the niche in the holly hedge have been under-planted with fringecup (*Tellima grandiflora*) which were present prior to the pruning accident, sword ferns (*Polystichum munitum*), dwarf astilbe (*Astilbe pumila*), and dwarf daffodils.
5. Monitor northwest border of garden for the invasive *Adenophora confusa*.

Gazebo: According to Alice's granddaughter, the gazebo was painted white by Keith Powell on its arrival in the garden in 1949 [Appendix D5 (c)-Plum Snow]. Prior to restoration in 1983, the gazebo was white and remained white (oral histories) until its restoration in 1997. At that time it was painted the present blue-green color supposedly based on the then Friends of Deepwood Executive Director's research on the layers of paint present on the metal. According to Don Roberts [Appendix D5(c)] who oversaw the restoration process, the new color may have been the result of a Friends of Deepwood

committee decision to make the gazebo contrast better with the brides' dresses during weddings in the garden, as well as more closely match the historic wooden fencing. Refer to Appendix C for further discussion.

The Historic Landscape Report states under General Recommendations that all "appropriate surfaces" should be painted a color as close to the original blue-green as possible (Page A-39). But then in a later discussion (Page A-41) about the restoration of this gazebo, there is no mention of painting it the blue-green color. The gazebo was white at the time the report was written. In an email from Robert Melnick, one of the authors of the Historic Landscape Report, he stated that this gazebo should be painted white.

Project elements:

1. Monitor gazebo for rust and deterioration.
2. Paint the gazebo white as it was initially painted by Keith Powell.

Circular Rock Structure: The original pool at the south end of the Great Room [(Page II-7) and Appendix D1 (a-#284)] was installed by Alice Brown and predates the Lord & Schryver design process. The new L&S garden was installed around this reflecting pool isolating it up against the boxwood hedge. This reflecting pool surrounded by individual boxwood coexisted with the circular rock structure [Appendix D1(a-#291)] until possibly the mid-1930s when apparently the original pool was removed [Appendix D1(a-#293)].

The so-called 'well' of the present day garden was actually the circular rock structure Alice Brown built surrounding the weeping willow [Page II-6 or Appendix D1 (a-#293)] which dates from Judge Bingham's ownership. (Fig. 10)



Figure 10: Great Room showing stump of willow in center of 'well', 1971
Note laburnum on right

It appears the rock structure did not exist with the pool prior to the redesign of the garden [Appendix D1 (a-# 284)] but was built during the 1930s before the removal of the original pool described above. The willow tree is extant on several early L&S drawings and came down in the Columbus Day Storm of 1962. The ivy edging the 'well' [Appendix D1 (a-#91.185.1.d)] has been removed in recent years, exposing the rock wall. A pottery cube and small bird-bath basin sit in the center of this raised, rock-lined circular area.

Project elements:

1. Do not rebuild Alice Brown's reflecting pool in its original location. It is too small (tight) an area to contain the bench, reflecting pool, concrete stand (sundial), and circular rock structure. The decision to remove this hardscape element was made during the Period of Significance and should be respected. It was decided to leave Alice's 'well' as a token of her eclectic aesthetic sense, even though the

rehabilitation team's goal is to create a rehabilitation of the L&S garden as originally installed.

2. Planting a tree in this raised area would not be fitting in the rehabilitation of the L&S garden. Extant trees were frequently used by L&S to take advantage of the pre-existing canopy until more desirable trees could be grown on. (See *Trees, Recommendation 3* above) L&S would not have designed such a raised, rock-outlined 'well' for a tree. It is now planted with camass (*Camassia leichtlinii*) and lambstongue (*Erythronium oreganum*) followed by a planting of white annuals. The effect is quite appropriate.

Ivy Arbor: The Ivy Arbor was installed by 1935 [Appendix D1 (a-#284)], not too long after the original installation of the Great Room plantings. A gap in the horizontal elements of the arbor probably allowed access from the west to the bench which existed in the earlier focal point area prior to the arrival of the 'birdcage' [Appendix D1 (a-#293)].

Project elements:

1. Monitor the iron pipe of the arbor for rust and deterioration.
2. Horizontal strands of grape wire have been added to the gap in the arbor on the west side of the focal point area to add to the integrity of the experience of walking within the Ivy Arbor, and to aid in the maintenance of the lawn in front of the iron gazebo. Continue to train ivy onto the new members.

Bench: The concrete bench in the south end of the Great Room has been leveled and reinstalled since the Historic Landscape Report was written. This bench is identical to the one found in Judge Bingham's grape arbor just east of the Scroll Garden (Lower Terrace) and dates from the Period of Significance of the gardens.

Stand: The stand north of the bench in the Great Room was given to the Deepwood Gardeners in the 1990s having originally been in the garden. The stand was repaired, and a sundial placed on the top as indicated by an oral history taken at that time [Appendix D5 (b)]. In 2006 the members of The Friends of Deepwood Building and Landscape Committee restored the failing stand, and installed a sundial. A recently discovered photograph from Alice's granddaughter [Appendix D3 (c-Plum Snow)] indicates the structure was a stand for a clay planter, not a sundial, and was located at or near its current site. The initial oral history indicated above suggested Alice moved the sundial around the garden. Since the garden was very shady and sundials are usually 'set' at the time of installation and placed in a permanent location, it is assumed it was a birdbath that appeared in different places in the garden, as seen in several photographs [Appendix D3(a,c,f)].

Project elements:

1. Monitor stand for damage and repair as needed.
2. If damage occurs to the sundial, replace it with a planter providing the planter can be made secure. Otherwise, leave stand unoccupied. In addition to the photographic evidence of the presence of the planter, this historic location of the stand did not lend itself to the placement of a functional sundial.

Urns: Two urns were nestled into the front of the boxwood hedges framing the focal point [Appendix D1 (a-#293)] and (a-#290)].

Project element:

Purchase two metal urns of a shape similar to those in the afore-mentioned photographs and securely mount urns through the brick at the indicated locations in the photograph.

SPRING GARDEN:

The Spring Garden is located just north of the Tea House Garden and functions as a ‘quiet’, contemplative space (page II-17) juxtaposed between the complexity of the Tea House Garden and that of the Running Brick Walk. The garden is basically defined by a grass panel bordered by boxwood hedging enclosing planting beds. The relatively large size of the grass panel ‘presents’ the entire garden in a glance and invites one in to explore the surrounding beds and relax on the bench.

To our knowledge this garden was not initially designed by L&S but perhaps had elements of their designs shared informally with Alice through the years. It was planted in grass, boxwood, roses and peonies [Appendix D5 (b)]. The old fruiting quince enclosing the north end of the garden dates from Judge Bingham’s residency when this part of the property included vegetable gardens and fruit trees. This quince is thought to be the oldest cultivated plant in the historic gardens dating from the early 1900s and adds significantly to the charm of the Spring Garden as well as the Carriage House Entry. This entrance area was not well defined on its south side, especially west of the quince. (*Fig. 11*)

The present Spring Garden lacks enclosure overhead, especially on the east side in the area of the bench. The original apple tree which stood in the lawn near the southern boxwood hedge was removed some time after 1987 [Appendix D1(a-Ron Cooper 1987 photo)] and Appendix D5(b)]. The hawthorn growing in the northeast corner of the Tea House Garden is large enough to create some ambiance overhead in the southeast corner of the Spring Garden but very little.

The bench was donated to the garden in 1988 from a garden at 860 Union St and is similar to two other benches located in the historic gardens known to have been purchased by Alice Brown. At the time of its placement in the Spring Garden,



Figure 11: Spring Garden looking north, 2005

Fran Duniway stated that “A bench had been in the place it (the new bench) is now situated.” A few boxwood had to be removed, probably installed by the city in the early 1980s to ‘fill in’ the hedge where the bench was missing. This particular bench has been used to make the form for the new bench in the Scroll Garden, as well as the two concrete benches in the Tartar Old Rose Garden in Bush’s Pasture Park.

Researching this part of the historic gardens has been challenging. Very little photographic evidence is available. No sketches have been found, and specific billing records have not been identified in the L&S archives for the Spring Garden. Most of the information we do have has come from oral histories [Appendix D5 (c)]. Therefore, we have had to rely on L&S drawings of similar treatments in other gardens.

The Deepwood Gardeners began rehabilitating the Spring Garden in 1995 and have continued with the planting and maintenance of the beds ever since. Virtually all of the non-historic plant material originates with their involvement. The Lord and Schryver rehabilitation team and volunteer gardeners are working with the Deepwood Gardener assigned to the Spring Garden in the implementation of the rehabilitation plan for this garden.

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the Spring Garden:

Trees: The presence of the historic fruiting quince is a critical element in the charm of the East entrance area into the historic gardens, as well as the entire north end of the Spring Garden. In addition, lack of overhead enclosure, especially on the east side of the garden, needs to be addressed.

Project elements:

1. Periodically check the fruiting quince for vitality and disease. Remove **minor** crossing and dead branches. According to a highly respected arborist, major pruning of a quince tree of this age could result in the loss of the tree. The clematis growing up into the quince has been removed. The former visually interfered with the lines of the quince and would have eventually impacted leaf-cover on the tree. Thin ripe fruit to lessen load on limbs.
2. A support for the quince’s wide-spreading lower limb growing out over the lawn panel has been completed and installed, with its base just outside the boxwood-lined bed on the west side of the garden. The two other major trunks have been supported with cradle supports covered in metal to allow minor movement of the trunks.
3. It was agreed that the crepe myrtle planted fairly recently behind the bench on the east side of the garden be left in its present location. In order for this tree

placement to create the necessary feeling of enclosure so lacking in the area of the bench, the bench may need to be moved forward. Hopefully this will allow enough space for the crepe myrtle to reach its full stature without crowding the bench.

In the future a small deciduous tree should be planted slightly southeast of the bench on the east side of the fence, and the crepe myrtle removed. This latter location for the sheltering tree is more appropriate in an L&S garden. This sort of treatment was in the original planting and installed outside the south side of the Scroll Garden.

4. Do not replace the missing apple tree (IV- 7, 10) originally located in the southern part of the lawn [Appendix D1 (a-Ron Cooper 1987 photo)]. We believe it was extant when L&S first designed the gardens, and with the addition of the tree near the bench (See #3 above), another tree in this area is not needed and would interfere with the visual impact of the lawn panel.

Hedges: The boxwood hedges in the Spring Garden are appropriate in scale and are being maintained properly by the city. Monitor that they do not exceed 22” in height, and 10 - 12” in width with 27” end elements.

Project element:

Plant three small boxwood on either side of the crepe myrtle to continue the boxwood hedge behind the concrete bench. This continuation of the hedge is more in keeping with hedge treatments relative to benches in other L&S gardens.

Lawn: The care of the lawn by the city maintenance crew is challenging due to the continued use of the gardens for private and public fundraising events. Present horticultural practices seem to be addressing this issue. The volunteer L&S Gardeners could aid with the following recommendations.

Project elements:

1. Support the city in the edging process to keep the gap between the lawn and the boxwood hedges to a minimum. Noticeably separating the lawn from the hedges visually detracts from the overall flow of the garden.
2. Monitor the lawn in late winter and physically remove invasive species, especially the marsh marigold.

Shrubs: Available documentation indicates only one existing shrub is original to the garden.

Project elements:

1. The spirea (*Spirea x vanhouttei*) east of the gate to the Tea House Garden is original [Appendix D1 (a-#68.1.9)]. Prune properly by removing a third of the stems, the oldest third, at ground-level, yearly. The spirea should be allowed to cascade over the boxwood hedge.
2. Check the tree peony in the northwest corner of the garden for disease and treat accordingly. Fertilize. This peony is thought to have been planted by Fran Duniway in the 1980s. Plant a shrub rose against the east side of the pergola [Appendix D1 (a-Ron Cooper 1987 pergola photo)].
3. The two *Daphne odora* 'Aureo-marginata' present under the quince tree were added in the mid to late 1990s but, according to the billing records and oral histories, were present somewhere in the historic gardens. Since the daphnes add greatly to the area under the quince, they have been left in their existing location. An additional similar daphne was added under the quince tree immediately south of the entrance into the historic gardens adding continuity to the entrance area .
4. According to Appendix A-26, a glossy abelia was growing east of the spirea (above). Since the abelia

and spirea are so similar in structure and would be overpowering, it was decided to leave the roses planted in this area and not replant the abelia.

5. The plant to the west of the arbor was not identified in a snowy historic photograph [Appendix D1 (a-#68.1.9)] and does not show up in Appendix A-26. The plant that was growing in this location was removed by the Deepwood Gardeners in the late 1980s. It had overgrown the area between the boxwood hedge and the holly trees flanking the Running Brick Walk. Several years ago a winter blooming camellia (*Camellia sasanqua*) was planted in this area, and since it is appropriate to L&S gardens, it should be espaliered onto the fence or pruned to be free-standing.
6. A dwarf *Deutzia gracilis* 'Nikko' was planted in front of the camellia to bloom with the lilac, a delightful Lord & Schryver plant combination.
7. The rhododendron (*R.* 'Mrs. Charles Pearson') growing in the southeast corner of the garden was installed by the Deepwood Gardeners and adds a desirable broad-leaf evergreen texture to the garden. In addition, its blossom color complements that of the hawthorn tree above and behind it in the Tea House Garden. The rhododendron has been left in its present location.
8. Many roses have been added over time behind the boxwood hedges in the south and east part of the garden. According to oral histories [Appendix D5 (c)] from earlier in the garden, the flowering plants in this garden consisted of roses and peonies. The existing roses have been left. Continue to check for color and desirability of varieties present. Use pale colors: Fran Duniway (when referring to Alice) was quoted as saying "pastels were her middle name" [Appendix D5 (c-Fran Duniway notes)].

Perennials: Little is known of the perennials used in the Spring Garden. We do know from oral histories [Appendix D5 (c and e)] that peonies were present behind the boxwood hedges. The present mix of perennials, which includes coneflowers, is not appropriate in an L&S rose garden, nor are the colors subtle complements to those of the roses. Overall, these beds need to be simplified to provide a more restful setting. The lilies existing several years ago in the back of these boxwood-lined beds were a nice complement to the roses.

Project elements:

1. The present peonies in the northeast area of the garden and in front of the rhododendron were added by the Deepwood Gardeners in the mid to late 1990s and were left in their present locations.
2. Under-plant the roses with one or two of the following possible combinations found in other drawings of L&S rose gardens [Appendix D5 (d)].
 - a) Heliotrope under-planted with pink or white *Zephyranthes*
 - b) Pansies in soft blues, pale pink, and/or pale yellows
 - c) Tulips bedded-out for the early Spring Garden
3. Plant a drift of three to five bearded iris in soft colors, amongst the peonies in the southwest corner of the garden.
4. Plant white narcissus in the area of the bench.
5. The two clematis planted on the Pergola were left in their present locations. According to a 1997 plant list [Appendix D5(e-Spring Garden)], *C. 'Henryi'* and *'Marie Boisselot'* were planted prior to that time. Both clematis are white. In the future, these clematis should be removed and a *Clematis flammula* planted on the center post of the pergola. This change would get rid

of the strings supporting the present clematis and allow glimpses into the Spring Garden from the Running Brick Walk. In addition, this more vigorous, late-blooming *C. flammula* would grow up onto the pergola and be more visible from the house and greater garden.

Fences: The lattice fence on the east side of the Spring Garden was built in 1980 to match the Tea House Garden fence and is appropriate to this part of the garden. It would not be desirable to rebuild the original solid fence which defined the boundary between the formal gardens and the alley. However, the area at the extreme north end of this garden lacked enclosure.

Project elements:

1. A fence from the south side of the east gate at the Carriage House Entry to the grape arbor at the north end of the Running Brick Walk has been built as indicated in an oral history [Appendix D5(c-Darrell Belcher)] and on the 'Master Plan for Deepwood' dated 1978 [Appendix D5 (e-drawing attached to note to Fran Duniway)], leaving an entrance into the north end of the Spring Garden. The design for this fence was spun off the fence at the entrance to the Tea House Garden and is approximately two-thirds the height of the existing fence on the east side. The western part of this addition was mounted on the existing brick wall. (The remnants of a mounting bolt were present on the top of the brick wall.) Due to the presence of one of the major quince trunks, the new fence stops short of meeting the east fence. This reconstructed fence creates a much stronger feeling of enclosure, both for the Spring Garden and the Carriage House Entry. (Fig. 12)



Figure 12: Spring Garden looking north after fence installation, 2009

2. The fence was painted the blue-green color of the other wood structures in this part of the garden. Consult Appendix C for the appropriate stain formula.

Paths: The pavers at both the south and southwest entrances into the Spring Garden appeared not to be set properly. Those in the southwest entrance were installed in the late 1990s [Appendix 5 (c)] to deal with wet, muddy conditions in the grass surface.

Project element:

The pavers were removed and gravel added to match the treatment at the north entrance into this garden. In addition, the grass panel at each entrance was lined with brick to more easily define, and therefore maintain, the differentiation between the grass and gravel. Note the similar historic treatment as a transitional element between the gravel paths and lawn panel at both ends of the Great

Room. Due to increased traffic in this public garden, it is not appropriate to replant these areas with grass as was found in the gardens in Alice's time.

CARRIAGE HOUSE ENTRY:

In the historic garden, this path on the south side of the Carriage House would have accessed the alley which ran north from Lee St. along the east side of the property to the Carriage House. The main entry to the property at that time would have been off Mission Street via the driveway. When the property became a public park and the parking lot installed, the entry used by most visitors has been the sidewalk at the southeast corner of the Great Room. This point of entry completely disorients the visitor relative to the main axis of the Great Room and the property in general. Since the front walk into the Entry Garden off Mission St. is so distant from the parking lot, it has been decided that the main entry for the garden should be at the Carriage House Entry (Page IV-3,4). Needless to say, this entry needs to be enhanced to function as such.

The overhanging quince tree and the some of the sword ferns under it are the only historic plant material in this area.

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the Carriage House Entry:

Climbers: Fran Duniway planted the 'Mermaid' rose on the north fence, in the 1980s (Appendix A-26). Over time it had scrambled up the southeast corner of the Carriage House. When the Carriage House was restored in 2004, it came to our attention that the rose could not be allowed to grow on the sides of the building. In fact, no plant material should be allowed to grow on any of these historic buildings.

However, the rehabilitation committee decided to honor Fran Duniway's long and successful commitment to saving and enhancing Deepwood by leaving the rose in this location. In order to accommodate the rose, a small extension of the fence was designed and then fabricated by Don Roberts. Once installed, the extension also helps mask the movement of

traffic on Mission St. when observed from the Spring Garden. [Originally, a much larger trellis was designed to be mounted perpendicular to the Carriage House. This wing-shaped trellis would have extended to the top of the Carriage House wall and rested on the top of the fence. However, it was not allowed.] It is a challenge to restrict this rose to this smaller trellis, but we felt it was appropriate to try to save the rose in this location. 'Mermaid' is an old-fashioned rambler-type rose and as such should be pruned in late September or October by untying and removing all the canes that bloomed that year. The current years growth is then shaped and tied to the fence/trellis. (Needless to say, the current years growth can be very rampant and needs to be woven into the trellised rose during the summer.) Prune lateral shoots to 3 or so nodes until spring. Vigilance is necessary with this rose.

Prior to the restoration of the Carriage House, there was a Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) growing on the south wall of the Carriage House, west of the door. This plant is not on the Existing Plants list in the Historic Landscape Report (Appendix A-26) or in the historic billing records (B2).

One could plant a Virginia Creeper on the south wall of the Carriage House if the city were to agree to training it on a trellis with spacers keeping it off the wall of the building. However, when viewed from the Spring Garden, the blankness of this wall is greatly minimized by the new fence. Since the Virginia creeper has not been determined to be an historic plant, it is recommended that the climber not be replanted.

Shrubs: A boxwood was planted at the southeast corner of the south door to pull the texture of the boxwood in the Spring Garden across the path. The additional variegated daphne planted under the quince tree extends the texture of those already growing under the tree in the Spring Garden into the

Entry Garden. A variegated osmanthus (*Osmanthus* 'Goshki') was planted immediately east of the south door of the Carriage House to add yellow variegation at the foot of the yellow 'Mermaid' rose. The *Sarcococca confusa* planted behind the door in the fence will add lovely scent in the depths of winter. See the Plantings section in the Appendix (B1) for more detail.

Perennials and bulbs: Blue scilla were already planted at the base of the rose. Several daffodils were added for interest in early spring. An unusual species tulip, which should colonize the area, was planted in a drift along with creeping thyme. The latter will add a splash of color in early summer.

TEA HOUSE GARDEN:

This intimate garden is on the east extension of a secondary axis of the Great Room and is composed of an axial system of paths, some brick and some gravel, defining informal planting beds. The formality of the tight pattern of paths is enhanced by the boxwood hedge surrounding the small patio in front of the Tea House and by the four boxwood balls accenting the main cross-axis of the garden. The appearance of the garden in early photographs [Appendix D1(a-68.1.7)] follows Lord & Schryver's enclosed Flower Garden concepts; lush plantings supported within a geometric framework, embracing and enhancing the strong focal point of the garden, in this case the Tea House. At one time, an additional entrance into the property led through a gate in the SE part of this garden, the location of which is now occupied by a bench and an arbor [Appendix D1(a-'Campaign to Save Deepwood'- Nobel Bashor photo – 1968)].

The Tea House Garden was designed for intimate, small gatherings (including tea parties with grandchildren), and the growing of flowers. The intricate, lattice fence creates a strong sense of enclosure and adds significantly to the charm of the garden. According to Edith Schryver, the garden plantings were originally designed to create a 'Moon Garden'; white and pastel flowers, including night-blooming varieties, accented by maroon and gray-foliaged plants; and fragrance throughout the day and into the evening. In an early photograph, candles located near the paths would have added to the ambience [Appendix D1(a-#218 and a-#212b)].

The Columbus Day Storm of 1962 laid waste to the Tea House Garden; the apple tree which had created the overhead enclosure in the garden was totally destroyed and the lattice fence on the north side of the garden was flattened [Appendix D(f - Columbus Day Storm, #2007.1.15)]. By 1968 when Alice

Brown Powell left the property, virtually all of the plant material had died with the exception of the boxwood and the occasional tulip and forget-me-not [Appendix D1(a- 'Campaign to Save Deepwood' - Nobel Bashor photo – 1968)]. Oral histories [Appendix D5 (c)] speak to Alice's discouragement relative to the garden following the Columbus Day Storm and vandalism in the 1960s.

The City of Salem Parks Department became involved in the garden following the receipt of the historic property in 1971 and the lower nature trail area in 1973. In 1979 the Green Thumb volunteers rebuilt the lattice fence, and the Deepwood Gardeners had been formed to rehabilitate the Tea House Garden. This group of dedicated volunteers continued to plant and maintain this garden in the spirit of early photographs, following the general advice Edith Schryver shared in the early 1980s [Appendix D5 (c)].

The following elements are included in the rehabilitation of the Tea House Garden:

Trees: The extant apple tree in the early drawings and photographs created a strong sense of overhead enclosure in the Tea House Garden and also helped frame the Tea House itself. Since the loss of the tree during the Columbus Day Storm, this garden has been "like a house without a roof" [Page IV – 10].

Project elements:

1. Do not replant the apple tree which grew in the northwest corner of the small patio in front of the Tea House [Appendix D1(a-68.1.12)]. This area is now well-shaded by the hawthorn tree growing north of the Tea House. In addition, apple trees are not compatible with intensified public use (IV-10).

2. A white crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica* 'Natchez') has been planted in the southwest corner of the patio to help replace the ambience created by the original apple trees: the one within the garden (see above) and the originally extant one immediately south of this location outside of the lattice fence which was removed in the 1990s. [Appendix D1 (a-'Campaign to Save Deepwood' Nobel Bashor photo – 1968)]. A crepe myrtle, which tops out at 20 feet or so, is an appropriate sized tree in this relatively small garden. . . .“a garden is never the same but these (general) characteristics should be preserved” – E. Schryver [Appendix D5 (e)]. This placement within the patio area will shelter the Tea House and create the overhead enclosure needed in this garden while adding very little additional shade to the plantings. Much of the shadow created by the crepe myrtle will fall on the patio and Tea House itself. The white blossoms in late summer and peeling, decorative bark extend the seasons of interest provided by the crepe myrtle.

3. The hawthorn tree (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Plena') is original to the garden and visually screens the traffic activity on 12th Street overpass. Periodically check the hawthorn tree for weak and crossing-over growth. Thin as necessary and remove suckers and waterspouts in September. Remove the aggressive tendrils of the evergreen clematis which tend to climb into the upper branches of the tree.

Hedges: As late as 2005 the boxwood plantings in the Tea House Garden were overgrown and cartoon-like in appearance totally blocking the interior views across the garden. (Fig 13 & Fig. 14)

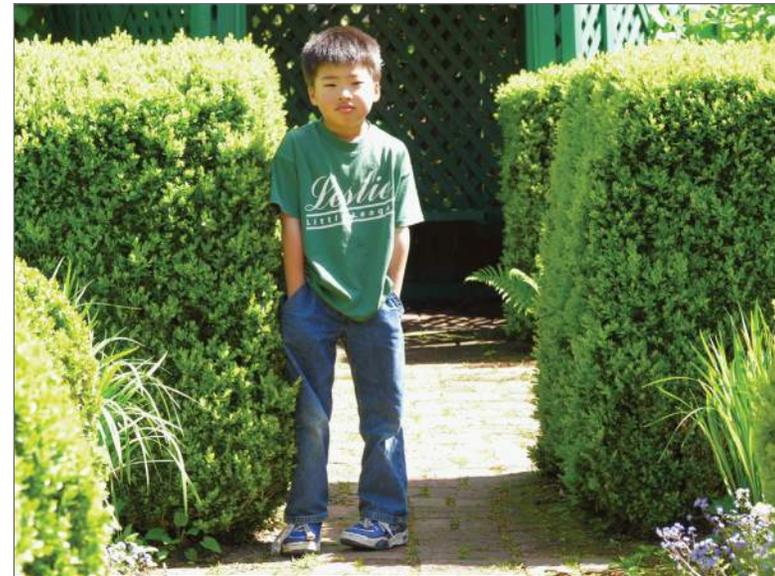


Figure 13: Tea House Garden looking east, unidentified visitor, 2005



Figure 14: Tea House Garden looking west, 1973. Note laburnum in bloom, back left

In the late winter of 2006 the city staff head-gardener, having witnessed the earlier success in reclaiming the boxwood hedges in the Great Room, severely cut the boxwood back to good wood at a height of 8 – 10 inches. See the Historic Landscape Report (Page IV-14) for the correct method of restoring boxwood. Almost two years later the original boxwood hedge had fully recovered forming a lush, much shorter hedge.

Project element:

A missing boxwood plant from the hedge surrounding the patio and the four balls at the major cross-axis have been replaced. Maintain the boxwood hedges at 17" and the ends at 22", both with square edges. The four balls framing the main cross-axis of the garden should be kept at 22". These heights will keep the boxwood in scale in the garden and reflect the treatment seen in the historic photographs [Appendix D3(e) and Cover photo.] The major maintenance pruning should be done in September/October with minor shearing in summer to maintain neat appearance.

Shrubs: The garden was originally planted in the manner of an L&S Flower Garden with four standard roses framing the major cross-axis [Appendix D1(a-#212b)]. In addition, a spirea (*Spirea thunbergii*) grew on the north fence [Appendix D1(a-68.1.4A&B)]. A viburnum was also identified in one of the historic photos (Page II-7) north of the main entrance. Two viburnums were indicated as extant on the Original Planting Plan (II-12) flanking the main entrance.

There are no easily defined billing records or additional photographic evidence indicating other shrubs used in the Tea House Garden. The rhododendrons, hydrangeas, mock orange, deciduous azalea, and 'Lady Banksia' rose planted by the Deepwood Gardeners over the years are definitely in keeping with an L&S garden. These shrubs have been left in their present locations (see Treatment Plan drawing in Appendix A5).

Project elements:

1. Four 'Iceberg' standard roses have been planted, framing the major cross-axis [Appendix D1(a-#212b)] equidistant from the paths, behind the four boxwood balls. 'Iceberg' roses were chosen because of their disease resistance and excellent appearance: i.e. repeat blooming and neater growing habit than historic varieties.
2. Two *Spirea thunbergia* have been planted, one on either side of the arbor on the north side leading into the Spring Garden.
3. The following rhododendrons have been added: two *Rhododendron* 'Cilipense', one on either side of the west arbor on the south fence; two *Rhododendron* 'Dora Amateus' framing the birdbath on the north side; and two dwarf *Rhododendron* 'Ramapo' flanking the main entrance into the garden. The latter rhododendrons match the one immediately southeast of the north arbor, and their blue-green metallic color complements the color of the fence and adds to the gray foliage needed in the garden.
4. The following viburnums have been added to properly finish framing this L&S style Flower Garden and to increase fall and winter interest: two *Viburnum nudum* 'Brandywine' flanking the east arbor on the south fence; a *Viburnum x burkwoodii* espaliered on the fence north of the main entrance; and a *Viburnum carlesii* south of the main entrance.
5. The *Hydrangea* 'Annabelle', donated as a start from the L&S home garden, was planted by the Deepwood Gardeners. It had been hidden behind the rhododendron in the northeast corner of the garden and has been moved forward north of the rhododendron (*Rhododendron* 'Christmas Cheer').

6. One of the two yellow roses (*Rosa* 'Golden Wings') planted by the Deepwood Gardeners was removed to create more light and room for tall, hardy asters on the north fence (south facing) of the Tea House Garden.
7. The *Rosa banksia* ('Lady Banksia') on the west fence should be pruned each year in late September. Keep rose confined to the fence and arbor (on the north side). Do not allow the rose to climb up into the Holly Arch.

Climbers: The porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) growing on the southwest fence is original to the garden [Appendix D4(Box 23, Folder 2)]. Fran Duniway frequently referred to it as Alice's porcelain berry [Appendix D5(c)]. The original rose on the entrance arch (*Rosa* 'W. Van Fleet') [Appendix D3(e-#670)] was replaced with its repeat-blooming sport ('New Dawn') at some point in the history of the Deepwood Gardeners' involvement.

Project elements:

1. In the spring, remove crossing-over and weak branches of the porcelain berry. Aggressively cut back laterals to two or three buds. As vine grows, loosely tie branches in place when necessary or prune sprawling tendrils, leaving room for the growth of other plants and to reduce damage to the fence. Allow porcelain berry to grow as far east on the south fence at 2/3rds of the way to the second arbor (see Treatment Plan drawing in Appendix A5).
2. None of the clematis in the garden are known to be original. The *Clematis montana* planted on the north arbor and the *Clematis* 'Guernsey Cream' further east on the north fence were left in place. It was decided not to replace the *C. montana* with a rose as appears in a poor quality photo of unknown date [Appendix D3(e-#186)] due to the number of roses already in the garden. The

Clematis montana was heavily pruned almost to the ground in 2011 to remove the extreme build-up of dead material on the arbor and to allow for repairs to the arbor. The *Clematis armandii* planted behind the Tea House needs to be monitored continually to maintain it around the base of the roof of the Tea House and to keep it out of the interior of the Tea House and the hawthorn tree.

3. The rose 'New Dawn' on the entrance arch was not thriving due to crowding and increased shade from the crabapple to the west of the garden. Plant material at the base of the rose has been removed and organic fertilizer applied. If this rose does not respond, consider replacing it with another specimen or with its' parent 'W. Van Fleet', which is a very vigorous rose.

Perennials, annuals and bulbs: The Tea House Garden was originally designed as a Moon Garden. According to the notes compiled by Fran Duniway taken from visits with Edith Schryver [Appendix D5(e)], the colors to be used included white, pale pink, pale blue, lavender, pale yellow and a touch of maroon added for daytime interest. "The garden is composed of fixed plantings, trees, boxwoods, etc. and informal plantings, mellow and flowing, in drifts like shells, composed of perennials and annuals."

The information used to create the treatment plan for the plantings in the Tea House Garden came from the study of early photographs of the garden [Appendix D1(a-#212b)], billing records including the Plant Lists for "Garden of Mrs. Clifford Brown, Salem Oregon" (Page A-34,35), and research into L&S Flower Garden techniques which used a complex planting scheme including perennials, annuals, biennials, and bulbs [Appendix D4]. Some of the existing plants planted by the Deepwood Gardeners were used in the redesign due to their appropriate color and, in some cases, scent. The new plantings exhibit the shell-drift qualities mentioned above and include

more evening-scented flowers. (See treatment plan in Appendix A5 and Appendix B1 for design and specific plants. For inspiration, read Appendix C8, *Examples of Lord and Schryver Plant Combinations*).

Project elements:

1. In the first phase of rehabilitation the treatment plan was applied to the four central beds radiating from the major cross-axis east of the main gate. Plants from the entire four beds were removed, the soil was amended to a depth of two feet with garden compost and replanting started with the four standard roses. Invasive plants [bishop's weed (*Aegopodium podagraria*) and lady bells (*Adenophora confusa*)] were removed as thoroughly as possible. Bulbs, and perennials were planted for spring interest.
2. Once tulips bloomed in the spring, they were removed and mature biennials and early summer annuals were planted as indicated. Once biennials had bloomed, they were removed and late summer annuals planted.
3. Once the late summer annuals had been removed in the fall, spring bulbs and early-blooming biennials were planted.
4. In the second phase of rehabilitation the above steps were applied to the rest of the garden as needed following the recommendations of the treatment plan (Appendix A5).
5. Continue to monitor for the invasive plant material throughout the year.
6. It should be noted that this technique of flower garden design requires weekly maintenance as well as changing plant material frequently. In other words, this style of flower gardening is labor intensive and relatively costly in terms of plant material.

Fences and Tea House: The fence and Tea House were checked for rot within the past five years and in some areas totally rebuilt in 2005-06. The arbors over the two entrances have been rebuilt every five years or so. The gate at the main entrance was replaced in 2007. The Tea House roof was replaced within the past seven years.

Project elements:

1. Check fences, gates and Tea House periodically for rot. Ask the city to repair and repaint as necessary. There is a photo of the fencing being a much paler blue/green in color [Appendix D3(32-#166)]. Apparently, the oil base paint historically used on the wooden hardscape would fade over time, unlike the modern water-based paint. The blue/green color present on the fence today was chosen by the Deepwood Gardeners in consultation with Edith Schryver in the early 1980s and its formula can be found in Appendix C3.
2. Maintain existing distance (approx. 3 inches) from the soil level to the bottom of the fence to decrease potential for rot. This is especially true for the fences on the north, east and south sides of the garden.

Birdbath: The birdbath, missing its 'bowl' when we began the rehabilitation, was placed in the Tea House Garden by the Deepwood Gardeners under the guidance of Edith Schryver in the early 1980s. It serves as the focal point of one of the cross-axes of the garden, a typical placement of a birdbath in L&S garden designs. Oral histories [Appendix D5(c)] and early photographs indicate Alice moved a birdbath to different locations around the garden. See discussion of Stand in the Great Room rehabilitation text.

Project element:

The bowl of the birdbath was located and apparently had been a target for vandalism. A long bolt was screwed into

the center of its underside. The base of the birdbath was filled with concrete and the bolt with attached bowl sunk into the concrete. An adhesive was spread on the lip of the base to help secure the bowl to the base.

Concrete Planters: The two planters located on the patio in front of the Tea House were donated from another Lord & Schryver garden in Salem in the mid 1980s.

Project element:

Plant the two planters with spring blooming tulips and violas followed by ivy geraniums for summer bloom. See plant list for suggested varieties and colors in Appendix B1.

Paths: The paths in the Original Construction Plan (II-11) and the Original Planting Plan (II-12) of the Tea House Garden differ from the present design, and early photographs do not clearly give a definitive answer as to what was actually installed, but we can state that the path seen immediately east and paralleling the front fence in the Columbus Day Storm photo [Appendix D3(f - #2007.1.15)] was not in the original garden design [Appendix D1(a-#212b), also front cover]. It is therefore assumed that Edith's corrections shared with the Deepwood Gardeners in 1981 [Appendix D5(a)], as seen in (Fig. 15) represent the intent of the original design.

The brick paths have become slightly uneven through the years. In 2006 a volunteer raised the edges of the brick paths to more closely follow the original design [Appendix D1(a-#212b and a-68.1.8A)]. The three secondary paths are gravel as originally intended.

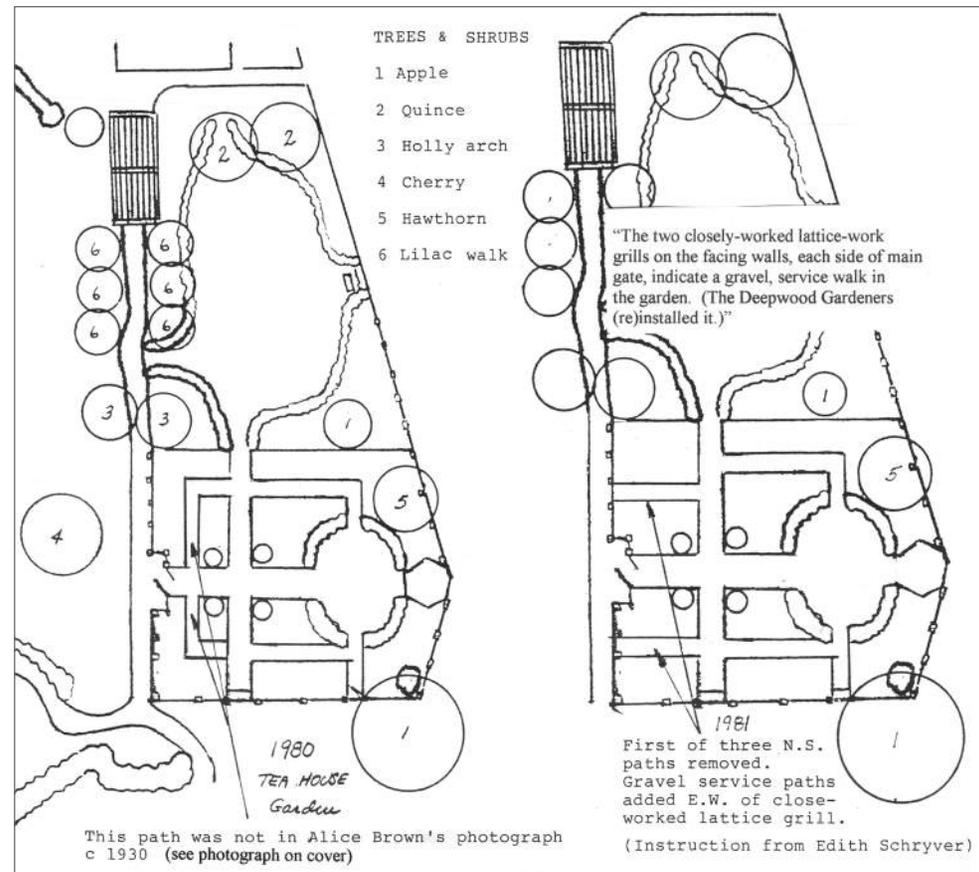


Figure 15: Drawing of Tea House Garden path restructuring

Project elements:

1. The bricks were lifted, and carefully reset on washed sand, leveling the path.
2. Periodically, the longitudinal bricks edging the paths need to be raised so that they are half exposed (2").

3. Check gravel paths periodically for weeds. Replace gravel with $\frac{1}{4}$ - gravel to a depth of 3 inches as necessary. While maintaining garden, keep dirt off all paths whenever possible to reduce maintenance to the paths.

Irrigation: Prior to 1990 the drip irrigation had been hitting the fence creating the potential for rot (Page IV-14).

Project elements:

1. Periodically, check the drip irrigation for coverage.
2. Use low pop-up emitters where possible to reduce strain on water pressure to insure complete coverage.

OTHER LANDSCAPE AREAS:

The rehabilitation team was involved to some extent in the rehabilitation of other areas of the Deepwood Historic Estate, in addition to periodic weeding or removal of invasives.

ENTRY GARDEN:

This area represents the original entry point of the property accessed by the driveway or sidewalk from Mission Street. The Columbus Day Storm of 1962 blew down several trees in this area. The Historic Landscape Report recommends replacing trees lost in this storm (IV-9). In addition, the laburnum to the southeast part of the garden was damaged during the restoration of the Carriage House and had to be taken out. The Wych Elm listed in the Inventory of Existing Plants (A-26) is incorrectly identified. #105 is a sweet chestnut and is still present in the garden.

Project elements:

1. Replace the laburnum which can be seen on the Inventory of Existing Plants (A-26). Goldenchain trees may be classified as noxious trees at this time, but hopefully the presence of a laburnum in an historic garden can be allowed.
2. Replace the weeping willow lost in the Columbus Day Storm. Its location can be determined from the photographs taken after the storm [Appendix D3(f-Columbus Day Storm, #s 2007.1,.5,.6,.11)]. Do not replace the western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) that was growing northwest of the Carriage House. What with the growth of the two chestnuts, there is no longer room for it.
3. The hedge of *Abelia* above the wall on Mission Street is weak. In historic photos [Appendix D3(f-Columbus Day Storm)] there were native plants growing along the front

of the property. Select three broad-leaved natives, such as *Mahonia aquifolium*, *Mahonia nervosa*, and *Vaccinium ovatum* to plant in undulating drifts above the wall underplanted with sword ferns, fringe cup, etc. These plants will be more robust in the shade and, therefore, have the potential of creating more privacy in the Entry Garden and hopefully reducing the noise from Mission Street.

4. Check to see if there is room for the lilac [Appendix D3(f-Columbus Day Storm, #2007.1.7) and A-26]. Replace, if appropriate.
5. Continue to monitor the lawn for marsh marigold. We are making good progress by physically removing this invasive plant.

RUNNING BRICK WALK:

The Running Brick Walk (II-18) frames the Great Room on the east side and provides delightful glimpses into the Spring Garden and Tea House Garden, as well. The jog in the design of the walk is a typical artifice of this genre of garden. Its intention is to slow the visitor down, both mentally and physically, to help ground the viewer in the garden.

The Pergola, which covers the Running Brick Walk at its northern end, dates from the Bingham residency. The structure was restored in 1981 by John Keller and raised one foot at that time to accommodate vines and visitors. The grape growing on the Pergola is thought to date from at least the Brown residency. Lord and Schryver typically planted a grape, rose and clematis on their pergolas (II-18).

The old lilacs add character to this part of the garden and need to be carefully maintained. The Deepwood Gardeners have

been gardening in this area in recent years. Ferns and heliobores have been added at the feet of the lilacs. These plants are appropriate for a Lord and Schryver Garden, but the lilacs need to be allowed to send up new shoots to periodically replace the oldest growth.

The Holly Arch was never properly trained, as such.

Project elements:

1. Plant a climbing rose on the east side of Pergola. The use of a clematis, rose, and grape on their pergolas allowed Lord & Schryver to bring three seasons of interest to these enclosures. The rose should be as thornless as possible for ease of pruning. They used a thornless *Rosa banksiae* on the pergola in their home garden. There is already a yellow 'Lady Banksiae' in the Tea House Garden on the west fence. The repeat could be nice, but this rose is a rampant grower, perhaps too large for this small pergola. Research needs to be done to see if there is a better alternative. Consider the white 'Lady Banksiae.'
2. Allow suckers to grow up from the bases of the lilacs. Gradually remove the oldest stems as replacements gain caliper. Always err on the side of keeping the character of these wonderful trees.
3. Examine the Holly Couple. These two plants need to be trained into a canopied tunnel (arch) as indicated on the 1929 Lord ~Schryver design (II-11). If pruning is unsuccessful, replant both hollies.

LAWN BANK:

The sloping lawn of the Lawn Bank, including the walk to the Scroll Garden, is a lovely transition to the lower terrace. According to Plum Snow, Alice's granddaughter, this area of the garden was planted with lots of primroses, and Alice hid

Easter eggs amongst the primroses [D5(c)].

Originally this lawn included the ancient western yew as seen in one of the photographs taken after the Columbus Day Storm (#2007.1.16) and the carriage drive originating at the porte-cochere and ending at the Carriage House. The yew was removed due to poor health, and the buried oil tank mentioned in the Historic Landscape Report (IV-20) was decommissioned (removed) during the 1990s.

There are three trees along the bank at the west edge of the lawn. The katsura tree at the south end shows up in the Billing Records in 1957 (Appendix B2). This tree is interfering with the canopies of the big-leaf maple in the Great Room and the evergreen magnolia in the Scroll Garden. We have conflicting reports on the origin of the ginkgo: Alice purchased a ginkgo in 1951 (Appendix B2), and supposedly Nobel Bashor with City Parks planted the ginkgo in the 1970s. Determine age of tree for verification. The northernmost tree, a big-leaved maple, was present in the historic garden.

The garden at the base of the Lawn Bank above the lower walk contains the base of the original birdbath seen in several of the historic photographs. The evergreen azaleas were probably planted at the same time as those in the Great Room. There were some scilla at the top of the slope and a few sword ferns scattered down the bank. At one point in the garden's history, wood hyacinths (*Scilla*) were dense in this part of the garden [Appendix D3(f – Plum Snow)]. The lack of plant material in this area was addressed. In addition, the two boxwood framing the top of the stairs are out of scale.

Project elements:

1. Ideally, a large caliper western yew needs to be dug with a tree spade and planted in the Lawn Bank. We have asked a local grower who saves trees on properties in the process of being developed to keep an eye out for such

a tree. The location for the tree can be seen in one of the Columbus Day Storm photographs (#2007.1.16) and another print in Appendix D3 (f).

2. Continue to monitor the canopy of the katsura tree and remove katsura limbs that are invading the canopy of the other two trees. Of the maple, evergreen magnolia and katsura, this tree is the least significant historically and aesthetically. Due to increased shade, the katsura has been reaching for sun and is badly misshapen. Remove katsura at some future date.
3. In order to pull the texture of the evergreen azaleas into the area north of the ginkgo, several evergreen azaleas were purchased. The two planted closest to the ginkgo were R. 'Hino De Gira' and R. 'Hino Crimson' with the latter planted downhill (west) of the 'Hino De Gira'. These two match those in similar positions south of the ginkgo. Two R. 'Stewartsonian' evergreen azaleas were planted to frame the birdbath area (see # 4 below). These match some of the azaleas in the Great Room. The result is a drift of azaleas flanking the ginkgo and azaleas framing the birdbath plantings.
4. The base of the birdbath, a relic from the early days of Alice's garden, is covered with moss and adds character to this part of the garden. The existing scilla bulbs were dug and spread throughout the upper part of the bed and white narcissus added. Variegated hosta and white astilbe were planted for summer interest (See varieties in the Billing Records, Appendix B1). Additional sword ferns were added down the slope. Planting this garden with a mixture of bulbs and perennials adds interest throughout the season; a necessity in a public garden.

SHADE GARDEN:

See the Historic Landscape Report for history of this area (II-24) and treatment (IV-20). The lawn had deteriorated even further than described in 1990 and the broad-leaved evergreens were in drastic need of pruning. In addition, rugosa roses had been planted on the slope above the Spring House late in the 1990s. In the historic garden this area above the Spring House was completely planted with native mock orange (Philadelphus lewisii) as seen in the 1967 photograph (Fig. 16) of Deepwood taken from the driveway entrance [Appendix D1(a-'Campaign to Save Deepwood' - Nobel Bashor photo)].



Figure 16: Entry Garden taken from driveway entrance, Shade Garden on right, 1967

Nobel Bashor, then Salem Parks Gardener, wrote, “The formal approach to Deepwood off Mission St. combines enchantment from a framed glimpse, an intriguing partial view, with the necessity for genteel ostentation so dear to the Victorian heart.” [Appendix D5 (a)] With the removal of the mock orange, this ‘partial view’ from the street has been lost.

Project elements:

1. The oldest wood of the rugosas was removed and native mock orange were planted among the roses. As the mock orange gains size, the rugosa roses will be cut back further and eventually smothered. The roses should not be dug out as they are initially helping to hold this steep slope.
2. The camellias at the base of the wall were opened up and lowered in height, bringing them into scale in the garden. These camellias should rise above the top of the boxwood hedge in the Secret Garden by two feet or so. This adds interest to the Secret Garden and partially blocks the view of moving traffic on Mission St. without towering over the Shade Garden. The broad-leaved evergreens on the west side of the garden have been encouraged to fill out in order to block the view of the tent on the tennis court from the historic garden.
3. The lawn, particularly at the south end, does not drain well. Restore or reveal original stone pavers as seen in an historic photograph (Page II-8, lower left).
4. The Historic Landscape Report (Page IV-21) makes an argument for not returning the Spring House to its original location as was done in 1998. However, as described in the history of the Spring House [Appendix C2], the Spring House was moved from this site in 1926 at the time the tennis court was built, not during the Period of Significance of the garden (1929-1939). It is therefore appropriate that the Spring House was returned

to its original position in the Shade Garden. Continue to monitor the Spring House for rot and damage.

FERN BANK:

This area has continued to be full of invasive plant material, mainly waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum* sp.) which dies down in summer and too many sword ferns. An historic photograph of this area (Fig. 17) shows a solid carpet of *Vinca minor*, its dark green leaves reflecting the light.



Figure 17: Fern Bank, circa 1938

This is a very appropriate treatment for a slope in this time-period. The south end of the Fern Bank, above the steps and path to the Scroll Garden, has been under-watered for years resulting in the vinca and other plant material looking desiccated by mid-summer.

Project elements:

1. Each spring, continue to remove as much waterleaf as possible without disturbing desirable plants. Remove

excessive sword ferns, especially near the steps at the big-leaf maple. Replant with vinca throughout the Fern Bank.

2. Monitor the area to the south and water as needed.

SECRET GARDEN:

The Secret Garden is not part of the Lord and Schryver Historic Gardens. It was designed by Wallace Kay Huntington in 1965 in response to Alice's need for privacy and to protect the Scroll Garden urn and other garden items from vandalism. Huntington had no desire to share any of his initial design work with us, other than to say the garden was originally enclosed by a grape-stick fence. There is a photograph of this garden [Appendix D1 (a)] showing a very eclectic mixture of pavers and lawn furniture, as well as some plant material.

The Japanese maple present in 1990 (Page II-25) had to be removed because of verticillium wilt. Shortly after its removal, the Deepwood Gardeners began to garden in the Secret Garden (1997). A *Cornus kousa* was planted in place of the Japanese Maple and the entire area is greatly enhanced with shrubs, bulbs, perennials and annuals.

The Historic Landscape Report calls for replacing the gate and grape-stick fence at the south end of the Secret Garden (Page IV-22) for interpretative purposes. This would only work if it does not interfere with access to the basement which contains the offices and bridal changing rooms for the Friends of Deepwood's activities.

TENNIS COURT:

Technically, this area is outside the historic gardens, but it is part of the Historic Deepwood Estate and needed attention. After the Tennis Court was reconstructed in 2009, the rehabilitation team helped design the path to the court from the Brick Rosette Compass in the Lower Terrace. At that point the entire

area around the tennis court needed plant material, and the presence of a large tent was visually invasive in the historic gardens. The tent is in place from late-May until the end of October.

Project elements:

1. Many native plants were planted throughout the area to enhance the walk and to mainly block the view of the large tent from the historic gardens. For the list of native plants installed in this area, see Appendix B1. A mulch of wood chippings was then applied to all of the native plants planted at that time and the area around the tennis court.
2. One of the most expansive views of the historic gardens is from the Tennis Court. Looking southeast, the historic garden seems to float above the native plants, revealing clipped box and exuberant foliage of shrubs and trees. To retain this view, plant only native shrubs on the southern half of the east side of the Tennis Court. Add two historic concrete benches, one at each of the northwest and southeast corners, to give visitors a place to pause. Ideally, these benches should be outside the footprint of the large tent.
3. This area of the property has received lots of attention concerning the removal of invasives, such as blackberry and English ivy in past years. However, there is frequent weeding to be done and additional native plants could be planted around the edges of the tennis court. The rehabilitation team was not able to prioritize its time to include additional work in the Tennis Court area.

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CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION:

In summary, we consider it a privilege to have had the opportunity to work in a Lord and Schryver garden of this complexity and size. The experience has enabled us to work closely within their design principles and reinforced our sense of their gift and genius. Rewards have come in other ways as well: the dedication of City Parks and volunteers, the appreciation of garden visitors who recognize the changes, the chance to make a significant contribution to our community and, above all, the ability to honor the legacy of Lord and Schryver.

We feel that our process has served the project well; extensive research, analysis, drafting and implementation of a treatment plan have resulted in an authentic and thorough outcome. The combination of time and resources represent an investment of well over \$100,000 over a nine year period (Appendix E).

In the Historic Landscape Report of 1990 these gardens were recognized as a regional treasure. Through our subsequent involvement with The Garden Conservancy (national), we have come to realize that, in fact, the gardens at Deepwood have national significance. It is in this context that we emphasize some of the recommendations made in 1990 in the Historic Landscape Report (Policies and Management) which, to date, have not been addressed:

- 1) hire a skilled gardener with responsibility for maintenance and continued rehabilitation of the historic landscape,
- 2) establish a Deepwood Landscape Committee of 4-6 members representing Friends of Deepwood, Salem Parks, the professional historic landscape architectural community, the Salem area tourism field, and the hired gardener,

- 3) develop a marketing plan *for the gardens* to increase both the number of visitors and the quality of experience when on site,
- 4) engage professional services of persons knowledgeable in National Register nomination preparations to amend the existing 1973 National Register nomination so that the historic significance and physical integrity of the gardens and landscape are adequately addressed.

It is of interest to compare the mission statements of the Friends of Deepwood in two time frames:

In 1990 when the Historic Landscape Report was written: “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.”

2011: “To preserve the historic integrity of the house and gardens as a living museum and estate for public education and enjoyment.”

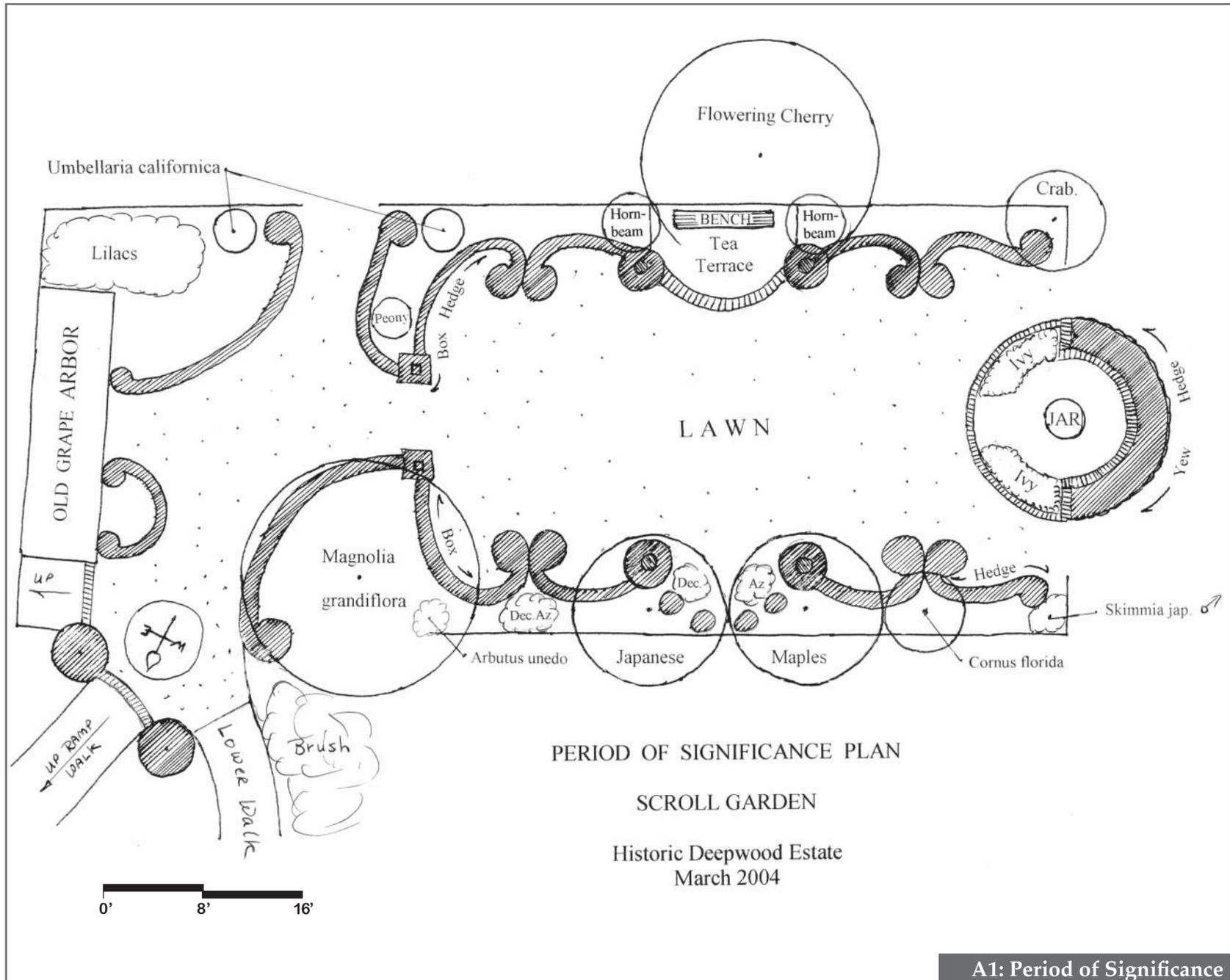
The one cloud which hangs over our rehabilitation project has been the markedly increased exclusive use of the public park for private fundraising events. While we recognize the need for the Friends of Deepwood to raise funds, at this point in time, the right of the public to access its park is seriously jeopardized. Our intention was to rehabilitate the gardens for the public’s enjoyment, not to provide a beautiful venue for selected people. We recommend that the City of Salem revise its Memorandum of Understanding with the Friends of Deepwood so that the priority of use favors the public.

Our first and final wish is that this rehabilitation project will position these historic Lord and Schryver gardens so that future generations may have the opportunity to love them as we do. Increasingly landscapes are assuming their rightful place as key elements of our heritage. The Historic Gardens at Deepwood have intrinsic value as gardens per se but also have significance for their place in the telling of a regional story.

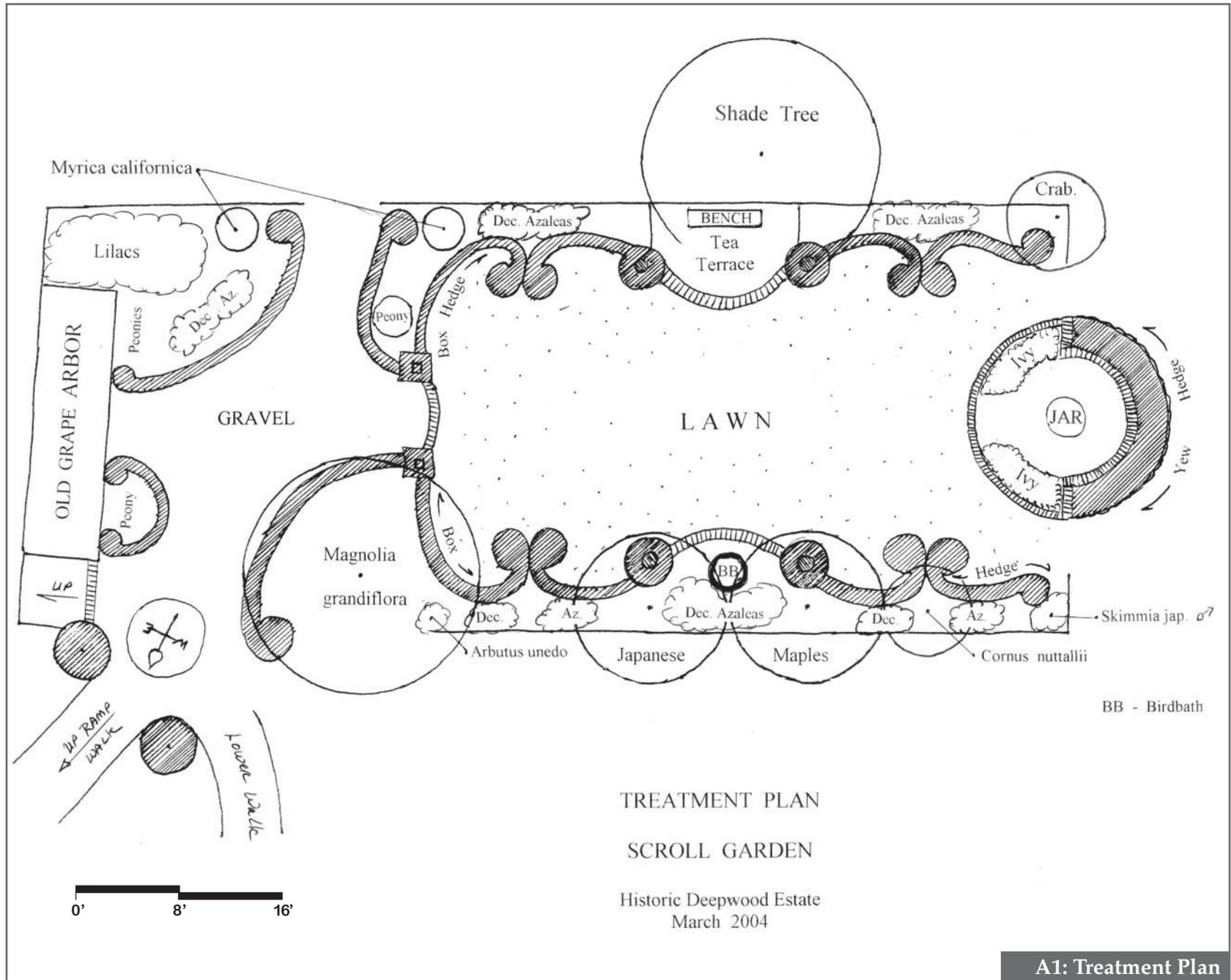
APPENDICES

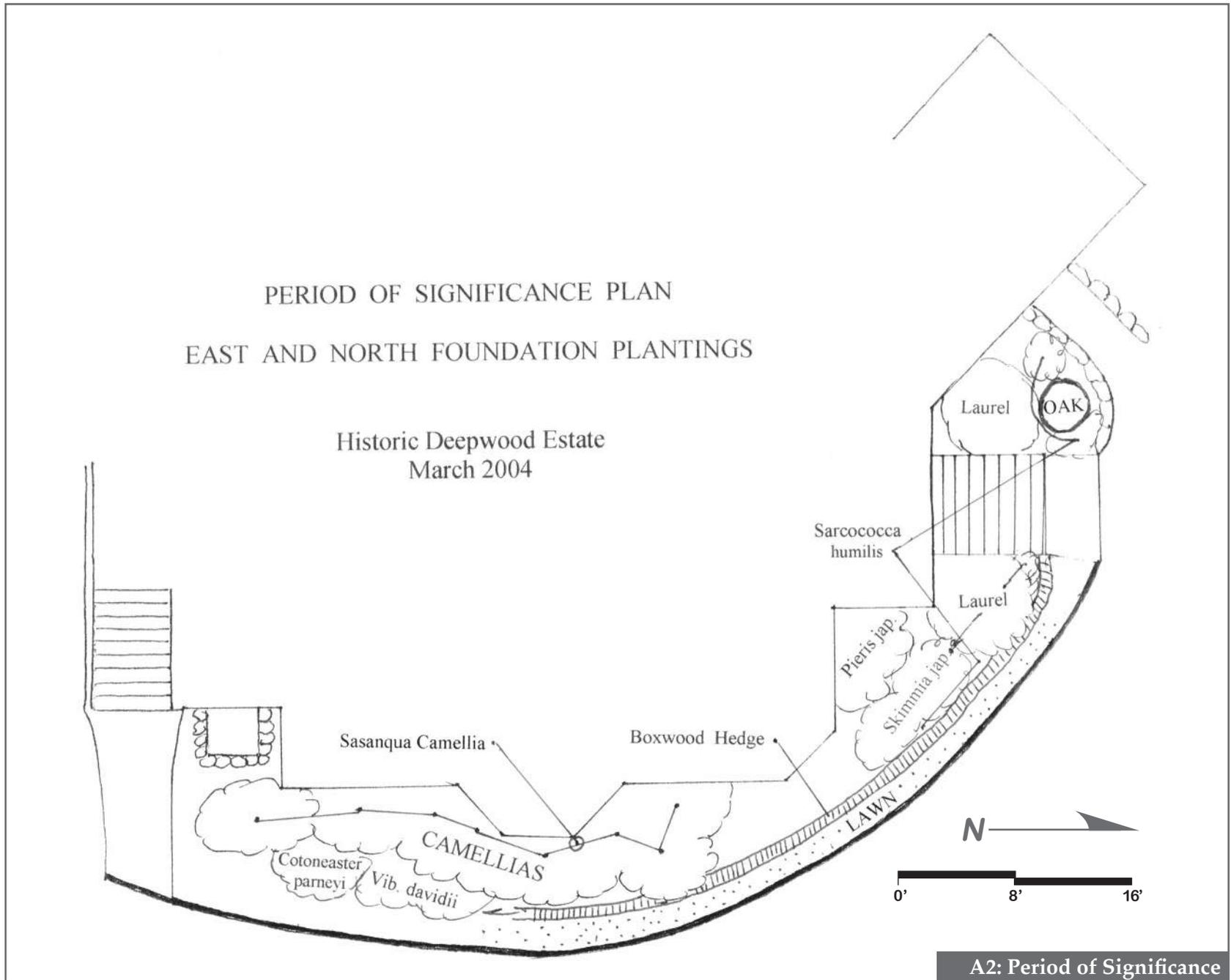
APPENDIX A

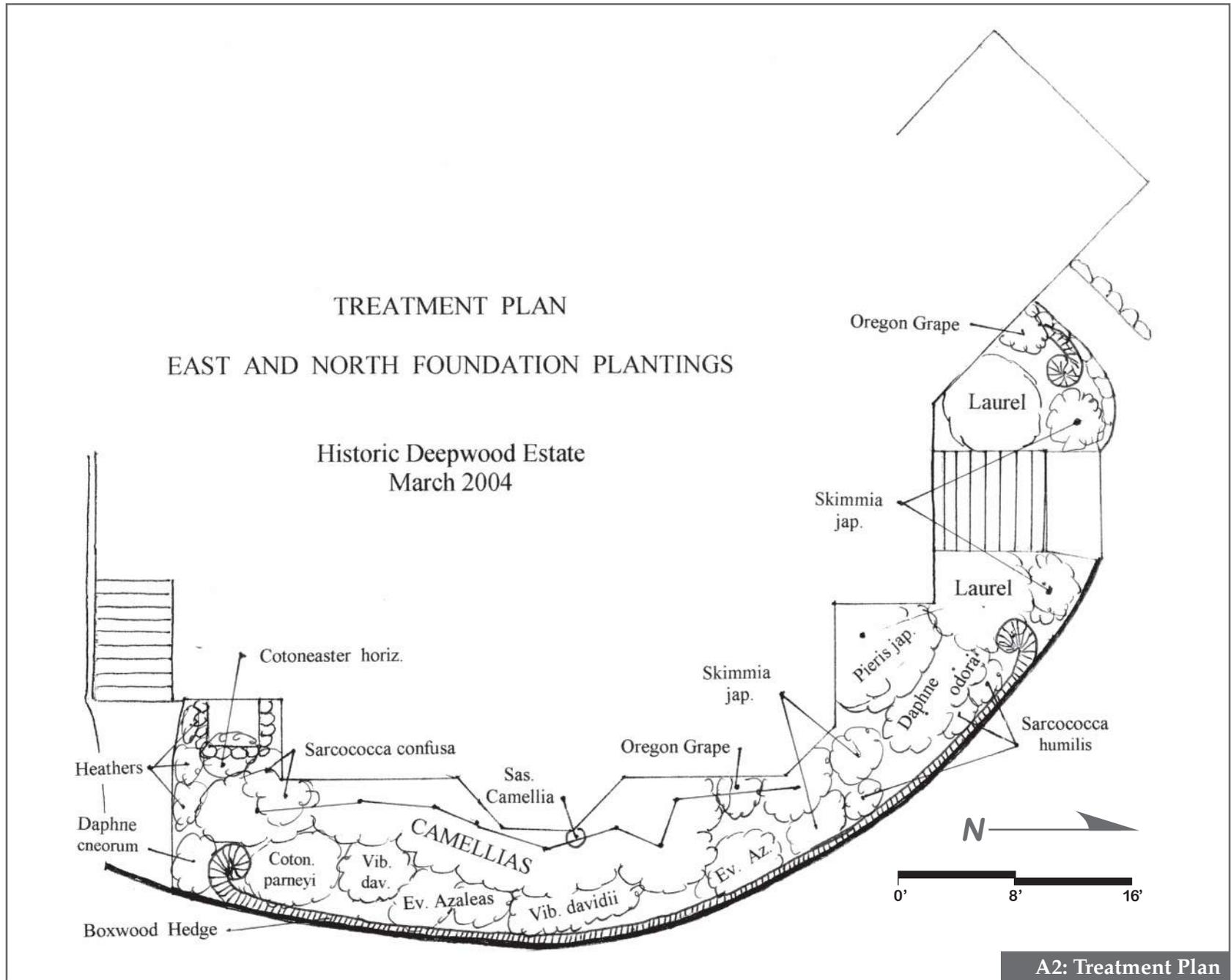
Detailed Drawings of Rehabilitation Projects



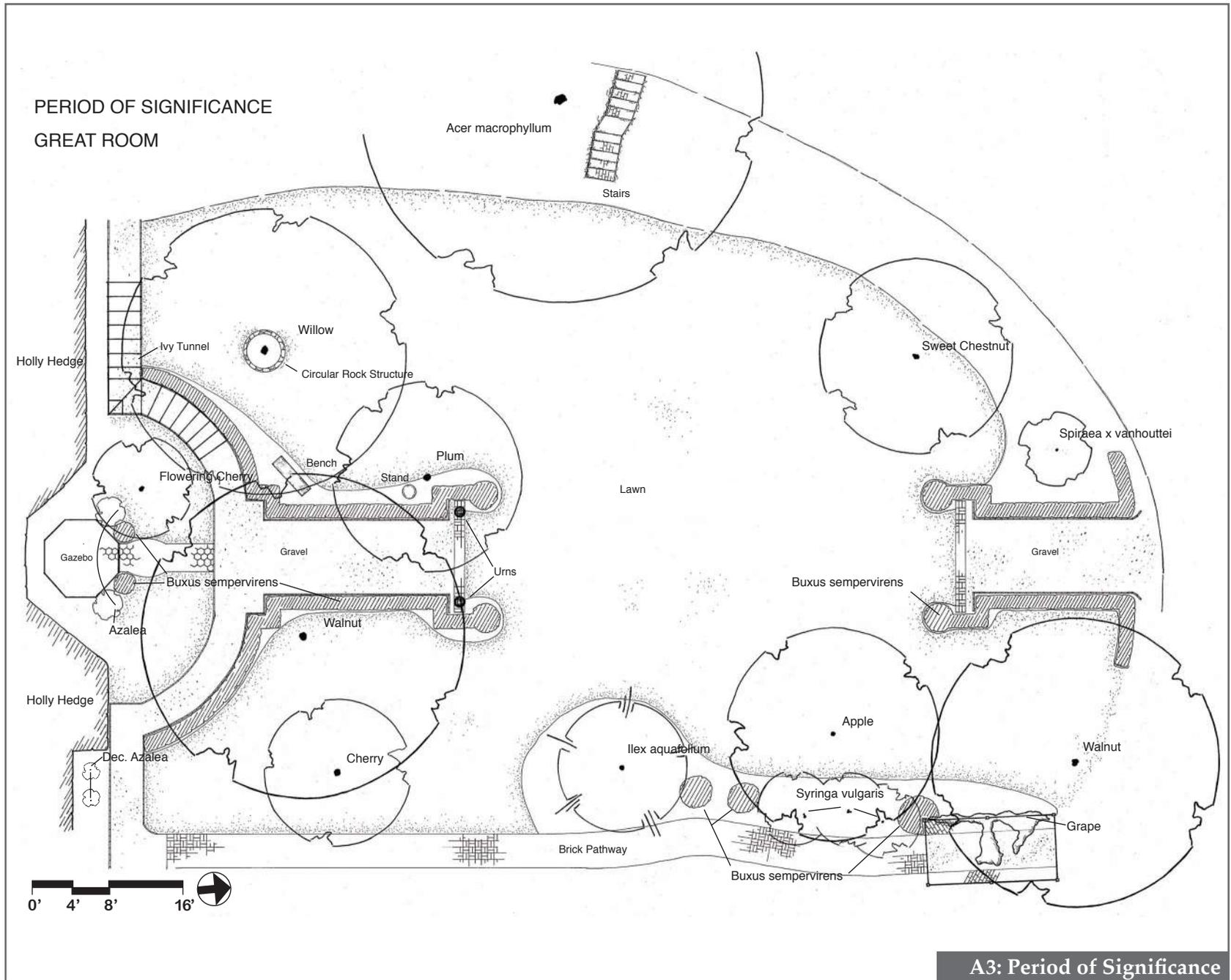
A1: Period of Significance



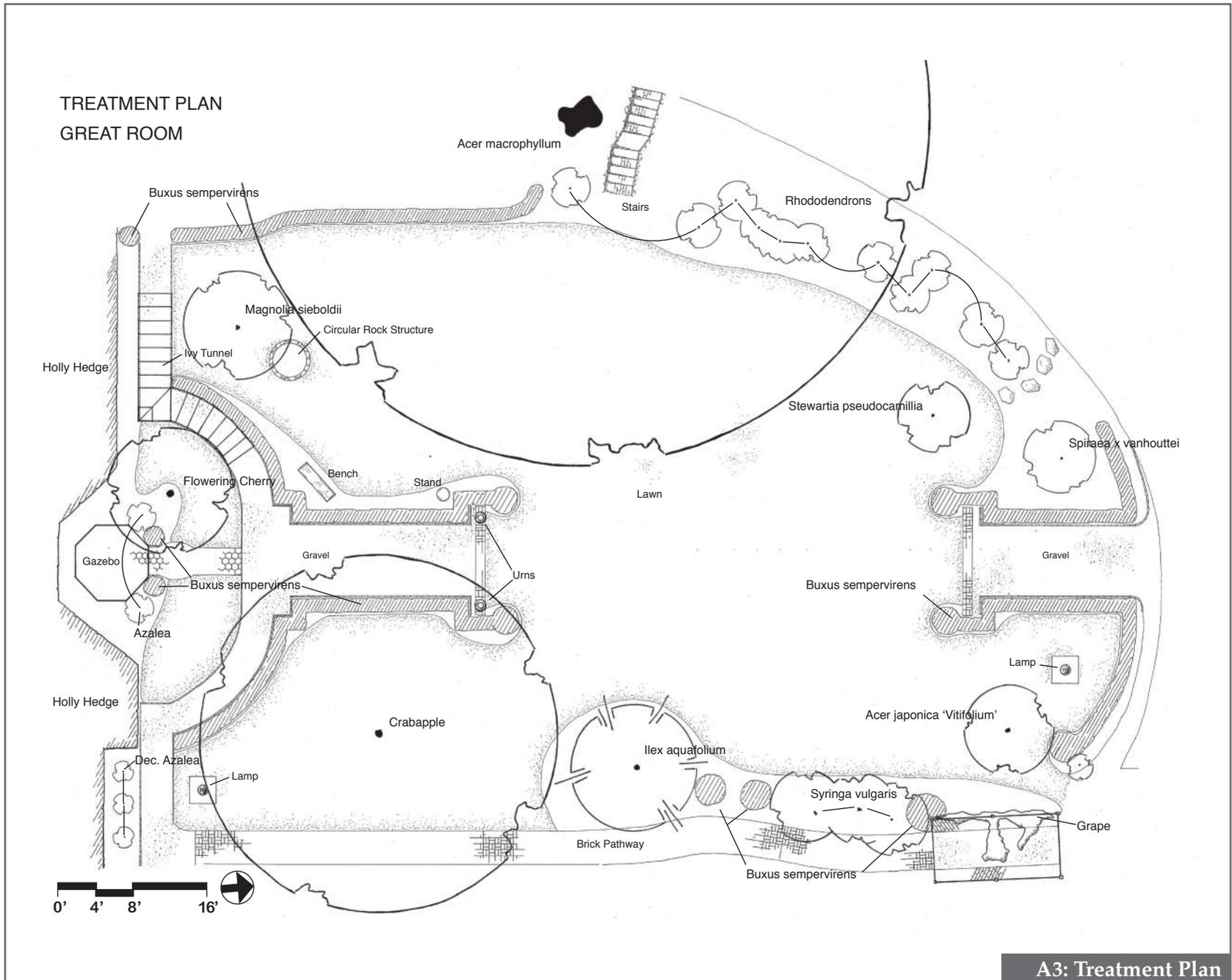




A2: Treatment Plan

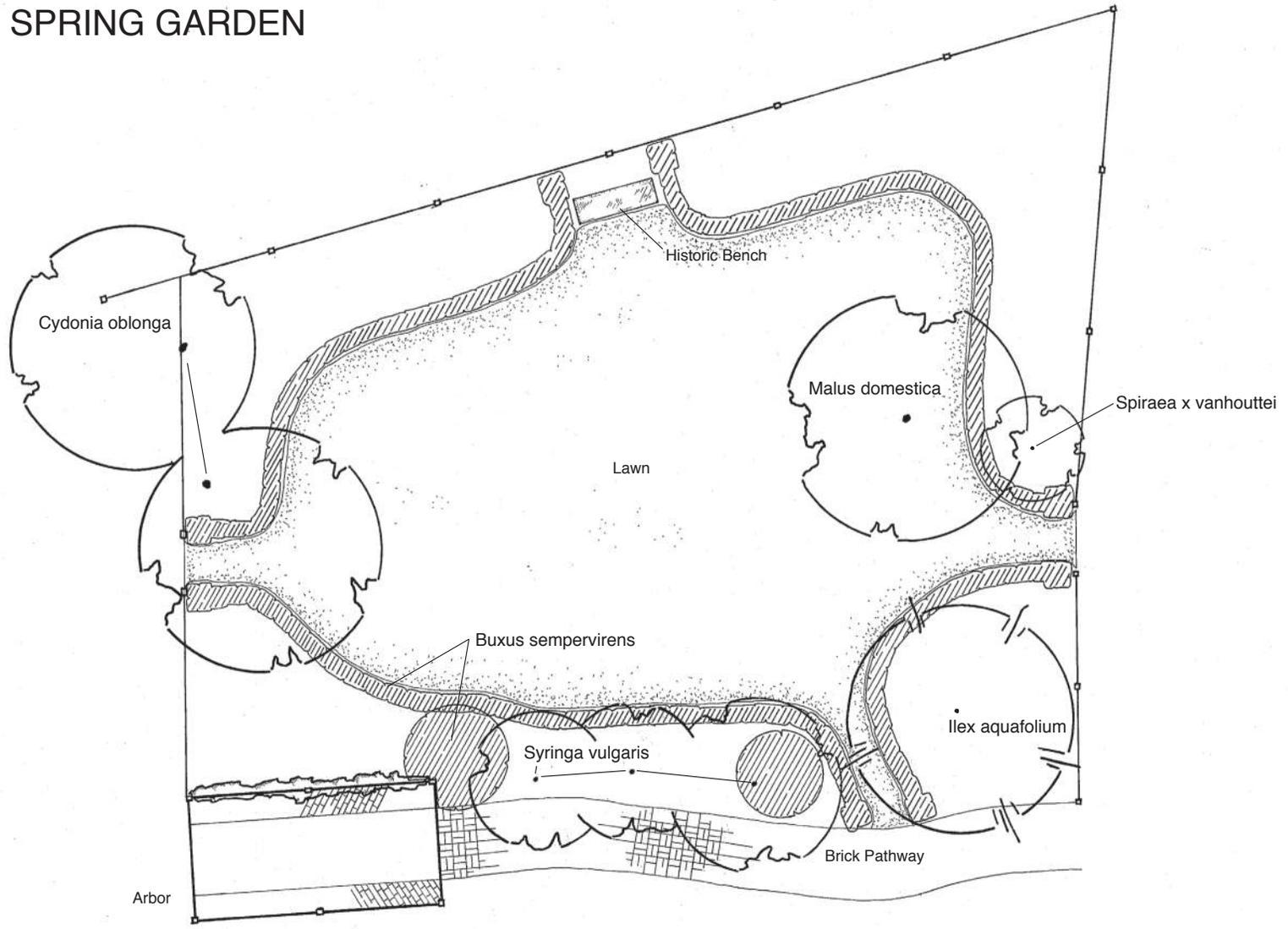


A3: Period of Significance

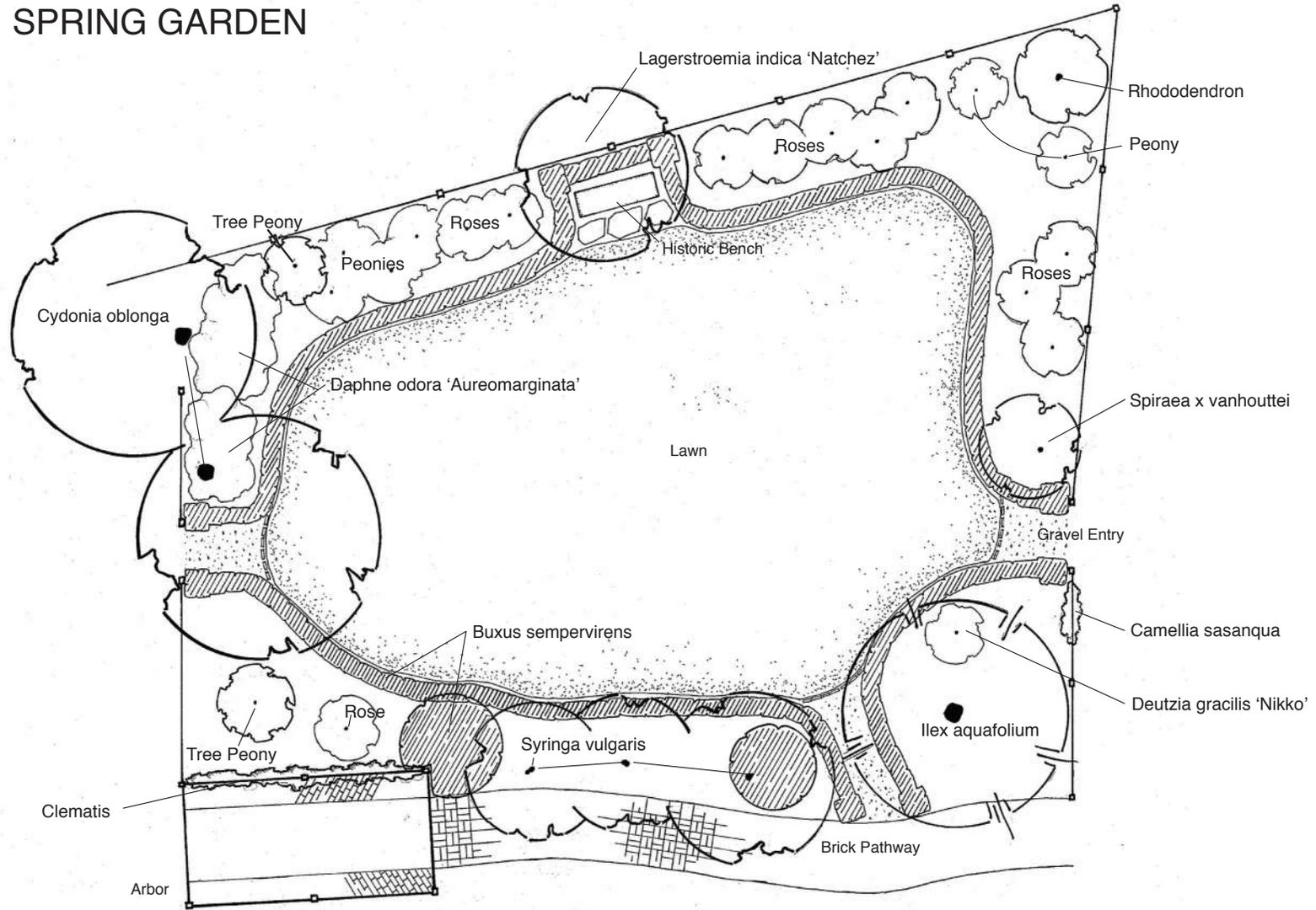


A3: Treatment Plan

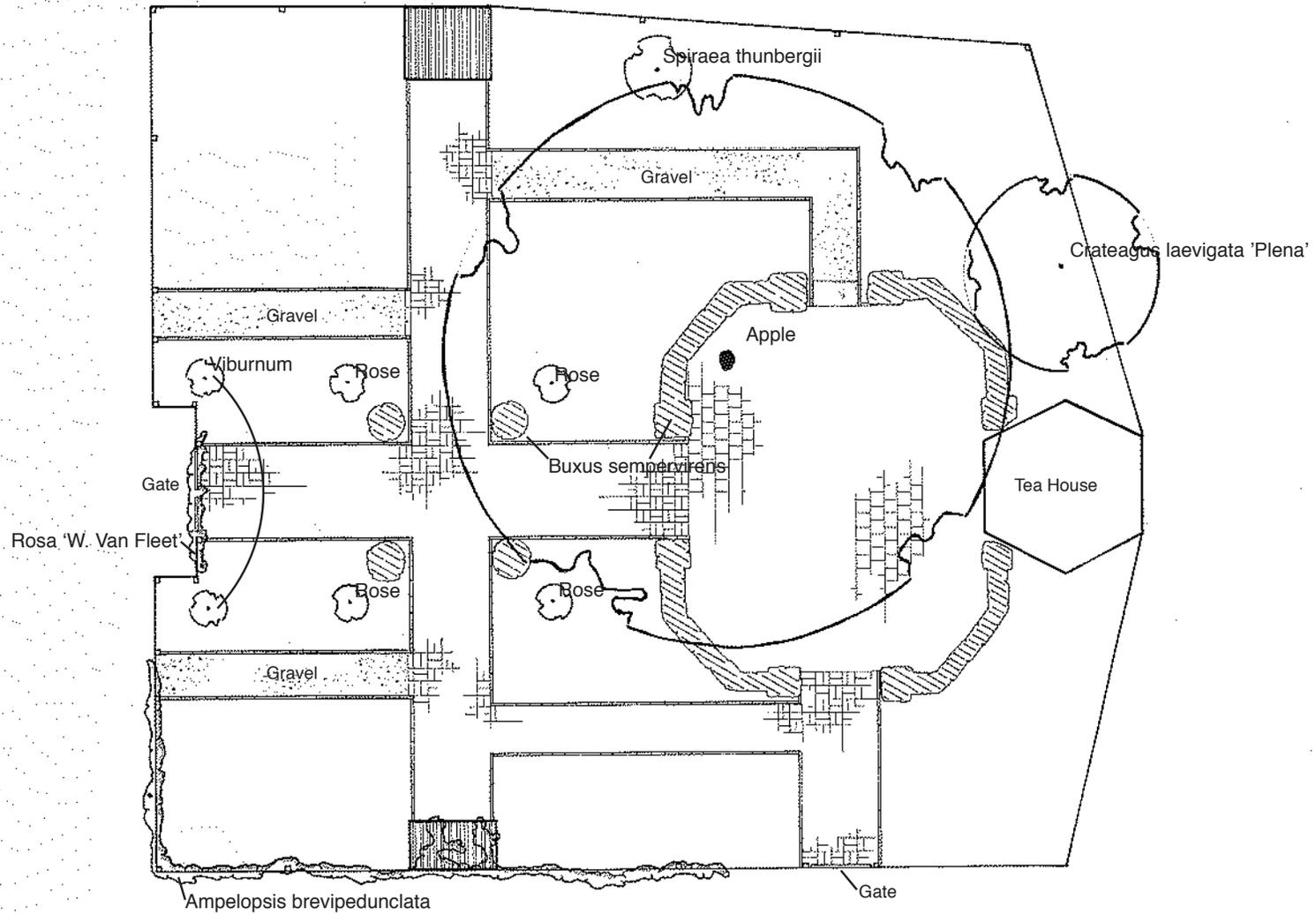
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE SPRING GARDEN



TREATMENT PLAN SPRING GARDEN

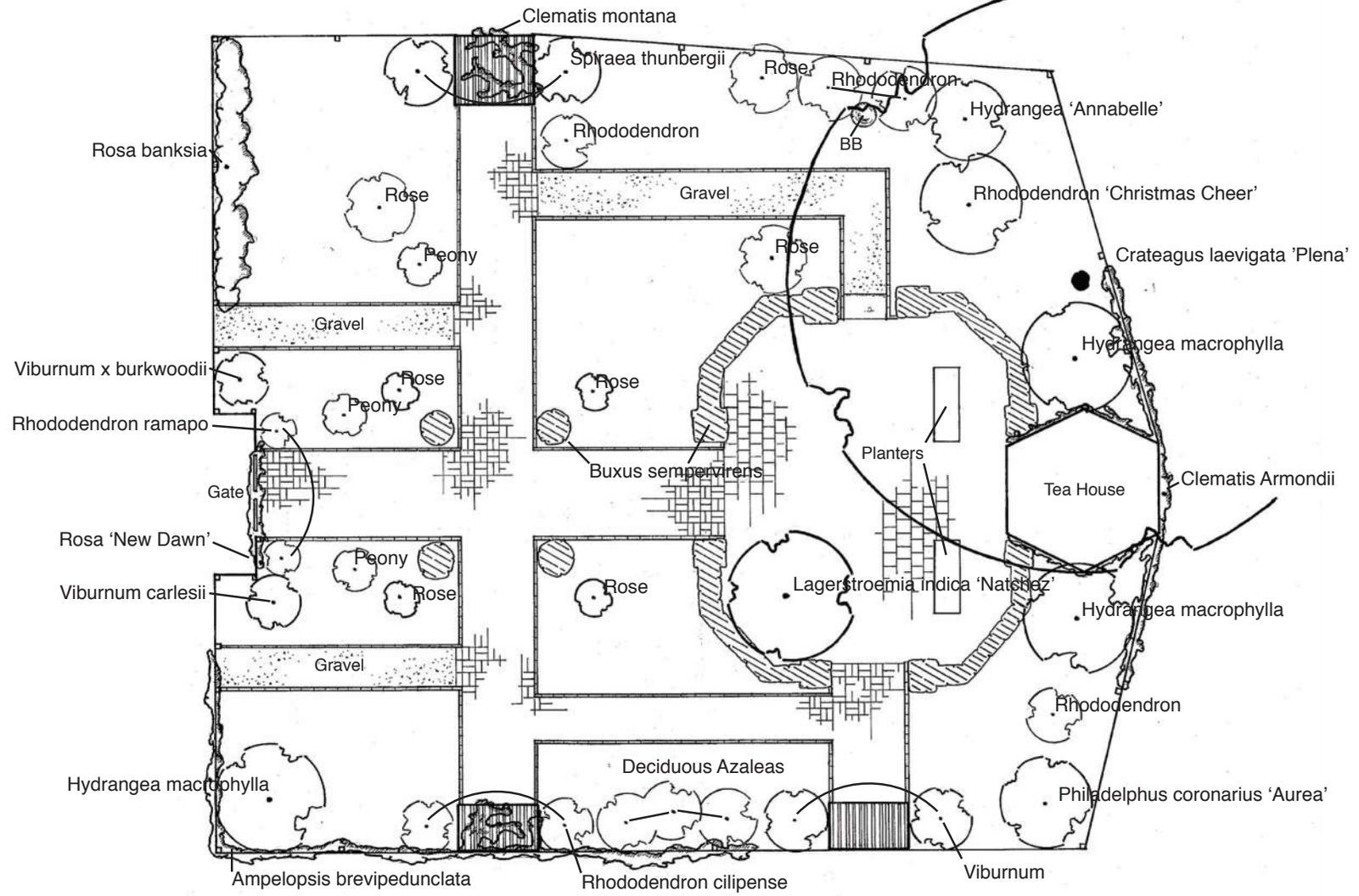


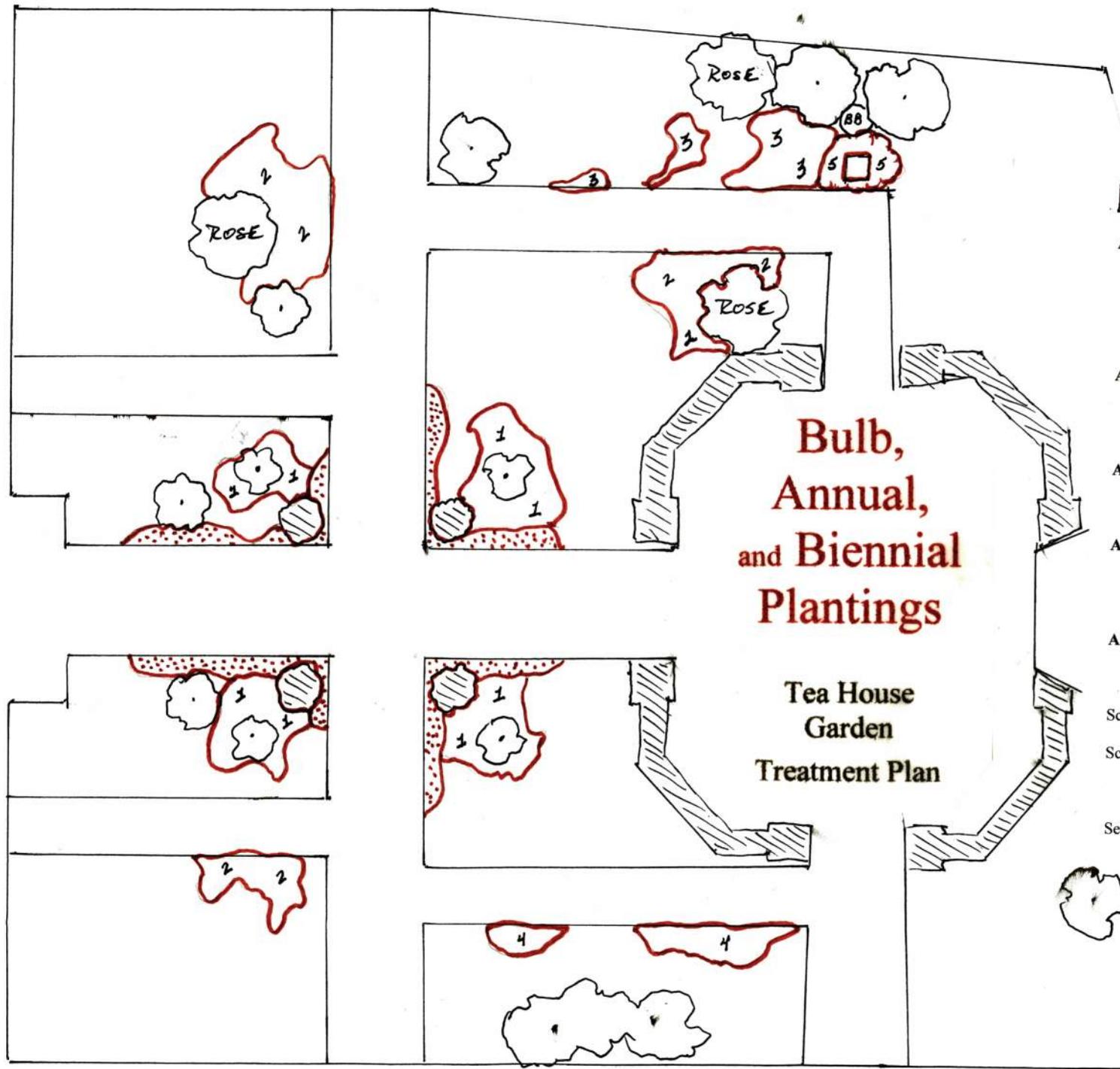
PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE TEA HOUSE GARDEN



A5: Period of Significance

TREATMENT PLAN TEA HOUSE GARDEN





Key

 Tulipa 'Peach Blossom', Hyacinths (wh/bl), Bellis daisies, primroses

Area 1: (around standard roses)
 Heliotrope, Antirrhinum (pk/wh), Campanula medium, Dianthus barbatus (salmon), followed by Zinnia 'Profusion' (salmon, pale yellow), Heuchera (see perennial plan),

Area 2: (with other roses)
 Hyacinths (wh/bl), Antirrhinum (pk/wh), Salvia farinacea, Nicotiana, Matthiola (stock), Allium

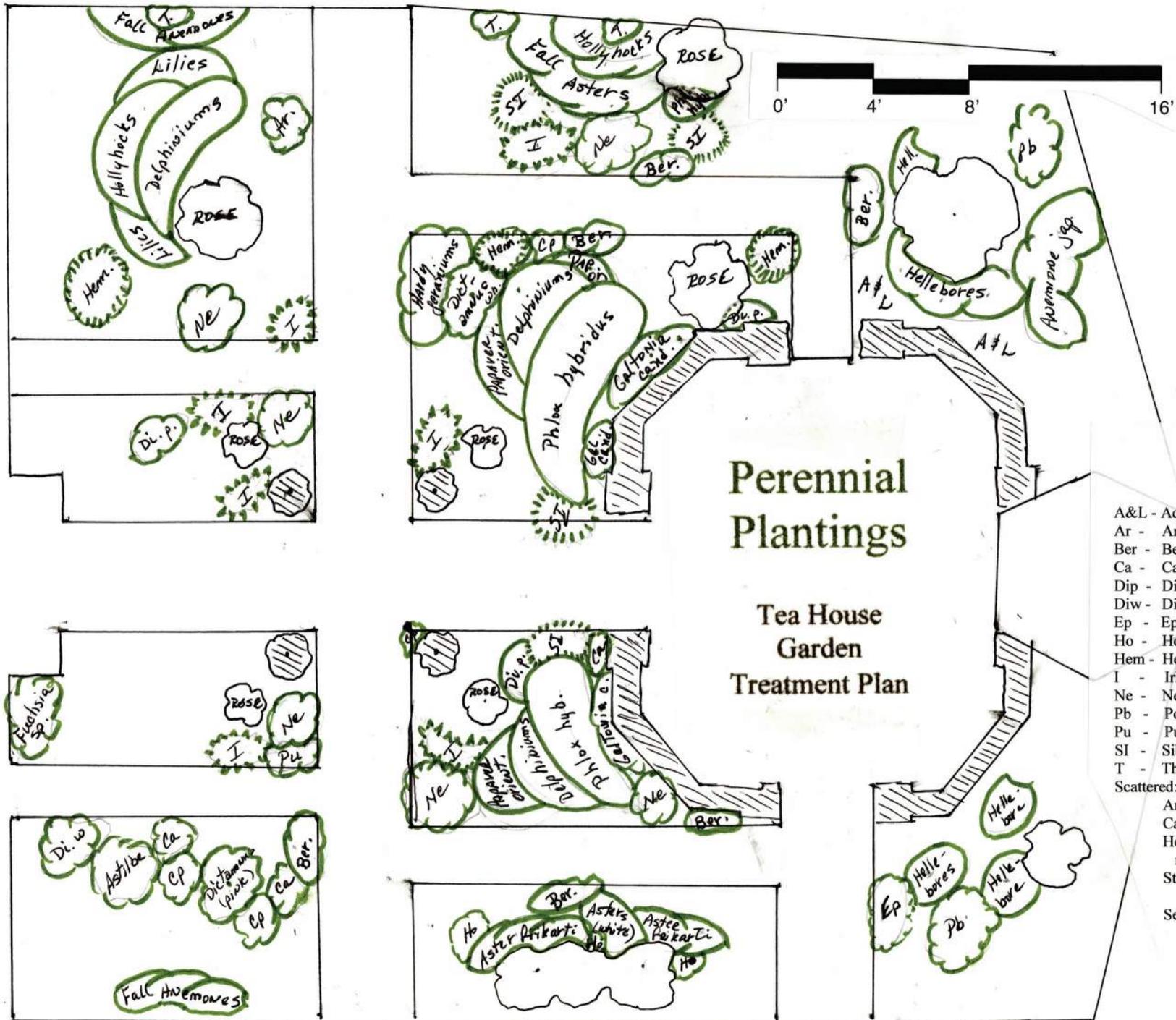
Area 3: (north side of garden)
 Matthiola, Salvia farinacea, Allium, Verbascum sp.

Area 4: (south side of garden)
 Allium, Zinnia 'Profusion' (pale yellow)

Area 5: (in front of bird bath)
 Galanthus nivalis followed by Allium

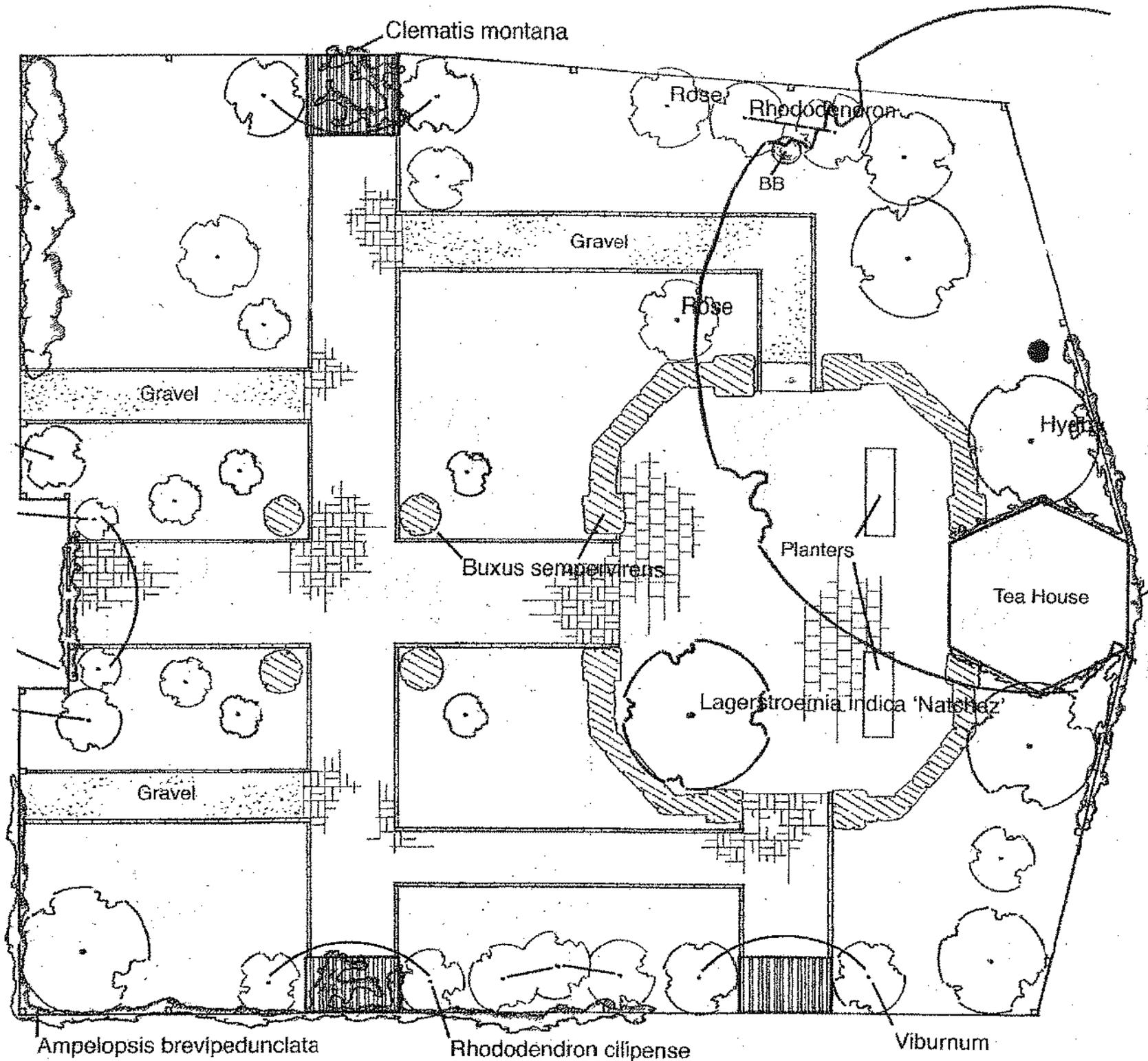
Scattered throughout:
 Myosotis sylvatica, Scilla (bl/wh),
 Scattered in outer beds:
 Nicotiana sylvestris, Digitalis (pk), Digitalis purpurea (wh)

See Appendix B1 for more information



Key

- A&L - Aquilegia & Lilies
 - Ar - Artemisia sp.
 - Ber - Bergenia sp.
 - Ca - Campanula sp.
 - Dip - Dicentra spec. (pink)
 - Diw - Dicentra spec. (white)
 - Ep - Epimedium sp.
 - Ho - Hosta sp.
 - Hem - Hemerocallis
 - I - Iris (bearded)
 - Ne - Nepeta sp.
 - Pb - Polygonatum biflorum
 - Pu - Pulmonaria sp.
 - SI - Siberian Iris
 - T - Thalictrum sp.
- Scattered:
- Artemisia 'Powis Castle'
 - Campanula persicifolia
 - Heuchera (old-fashioned) near st. roses & peonies
 - Stachys byzantina - edging
- See Appendix B1 for more information



Clematis montana

Rose

Rhododendron

BB

Gravel

Rose

Gravel

Hydr

Buxus sempervirens

Planters

Tea House

Lagerstroemia Indica 'Natchez'

Gravel

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata

Rhododendron cilipense

Viburnum

APPENDIX B
Plantings

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Carriage House Box	Camellia sasanqua 'Setsugekka'	2006	Spring	One	24"	\$12.00	\$12.00	Westside Ornamentals
Carriage House Box	Dryopteris purpurella	2006	Spring	One	One gallon	\$12.00	\$12.00	Fancy Fronds
Carriage House Box	Helleborus hybridus	2006	Spring	One	One gallon	\$12.00	\$12.00	Hedgerows
Carriage House Box	Pansy 'Pure White'	2006	Spring	Three	4"	N.C.		13th Street Nursery
Carriage House Entry	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2010	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$8.90	\$8.90	Ace Hardware
Carriage House Entry	Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Goshiki'	2010	Spring	One	One gallon	\$14.50	\$14.50	Dancing Oaks
Carriage House Entry	Thymus 'Caborn Wine & Roses'	2010	Spring	Three	4"	\$2.25	\$6.75	Van Hevelingen
Carriage House Entry	Tulipa humilis 'Alba Coerulea Oculata'	2011	Fall	Fifteen	Bulbs	N.C.		Van Engelen
Carriage House Entry - under quince, S of path	Daphne odora - 'Aureo-marginata'	2011	Fall	One	One gallon	\$4.50	\$4.50	Alpha
Fern Bank	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2011	Fall	One	Five gallon	\$11.75	\$11.75	Alpha
Foundation Plantings	Buxus sempervirens 'Aureo-marginata'	2006	Fall	Two	One gallon	\$5.00	\$10.00	Gossler
Foundation Plantings	Buxus sempervirens 'Marginata'	2011	Summer	One	Two gallon	\$11.60	\$11.60	Alpha
Foundation Plantings	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2004	Spring	Eighty	One gallon	\$2.80	\$224.00	Whitman Farms
Foundation Plantings	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2010	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$8.90	\$8.90	Ace Hardware
Foundation Plantings	Calluna vulgaris 'August Beauty'	2006	Winter	One	One gallon wh	\$6.00	\$6.00	Green Mt. Heather

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Foundation Plantings	Calluna vulgaris 'County Wicklow'	2006	Winter	Two	One gallon pk	\$3.00	\$6.00	Green Mt. Heather
Foundation Plantings	Calluna vulgaris 'Fortyniner'	2007	Fall	One	4"	\$3.00	\$3.00	Green Mt. Heather
Foundation Plantings	Calluna vulgaris 'Fortyniner Gold'	2006	Winter	Four	4" wh"	\$3.00	\$12.00	Green Mt. Heather
Foundation Plantings	Camellia 'Elegans' - Historic/variegated	2004	Spring	One	Large	N.C.		Westside Ornamentals
Foundation Plantings	Cotoneaster horizontalis	2004	Spring	One	One gallon	N.C.		Bush Park
Foundation Plantings	Cyclamen coum	2006	Winter	Three	4"	\$3.00	\$9.00	Russell Graham
Foundation Plantings	Cyclamen coum	2009	Spring	Six	4"	\$5.00	\$30.00	Russell Graham
Foundation Plantings	Cyclamen hederifolium	2006	Winter	Two wh	Large corms	\$5.00	\$10.00	Russell Graham
Foundation Plantings	Cyclamen hederifolium	2006	Winter	Thirteen	4"	\$1.25	\$16.25	Russell Graham
Foundation Plantings	Daphne 'Laurence Crocker'	2004	Spring	One	Three gallon	\$25.49	\$25.49	13th Street Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Daphne 'Lawrence Crocker'	2006	Winter	One	One gallon	Replacement		Dancing Oak
Foundation Plantings	Daphne odora	2004	Spring	Two	Three gallon	\$20.79	\$41.58	13th Street Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Helleborus hybridus	2006	Winter	Ten	2"	N.C.		Russell Graham
Foundation Plantings	Mahonia aquifolium	2004	Spring	Four	One gallon	\$4.50	\$18.00	Cousin's Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Pieris 'Prelude' - replace Daphne 'Laurence Crocker'	2009	Spring	One	One gallon	\$7.50	\$7.50	Cousin's Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2007	Winter	One	Three gallon	\$15.29	\$15.29	Marc Henny
Foundation Plantings	Sarcococca confusa	2004	Spring	Two	Two gallon	\$2.75	\$5.50	Cousin's Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Sarcococca humilis	2004	Spring	Three	One gallon	N.C.		Cousin's Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Skimmia japonica	2004	Spring	Two	Three gallon	\$22.39	\$44.78	Guentner's Nursery
Foundation Plantings	Viburnum davidii	2004	Spring	Three	Two gallon	N.C.		Cousin's Nursery
Great Room	Acer japonicum 'Vitifolium'	2008	Winter	One	Fifteen gallon	\$175.00	\$175.00	Buchholz & Buch.
Great Room	Astilbe	2009	Summer	Two	One gallon	\$2.80	\$5.60	Rocky Mt. Nursery

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Great Room	Astilbe 'Glow'	2009	Spring	Four	Two gallon	\$5.20	\$20.80	Egans
Great Room	Astilbe 'Silver Theresa'	2009	Spring	Five	Two gallon	\$5.20	\$20.80	Egans
Great Room	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2010	Spring	Four	Two gallon	\$8.90	\$26.60	Ace Hardware
Great Room	Iberis sempervirens	2009	Spring	Five	One gallon	\$4.00	\$20.00	Farmer's market
Great Room	Narcissus 'Goblet' - near Forsythia	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$17.95	\$17.95	Van Engelen
Great Room	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2009	Spring	Three	Five gallon	\$15.00	\$45.00	Marc Henry
Great Room	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2009	Spring	Two	Three gallon	\$11.25	\$22.50	Marc Henry
Great Room	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2010	Spring	Two	Replacement	\$11.00	\$22.00	Marc Henry
Great Room	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2010	Spring	One	Replacement	\$15.00	\$15.00	Marc Henry
Great Room	Stewartia pseudocamellia	2008	Winter	One	2" caliper	\$135.00	\$135.00	Cousin's Nursery
Great Room - holly niche	Narcissus 'February Gold'	2010	Fall	Ten	Bulbs	N.C.		13 Street Nursery
Great Room (holly niche)	Rhododendron luteum	2010	Spring	One	Three gallon	\$15.00	\$15.00	Jason Ashford
Great Room (holly niche)	Rhododendron luteum	2010	Winter	Three	Three gallon	\$10.00	\$30.00	Jason Ashford
Great Room-top of steps	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2011	Fall	Two	Five gallon	\$11.75	\$23.50	Alpha
Great Room-west end of north EW hedge	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2011	Fall	Three	Two gallon	\$9.00	\$27.00	Alpha
Lawn Bank	Astilbe japonica 'Deutschland'	2010	Fall	Three	One gallon	\$8.99	\$26.97	Garland Nursery
Lawn Bank	Hosta 'Antioch'	2010	Spring					Moved from Scroll Garden
Lawn Bank	Narcissus 'Thalia'	2010	Fall	Two	Bulbs-Pkgs	\$5.09	\$10.18	13th Street Nursery
Lawn Bank	Rhododendron 'Hino Crimson'	2009	Spring	Two	Five gallon	\$15.00	\$30.00	Marc Henry

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation								
WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Lawn Bank	Rhododendron 'Hino De Gira'	2010	Spring	One	Three gallon	\$11.00	\$11.00	Marc Henny
Lawn Bank	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2009	Spring	Two	Three gallon	\$11.25	\$22.50	Marc Henny
Lawn Bank	Rhododendron 'Stewartsonian'	2010	Spring	One	Replacement	\$11.00	\$11.00	Marc Henny
Lower Terrace	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2003	Spring	Eight	Five gallon	\$10.63	\$85.04	Westside Ornamentals
Lower Terrace	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2003	Spring	Ten	Three gallon	\$8.93	\$89.30	Westside Ornamentals
Lower Terrace	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2004	Spring	Eight	Five gallon	\$10.00	\$80.00	Westside Ornamentals
Lower Terrace	Tulipa 'Apricot Beauty'	2005	Fall	One hundred	Bulbs	\$49.75	\$49.75	Van Engelen
Lower Terrace	Tulipa 'Apricot Beauty'	2007	Fall	Eighty	Bulbs	\$42.50	\$42.50	Van Engelen
Lower Terrace	Tulipa 'Apricot Beauty'	2009	Fall	Eighty	Bulbs	\$31.40	\$31.40	Van Engelen
Lower Terrace	Tulipa 'Cistula'	2010	Fall	Seventy four	Bulbs	\$32.38	\$32.38	Van Engelen
Lower Terrace	Tulipa 'Hakuun'-white	2011	Fall	One hundred four	Bulbs	NC		Van Bloem
Lower Terrace	Tulipa 'Sancerre'	2008	Fall	One hundred	Bulbs	\$37.50	\$37.50	Van Engelen
Lower Terrace	Zinnia 'Dreamland Mix'	2010	Summer	Forty two	4"	\$0.89	\$37.38	Egans
Lower Terrace	"Zinnia 'Dreamland Mix' - cream, clear yellow, salmon, 'Magellan Orange'"	2011	Summer	Seventy two	4"	\$0.89	\$64.08	Egans
Lower Terrace	"Zinnia, cream, yellow, salmon, orange"	2006	Summer	Forty eight	4"	\$0.82	\$39.36	Egans
Lower Terrace	"Zinnia, cream, yellow, salmon, orange"	2007	Summer	Thirty four	4"	\$0.85	\$28.90	Egans

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Lower Terrace	"Zinnia, cream,yellow, salmon, orange"	2008	Summer	Forty	4"	\$0.88	\$35.20	Egans
Lower Terrace	"Zinnia, cream,yellow, salmon, orange"	2009	Summer	Thirty eight	4"	\$0.89	\$33.82	Egans
Lower terrace-fill hedge	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2010	Spring	Three	Two gallon	\$8.90	\$26.70	Ace Hardware
Scroll Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2003	Spring	Fourteen	Two gallon	\$7.23	\$101.22	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2003	Spring	Three	Five gallon	\$12.50	\$37.50	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2006	Winter	Two	One gallon	\$3.25	\$6.50	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2006	Winter	One	Two gallon	\$8.50	\$8.50	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2006	Winter	One	Five gallon	\$12.50	\$12.50	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Cornus nuttallii	2003	Spring	One	One gallon	\$12.00	\$12.00	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden	Cyclamen hederifolium	2006	Winter	3 pk	Large corms	\$5.00	\$15.00	Russell Graham
Scroll Garden	Deciduous Azalea 'Arnesen's Gem'	2003	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$11.00	\$11.00	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Deciduous Azalea 'Goldflake'	2003	Spring	Two	One gallon	\$9.50	\$19.00	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Deciduous Azaleas	2003	Spring	Eight	Balled & burlap	N.C.		Matthew Gwynns
Scroll Garden	Digitalis formosa	2005	Fall	6 wh	Medium	N.C.		Gretchen Carnaby
Scroll Garden	Epimedium 'Enchantress Silver Pink'	2008	Spring	One	One gallon	N.C.		Sundquist Nursery
Scroll Garden	Helleborus hyb. Seedlings	2004	Winter	Twelve	2 inches	\$2.50	\$30.00	Russell Graham

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Scroll Garden	Hosta 'Antioch'	2008	Summer	One	One gallon	\$4.00	\$4.00	Sebright
Scroll Garden	Hosta 'Dorset Blue'	2008	Summer	Five	One gallon	\$4.00	\$20.00	Sebright
Scroll Garden	Hosta 'Guacamole'	2009	Spring	Three	One gallon	\$4.25	\$12.75	Willamette Koi & Water Lily
Scroll Garden	Hosta 'Plantagenia'	2008	Summer	One	One gallon	\$4.00	\$4.00	Sebright
Scroll Garden	Japanese Maple	2003	Spring	One	Three gallon	N.C.		Whitman Farms
Scroll Garden	Malus 'Lolipop'	2006	Spring	One	Seven gallon	N.C.		Cousin's Nursery
Scroll Garden	Myrica californica	2005	Fall	Two	Three gallon	\$12.50	\$25.00	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden	Myrica californica	2008	Spring	Two	Two gallon	N.C.		Cousin's Nursery
Scroll Garden	Peonia 'Duchess de Nemours'	2010	Winter	One	Bare root	N.C.		Adelmans Nursery
Scroll Garden	Peonia 'Sunny Girl' - removed 2010	2005	Fall	One	Five gallon	\$45.00	\$45.00	Adelmans Nursery
Scroll Garden	Rhododendron luteum	2004	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$11.11	\$11.11	Westside Ornamentals
Scroll Garden-outside N	Cornus nuttallii	2003	Spring	Two	Two gallon	\$12.00	\$24.00	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Garrya elliptica - replacement	2006	Winter	Five	One gallon	\$7.50	\$37.50	Carter's Greenhouse
Scroll Garden-outside N	Garrya elliptica 'Evie'	2004	Winter	One	One gallon	\$12.99	\$12.99	Portland Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Garrya elliptica 'James Roof'	2003	Spring	Two	One gallon	\$12.50	\$25.00	Carter's Greenhouse
Scroll Garden-outside N	Holodiscus discolor	2003	Spring	Three	One gallon	\$3.20	\$9.60	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Mahonia aquifolium	2003	Spring	Ten	One gallon	\$3.25	\$32.50	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Myrica californica	2003	Spring	One	Five gallon	\$15.00	\$15.00	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Myrica californica	2008	Spring	One	Two gallon	N.C.		Cousin's Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Philadelphus lewisii	2003	Spring	Three	One gallon	\$3.20	\$9.60	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Philadelphus lewisii	2006	Fall	Three	One gallon	\$3.20	\$9.60	Carter's Greenhouse
Scroll Garden-outside N	Physocarpus capitatus	2003	Spring	Three	One gallon	\$5.50	\$16.50	Mahonia Nursery
Scroll Garden-outside N	Vaccinium ovatum	2003	Spring	Four	One gallon	\$4.50	\$18.00	Carter's Greenhouse
Scroll Garden-outside S	Acer rufinerve	2008	Spring	One	Root container bag	\$45.00	\$45.00	Whitman Farms
Scroll Garden-outside SW	Cornus nuttallii	2003	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$12.00	\$12.00	Mahonia Nursery

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Scroll Garden-outside SW	Garrya elliptica 'James Roof'	2003	Spring	One	One gallon	\$12.50	\$12.50	Carter's Greenhouse
Scroll Garden-outside W	Quercus garryana	2003	Spring	One	Balled & burlap	N.C.		Bush Park-moved by Elwood
Shade Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2009	Spring	One	Ten gallon	\$25.00	\$25.00	Cousin's Nursery
Shade Garden	Philadelphus lewisii	2007	Winter	Twelve	2"	\$1.00	\$12.00	Polk Co. Native Plant Sale
Spring Garden	Deutzia 'Nikko'	2010	Spring	One	One gallon	\$6.50	\$6.50	Dancing Oaks
Spring Garden	Tulipa 'Blue Amiable' - bl/purple	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$10.95	\$10.95	Van Engelen
Spring Garden-behind bench	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2011	Fall	Three	One gallon	\$4.50	\$13.50	Alpha
Tea House Garden	"Ageratum - blue, short"	2011	Summer	Two	6 - pak	\$2.29	\$4.58	Al's
Tea House Garden	Alcea rosea 'Nigra'	2010	Summer	Three	4"	\$1.95	\$5.85	Godfrey's Nursery
Tea House Garden	Anemone blanda - blue shades	2008	Fall	Twenty five	Tubers	\$6.75	\$6.75	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Anemone blanda 'White Splendor'	2008	Fall	Twenty five	Tubers	\$8.75	\$8.75	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Antirrhinum 'Liberty White'	2010	Summer	Nine	4"	\$1.85	\$16.65	Egans
Tea House Garden	Antirrhinum 'Liberty White' & Rose Pink	2010	Summer	Thirteen	4"	\$0.89	\$11.57	Egans
Tea House Garden	Aquilegia chrysantha v chaplinei	2011	Spring	Three	4"	NC		Wild Ginger
Tea House Garden	Aquilegia chrysantha v chaplinei	2011	Fall	Three	4"	\$6.00	\$18.00	Wild Ginger
Tea House Garden	Artemisia 'Powis Castle'	2010	Fall	Five	4"	\$1.50	\$7.50	Garland Nursery
Tea House Garden	Aster frikarti 'Monch'	2010	Fall	Two	One gallon	\$8.09	\$16.18	Garland Nursery
Tea House Garden	Aster frikarti 'Monch'	2011	Fall	Five	One gallon	\$6.74	\$33.70	13th Street Nursery

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation								
WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Tea House Garden	Aster 'Puff White'	2011	Fall	Two	4"	\$5.50	\$11.00	Secret Gardem
Tea House Garden	Asters - annual	2011	Summer	Five	4"	\$1.50	\$7.50	Hanke
Tea House Garden	Asters - shades of blue	2011	Fall	Six	Bare root	NC		Barbara Roach
Tea House Garden	Bellis daises	2010	Spring	Seven	5"	\$1.55	\$10.85	Egans
Tea House Garden	Bellis daisies	2011	Spring	Three	4"	\$1.25	\$3.75	Egans
Tea House Garden	Bellis daisies	2011	Spring	Two	4"	\$3.05	\$6.10	13th St. Nursery
Tea House Garden	Bellis daisies	2011	Spring	Two	4"	\$1.25	\$2.50	
Tea House Garden	Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'	2010	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$8.90	\$8.90	Ace Hardware
Tea House Garden	Campanula glomerata alba	2010	Spring	Three	4" liner	\$5.50	\$16.50	Joy Creek
Tea House Garden	Campanula glomerata Dahurica	2010	Spring	One	4" liner	\$5.50	\$5.50	Joy Creek
Tea House Garden	"Campanula medium - pink, bloom in 2012"	2011	Spring	Nine	4"	\$3.25	\$29.25	Garland Nursery
Tea House Garden	Campanula medium calycanthus	2010	Spring	Sixteen	5"	\$3.80	\$60.80	Egans
Tea House Garden	"Campanula persicifolia, dbl blue"	2010	Summer	One	Two gallon	N.C.		Hedgerows
Tea House Garden	"Campanula persicifolia, 'Gawen', dbl white"	2010	Summer	One	Two gallon	N.C.		Hedgerows
Tea House Garden	Cleome 'Sparkler Mix'	2010	Summer	Seven	Dug seedlings	N.C.		Bush's Pasture Park
Tea House Garden	Delphinium - lavender	2010	Summer	One	One gallon	\$4.50	\$4.50	Egans
Tea House Garden	Delphinium 'Black Knight'	2008	Summer	One	One gallon	\$9.00	\$9.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Delphinium 'Black Knight'	2010	Summer	Two	One gallon	\$4.50	\$9.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Delphinium 'New Millenium'	2010	Summer	Two	One gallon	\$4.50	\$9.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Dianthus	2010	Spring	Three	5"	\$1.55	\$4.65	Egans

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Tea House Garden	Dianthus 'Devon Esther'	2009	Summer	Two	4"	\$1.75	\$3.50	Godfrey's Nursery
Tea House Garden	Dianthus 'Raspberry Surprise'	2010	Summer	Three	4" liner	\$2.25	\$6.75	Egans
Tea House Garden	Dianthus 'Whetman Pink'	2011	Spring	Three	4"	\$2.45	\$7.35	Egans
Tea House Garden	Dictamnus albus	2011	Fall	One	One gallon	\$6.25	\$6.25	Dancing Oaks
Tea House Garden	Dictamnus albus - pink form	2011	Fall	One	One gallon	\$6.25	\$6.25	Dancing Oaks
Tea House Garden	Digitalis purpurea 'Apricot'	2010	Summer	Three	4"	\$2.99	\$8.97	Farmington Nursery
Tea House Garden	Digitalis purpurea ssp heywoodii	2008	Summer	Two	5"	\$7.00	\$14.00	Hedgerows
Tea House Garden	Geranium 'Cheryl's Shadow'	2010	Summer	Five	One gallon	\$4.50	\$22.50	Egans
Tea House Garden	Heliotrope	2009	Summer	Twelve	5"	\$2.25	\$27.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Heliotrope 'Fragrant Delight'	2010	Spring	Eight	5"	\$2.25	\$18.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Heliotrope 'Fragrant Delight'	2011	Summer	Eight	5"	\$2.25	\$18.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Hyacinth 'Delft Blue'	2008	Fall	Forty	Bulbs	\$35.00	\$35.00	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Hyacinth orientalis 'L' Innocence'	2008	Fall	Twenty	Bulbs	\$17.50	\$17.50	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Iris reticulata 'Clairette'	2008	Fall	One hundred	Bulbs	\$26.50	\$26.50	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Ivy Geraniums	2008	Summer	Eleven	4" & 5"	\$2.20/\$3.15	\$29.90	Egans
Tea House Garden	Ivy Geraniums	2009	Summer	Twelve	5"	\$2.25	\$27.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Ivy Geraniums	2010	Summer	Twelve	5"	\$2.25	\$27.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Ivy Geraniums - Sophia	2011	Summer	Thirteen	5"	\$2.25	\$29.25	Egans
Tea House Garden	Ivy Geraniums - Taj Mahal	2011	Summer	Three	5"	\$2.25	\$6.75	Egans
Tea House Garden	Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'	2008	Spring	One	Root control bag	N.C.		Whitman Farms
Tea House Garden	Lilium regale	2010	Fall	Ten	Bulbs	\$17.50	\$17.50	Van Engelen

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Tea House Garden	Lobelia 'Riviera Blue Splendid'	2010	Summer	Four	6 pack	\$2.10	\$8.40	Egans
Tea House Garden	Narcissus 'Carlton' - yellow	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$13.95	\$13.95	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Narcissus 'Mt. Hood' - white	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$15.95	\$15.95	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Nepeta prob. 'Six Hills Giant'	2010	Summer	One	One gallon	\$2.50	\$2.50	Hedgerows
Tea House Garden	Nepeta 'Walker's Low'	2010	Summer	Four	One gallon	\$3.80	\$15.20	Egans
Tea House Garden	Nepeta 'Walker's Low'	2011	Summer	Two	One gallon	\$3.80	\$7.60	Egans
Tea House Garden	Nicotiana alata	2008	Summer	Two	4"	\$3.16	\$6.32	Garden Thyme
Tea House Garden	Nicotiana sylvestris	2010	Spring	Five	One gallon	\$3.80	\$19.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Pansies	2010	Spring	Seven	4"	\$0.89	\$6.23	Egans
Tea House Garden	Papaver orientalis 'Perry's White'	2009	Spring	Two	One gallon	N.C.		Garden Thyme
Tea House Garden	Papaver orientalis 'Prin. Vict. Louise'	2009	Spring	Four	One gallon	N.C.		Garden Thyme
Tea House Garden	Papaver 'Patty's Plum'	2010	Summer	One	One gallon	\$7.00	\$7.00	Hedgerows
Tea House Garden	Phlox 'David'	2008	Summer	Two	One gallon	\$4.50	\$9.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Platycodon grandiflorus 'Sentimental Bl'	2010	Summer	Five	4"	\$1.55	\$7.75	Egans
Tea House Garden	Rhododendron 'Irene Koster'	2011	Fall	Two	One gallon	NC		Greers
Tea House Garden	Rhododendron 'Ramapo'	2011	Fall	Two	Two gallon	\$16.99	\$33.98	Terra Gardems
Tea House Garden	Rhododendrum 'Cilipense'	2010	Spring	One	Three gallon	\$19.99	\$19.99	Ace Hardware
Tea House Garden	Rhododendrum 'Cilipense'	2011	Spring	One	Two gallon	\$12.50	\$12.50	Alpha
Tea House Garden	Rhododendrum 'Dora Amæus'	2011	Spring	Two	B&B	\$15.00	\$30.00	Bear Creek
Tea House Garden	Rosa 'Iceberg' - standard	2007	Winter	Four	Three gallon	\$39.95	\$159..80	Fresh To You

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Tea House Garden	Salvia x 'Eveline' - pink	2010	Fall	Three	One gallon	\$10.79	\$32.37	Garland Nursery
Tea House Garden	Scabiosa 'Butterfly Blue'	2010	Summer	Three	4"	\$3.50	\$10.50	Godfrey's Nursery
Tea House Garden	Scabiosa 'Giant Blue'	2010	Summer	Five	4" liner	\$2.25	\$11.25	Egans
Tea House Garden	Scabiosa 'Vivid violet'	2011	Summer	Three	One gallon	\$5.20	\$15.60	Egans
Tea House Garden	Sirea thunbergii	2011	Fall	Two	Bare root	NC		Bush's Pasture Park
Tea House Garden	Snapdragons - Liberty Classic Rose Pink	2011	Summer	Four	4"	\$1.85	\$7.40	Egans
Tea House Garden	Snapdragons - Liberty Classic White	2011	Summer	Seven	4"	\$1.85	\$12.95	Egans
Tea House Garden	Snapdragons - Sonnet Burgundy	2011	Summer	Three	4"	\$1.85	\$5.55	Egans
Tea House Garden	Stocks - annual	2011	Summer	Three	6-pak	\$1.50	\$4.50	Hanke
Tea House Garden	Tulipa 'Apricot Giant'-along paths	2011	Fall	Forty	Bulbs	\$20.63	\$20.63	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tulipa 'Christmas Dream'	2010	Fall	Twenty four	Bulbs	\$16.75	\$16.75	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tulipa clusiana	2010	Fall	Eighteen	Bulbs	\$14.85	\$14.85	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tulipa 'Don Quichotte' - pink	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$9.45	\$9.45	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tulipa 'Hakuun' - white	2010	Fall	Twenty four	Bulbs	\$19.95	\$19.95	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tulipa 'Peach Blossom'	2008	Fall	Seventy	Bulbs	\$54.00	\$54.00	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tulipa 'Peach Blossom'	2010	Fall	Forty eight	Builbs	\$44.95	\$44.95	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Tylipa 'Sweetheart' - clear yellow	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$10.95	\$10.95	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden	Verbena 'Aztec' - white	2011	Summer	Eight	5"	\$2.25	\$18.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Verbena 'Claret'	2010	Summer	Three	One gallon	\$3.00	\$9.00	Hedgerows

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT
Tea House Garden	Verbena 'Lascar White'	2010	Summer	Twelve	4" iner	\$2.25	\$27.00	Egans
Tea House Garden	Viburnum carlesii	2010	Spring	One	One gallon	\$9.50	\$9.50	Dancing Oaks
Tea House Garden	Viburnum carlesii	2011	Fall	One	One gallon	\$9.99	\$9.99	Al's
Tea House Garden	Viburnum nudum 'Brandywine'	2011	Fall	Two	Five gallon	\$20.40	\$40.80	13th Street Nursery
Tea House Garden	Violas Delta pink shades	2011	Spring	Twelve	4"	\$0.49	\$5.88	Godfrey's Nursery
Tea House Garden	Zinnia 'Magellan Mix' - pink	2010	Summer	Eight	4"	0.89	\$7.12	Egans
Tea House Garden-boxes	Tulipa 'Montreux'	2009	Fall	Sixty	Bulbs	\$21.75	\$21.75	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden-boxes	Tulipa 'Schoonoord' white	2010	Fall	Twelve	Bulbs	\$15.45	\$15.45	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden-boxes	Tulipa 'White Emperor'	2008	Fall	Thirty six	Bulbs	\$10.49	\$10.49	Van Engelen
Tea House Garden-boxes	Tulipa 'Wildhof'	2011	Fall	Thirty two	Bulbs	NC		Van Bloem
Tea House Garden-boxes	Violas	2010	Spring	Two	4""	\$1.52	\$3.04	13th Street Nursery
Tea House Garden-extra	Tulipa 'Peach Blossom'	2009	Fall	One hundred	Bulbs	\$55.25	\$55.25	Van Engelen
Tennis Court	Acer circinnatum	2008	Spring	Two	"Fresh dug - 1"" caliper"	N.C.		Bush's Pasture Park
Tennis Court	Acer circinnatum	2009	Spring	Five	Two gallon	\$12.50	\$62.50	Cousin's Nursery
Tennis Court	Cornus nutallii 'Corigo'	2008	Spring	Three	Two gallon	\$18.00	\$54.00	Dancing Oaks
Tennis Court	Cornus nutallii 'Eddie's W.W.'	2008	Spring	Two	Root container bag	\$34.00	\$68.00	Whitman Farms
Tennis Court	Cornus nuttallii 'Barrick'	2009	Spring	Four	Three gallon	\$27.50	\$110.00	13th Street Nursery
Tennis Court	Cornus nuttallii 'Corigo'	2009	Spring	Three	Three gallon	\$30.00	\$90.00	13th Street Nursery
Tennis Court	Garrya eliptica	2008	Spring	Three	One gallon	\$7.50	\$22.50	Carter's Greenhouse
Tennis Court	Garrya eliptica	2009	Spring	Three	Two gallon	\$12.50	\$37.50	Cousin's Nursery
Tennis Court	Mahonia aquifolium	2009	Spring	Five	One gallon	\$5.50	\$27.50	Cousin's Nursery
Tennis Court	Mahonia nervosa	2009	Spring	Twenty	One gallon	\$3.00	\$60.00	Cousin's Nursery
Tennis Court	Myrica californica	2009	Spring	Three	Two gallon	\$14.50	\$43.50	Cousin's Nursery
Tennis Court	Polystichum munitum	2009	Spring	Twelve	One gallon	\$2.50	\$30.00	Cousin's Nursery

APPENDIX B1: Plant material installed during the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Rehabilitation

WHERE PLANTED	PLANT NAME	YEAR	SEASON	NUMBER	CONTAINER SIZE	PRICE PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	SOURCE OF PLANT	
Tennis Court	Rhododendron occidentale	2009	Spring	Three	Three gallon	\$10.00	\$30.00	Jason Ashford	
Tennis Court	Ribes sang. 'Claremont'	2007	Winter	Two	Root container bag	\$34.00	\$68.00	Whitman Farms	
Tennis Court	Vaccinium ovatum	2009	Spring	Two	One gallon	\$6.50	\$13.00	Cousin's Nursery	
Tennis Court	Vaccinium ovatum	2009	Spring	Seven	Two gallon	\$11.50	\$80.50	Rocky Mt. Nursery	
							Plant total	\$4,941.41	
Supplies	E.g., stakes, fertilizer, amendments				Supply total		\$477.00		
							Grant total	\$5,418.41	

APPENDIX B2: Plant material Installed between 1931-1959

This Excel spreadsheet is available on the attached disc or as hard copy in the L&S Conservancy archive.

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APPENDIX C
Miscellany

Appendix C: Miscellany

C1: Chronology of Significant Historic Plant Installations – specific conclusions based on the historic billing records, Appendix B2.

- Sketches in the archives indicate that the design process for the Tea House Garden and the Great Room began in **1929** [Appendix D4 (Foder 14)].
- The Tea House Garden and Great Room plant installations began in July **1931** with the purchase of 220 boxwood.
- The Tea House Garden initial installation continued with a viburnum, white hawthorn, and porcelain berry in May, **1932**, and many bulbs, annuals, annual seeds, and perennials from late 1931 through 1934. The four standard roses were billed in December, **1933**.
- The Great Room development continued with the purchase of three Japanese azaleas for the niche in the Holly Hedge in December **1933**.
- The urn for the Scroll Garden was purchased by Lord and Schryver in Manila and arrived in Salem in **1935**.
- Sketches in the archives indicate that the design process for the Scroll Garden began in **1936**. In June of the same year, three Zabell laurels were purchased for the Fern Bank above the Grape Arbor on the Lower Terrace.
- The beginning of the installation of the Scroll Garden plant material dates to the purchase of 198 boxwood in **1937**, followed by tree and shrub purchases in **1938**.
- The Foundation Plantings installation for which we have no drawings and few images probably dates to the purchase of the sasanqua and other camellias in **1941 - 1942**.

C2: History and Restoration of the Deepwood Gazebos

Lewis & Clark Gazebo* – Great Room

This gazebo first appeared in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905 in Portland. The function it served while there has not been established. At some time after the Exposition, the gazebo was moved to private property at the east end of Ross Island Bridge in Portland [Appendix D1(a)]. It is not clear if Alice or Lord and Schryver first saw the gazebo in Portland, but Alice discussed its possible purchase with the owner on a regular basis. When the Kelley property went up for sale in 1949, Alice purchased the structure, had it restored at the Salem Iron Works, and moved it to Deepwood where it was placed at the south end of the Great Room. At this point Keith Powell painted the gazebo white [Appendix D5(c-Plum Snow)].

According to a conversation with Darlene Strozut, director of Friends of Deepwood from 1983 until 1997, John Keller was in the process of restoring this gazebo in the Carriage House when she first arrived. On completion of the restoration, he repainted it white, the color it had been when he started his work. There is also a photo from the late 1950s (pre-Columbus Day Storm) which clearly shows the gazebo painted white [Appendix D3(c-#148)].

By 1997 it was once again in poor repair basically because of rust and wire breakage. It needed a new column above the roof, a new roof, and new finial work below the roof's overhang, and finally a new paint job.

The gazebo was moved to the City Shops on 22nd Street SE where the work commenced.

The wire for the roof has a particular rippled form and was available in 4' x 8' sheets. The initial plan was to bend these sheets and then cut them as necessary to form the roof. However, the gauge of the wire was too thick to bend. (The correct gauge of wire would have been that of the sides of the gazebo). Due to cost considerations, the 4' x 8' sheets were unwoven and the individual wire strands rewoven and welded together, thus completely replacing the roof. This work was done by Doyle Watson and Don Roberts with the welding done by Randy Funky, a City Parks employee.

The decorative work in the vertical column above the roof was restored and the column was topped with a metal float ball from a toilet. There was also decorative work done below the overhang. Replacements for lost or rusted components of the decorative work were fabricated in the shop of John Palmer. Wire pieces from the original roof were used to do minor repairs on the sides. According to Doyle Watson, no evidence of blue-green paint was found on these roof pieces. No work was done on the base of the structure, the cement rim, or the flooring.

The gazebo was white at the time of the 1997 repair and, according to research, had been that color since its beginning as the focal point of the Scroll Garden (see discussion above). Upon consultation with then Friends of Deepwood director Michelle Schmitter, the gazebo restoration committee recommended that it be painted as close as possible to the historic blue-green color found on the wooden structures in the garden. This color choice was either based on analysis of a paint chip from the gazebo or on the decision of the Friends of Deepwood committee who thought the color of the gazebo should better complement the brides' gowns. [Note: at some point in its history prior to Keith Powell painting it

white on its arrival at Deepwood, the gazebo had been painted a dark color [Appendix D1(a). There is some indication in a 1997 Friends of Deepwood Newsletter (no provenance) that Alice originally

wanted the gazebo blue-green and could have told the men at Salem Iron Works to paint it that color. According to this same newsletter, Edith Schryver recommended it be painted white, which was done.]

**Based on Don Roberts oral history [Appendix D5(c)].*

Spring House – Shade Garden**

The Spring House, built at the same time as the house (1893-4) or shortly after during Judge Bingham's residency, originally occupied the top of a concrete 'cistern' which housed a natural spring. Apparently when the spring welled up out of the cistern, a small creek formed which flowed south along the base of the bank toward Pringle Creek, through what is now the Scroll Garden. According to an unknown oral history, a ladle was located at the spring and passers-by were welcome to stop and lift the wooden lid for a refreshing drink. At some point during this period a large sewer was laid down the center of Mission Street causing the spring in the garden to dry up.

Shortly after the Clifford Browns purchased the property in 1925, the Spring House was moved to the north end of the newly constructed tennis court. At that time seats were added and a brick floor laid to enhance the gazebo. We know from photographs [Appendix D1(a)] that during this period, a cement-lined pool was constructed at the site of the former spring.

After Alice and Keith Powell left the property in 1968, Alice was concerned that Deepwood might be sold to a private party and therefore donated the Spring House to

the City Parks system, In the spring of 1970, the Spring House was moved to Bush’s Pasture Park where it functioned as the focal point for the new rose gardens.

In 1977, when the recently formed Friends of Deepwood (1974) requested the return of the gazebo to Deepwood, the columns were in bad shape. The structure was taken to the Department of Corrections facility where it was partially rebuilt. Metal bases were put on the columns to protect the remaining parts of the columns from rotting. Other work may have been done. In October of 1977, the Spring House was returned to Deepwood and placed at the north end of the tennis court.

In 1997/1998, Doyle Watson with assistance from Don Roberts and Mary Slater restored the gazebo. The bottom parts of the columns (above the metal bases) were reconstructed. Carpenter ants had gotten into the roof. Therefore, the roof was reframed, the rafters replaced, and a new roof installed. At this time the Spring House was painted the historic blue-green color and placed in its original position over the concrete which had formed the pool in the Shade Garden.

***Based on Don Roberts oral history [Appendix D5(c)], George Strozut’s statements as written in a Marion County Historical Society Journal, 1994, and David Duniway’s writings in the South Salem News, February 8, 1983.*

C3: Fence Restoration and Paint/Stain Recipes

Scroll Garden Iron Fence:

In 2000, city hydraulic equipment under the direction of Randy Funky and volunteer Doyle Watson was brought in to straighten the badly bent sections of the fence. Under oversight by Gary McCuen, nine of the large finials and 46 of the small finials on the top of the fence were recast by Creative Casting Company in Tacoma

(\$1050) and installed by Doyle Watson and Don Roberts. The fence was then scraped and repainted

In 2007-8, Blacksmith Alan Graham repaired the Iron Fence by ordering 60 three piece aluminum acanthus leaf stanchions with spadices, 55 of which were installed. He designed, fabricated, and installed two gates in the ivy arches at the west end of the Scroll Garden. The City of Salem, Parks Operations Division, prepared the fence for restoration and subsequently repainted it and the new gates. Additional finials and fleur-de-lis are stored in the attic of the Deepwood Carriage House.

Alan Graham
503-838-2249
Tacoma, WA 98409

Creative Casting Co.
3762 South 60th Street

When fence elements are damaged, the priority is to repair them whenever possible instead of using extra parts from the rehabilitation casting work. The machine shop listed below welded together four cast aluminum fleur-de-lis in late 2011. These parts were then painted and installed by Lord and Schryver volunteers.

G & S Machine, 503-393-3805
3708 Cherry Av NE, Salem OR 97303

Paint Formula:

Iron Fence in Scroll Garden – from Salem Paint
 Pitt-Tech, 100% Acrylic Satin
 DMT Industrial Enamel

Base # 90-477
 Color # ER134-08
 B – 3y8
 F – 4y
 M – 1y32
 W – 1y

Spring and Tea House Garden Wood Fencing:

The new fence at the north end of the Spring Garden and the extension of the fence on the north side of the Carriage House Entry to accommodate the ‘Mermaid’ rose were built and painted by Don Roberts. Their design was inspired by other parts of the fencing and created by Gretchen Carnaby and Don Roberts.

All of the repair on the wood fencing is now being done by Facilities, under direction of Salem Parks, or by Salem Parks themselves.

Wood Stain Formula:

Wooden Fencing – from Home Depot
Behr Premium Solid Color Wood Stain

Deep Base 5-13 (5013)

Gallon

Colorant	OZ	48	96
B Lamp Black	2	21	0
C Yellow Oxid	1	33	1
D Thalo Green	4	32	1
KX White	3	9	1

In some cases, Salem City Parks is using paint, instead of wood stain, on their repairs. According to Paul Smith, Facilities Services would prefer that **wood stain** be used. *“The City of Salem Parks Department uses a variety of protective coatings on outdoor products throughout city parks. One such protective coating used at Deepwood to give longevity to it’s outdoor fencing is a solid color stain. By using a stain instead of paint the wood is allowed to expand and contract naturally without unsightly and damaging cracking and peeling that paint may contribute. Stain also helps to control maintenance costs by eliminating future labor in scraping and sanding.”*

Paint Formula:

Wood Fencing – from Salem Paint
Pittsburg Paint
Exterior House & Trim Paint – Sun Proof
100% Acrylic Latex Satin
Color: 7005 (OF)
B-24
C-12

C4: Concrete Bench Construction

The bench in the Spring Garden was used to fabricate a mold in order to create benches compatible with this era of garden. (The benches in the Great Room and the Lower Terrace are of the same design and original to the garden.) This mold was used to make the bench for the Scroll Garden and two new legs for the bench in the Lower Terrace. In order to make it less easily vandalized, the benches were constructed of reinforced concrete. The resulting benches were painted to better simulate the color of the historic benches in the garden and coated with Krylon spray (matte finish) to protect the paint coating. The work was done by:

Paint Color:

<i>In Loving Memory</i>	Ralph Lauren Paint
David Huffman	River Rock – Stepping Stone
(503) 339-5173	Tremplin
cementguys@msn.com	RR57

C5: Quince Tree Support Construction

Starting in November 2010, Gretchen Carnaby, Woody Dukes, Keith Smith (representing Gene Larson), Bob Oaks (welder), Tom Beatty (city horticulturist), and Elwood Newhouse (arborist), met at Deepwood to discuss concerns about the three primary stems of the

historic quince tree in the Spring Garden. The stems were displaying signs of weakness and leaning lower and lower, threatening tree failure and obstructing ease of movement through the garden. It was determined that two of the stems could be easily supported with wood posts but the third hanging over the turf could not be supported so directly. A wood post with its base in the lawn would have interfered with the aesthetic of the garden (e.g. the integrity of the lawn panel) and further blocked circulation. The support needed to be from above with the vertical element of the structure established outside of the lawn panel.

Woody Dukes drew up a design for such a structure and gained support from Elwood, the Deepwood Building and Landscape Committee and Gretchen. On December 22, 2010, a meeting was held at the Salem Park shops with Gene Larson, Parks Operations Supervisor, and Keith Kever, Parks Superintendent, to go over the design concept and its application and determine responsibility for its construction. It was decided that Parks would be responsible for the fabrication and installation of the supports, and Woody, with input from Elwood, would be responsible for making the connections between the tree and the support.

Dimensions for the cantilevered support were determined for the third stem and submitted to Bob Oaks, the welder. In August, 2011, the two 4X4 supports were installed. After several months of

experimentation by Bob, the cantilevered support for the third stem was installed in December. Woody then applied a hardware sling connecting the third stem to the support arm. (Fig. 18) Two additional slings will stabilize two other branches. The cantilevered support is designed to be available for future permanent and potentially temporary attachments, depending on future growth and the need for protection from branch failures due to loads of fruit, ice, or snow.



Figure 18: Quince tree showing initial support of main trunk, Spring Garden, 2011

C6: Routine maintenance by Salem City Parks in historic gardens

Lawns – mowing, reseeding, fertilizing, edging

Canopy trees – pruning, checking for potential problems, treatment

Boxwood in Great Room, Entry Garden, Spring Garden, and Lower Walk – pruning

Broadleaf evergreens in Entry Garden, and Fern Bank - pruning

Ivy Tunnel in Great Room and ivy covered arches in Scroll Garden – pruning

Holly Hedge bordering the Great Room to the south and Holly Arches – pruning

Historic Wood Fence – oversight of maintenance and repair done by Facilities, under direction of Salem Parks, or by Salem Parks themselves.

Irrigation, excluding drip irrigation – repairing and amending as needed

Drainage problems – correcting

Disease and pest problems in plant material - identifying and treating, if necessary

Restoration/Maintenance of Historic Buildings – removing/pruning/replanting shrubbery in response to requests from Facilities

Weekly general clean-up

C7: Routine Maintenance Schedule for the L&S Gardeners

C7: Routine Maintenance Schedule for the L&S Gardeners		
In addition to the research, design and installation of the rehabilitation plan, the L&S Gardeners have been doing the following tasks in the historic gardens at Deepwood. The L&S Gardeners have been doing essentially all the maintenance in the Tea House Garden, Scroll Garden and Foundation Plantings since the rehabilitation began in 2002.		
Month	Task	Garden
January-December	Water white planter on west side	Carriage House
February	Prune roses when forsythia blooms	TH
March	Fertilize: woody shrubs semiannually; peonies, roses annually	TH
March	Prune roses when forsythia blooms	TH
March	Remove marsh marigold	GR, SpG, LB, etc.
March	Plant biennials, additional perennials, summer bulbs	TH, ScG
March	Divide & replant perennials as needed	TH, ScG, FP
March-September	Weed weekly	TH
March-September	Weed, time allowing	ScG, FP, GR
March-September	Weed monthly	LB, ShG, CHE, etc.
March-October	Clean water features, sweep brick weekly	TH, ScG
March-October	Patrol for & remove invasive plant material	Entire historic site
April	Plant biennials, additional perennials, summer bulbs	TH, ScG
April	Remove marsh marigold	GR, SpG, LB, etc.
April	Check & repair drip irrigation	TH, FP, GR (astilbes)
April	Brick paths as needed - weed, level, resand	TH
April-May	Mulch	TH, ScG, FP, GR (astilbes)
May	Plant summer annuals	TH, ScG
May-September	Dead-head roses	TH
May-October	Dead-head annuals & perennials	TH, ScG, FP, LB
May-October	Spot water weekly	TH, GR, ScG, LB, CHE
June	Plant summer annuals	TH, ScG
July	Prune camellias	FP, GR, ShG, SpG
July	Prune rhododendrons & other broad-leaved evergreens	TH, FP
July	Prune deciduous shrubs, clematis	TH, GR, SpG
August	Divide & replant iris	TH
September	Prune deciduous trees	TH, SpG
September-October	Prune climbing roses	TH, CHE
September-October	Prune boxwood	TH, FP, ScG
October	Divide & replant perennials as needed	TH, ScG, FP
October	Brick paths as needed - weed, level, resand	TH
October-November	Plant spring bulbs, perennials, biennials	TH, ScG, FP
Winter	Insulate four standard roses, if necessary	TH
Abbreviations: CHE=Carriage House Entry FP=Foundation Plantings GR=Great Room LB=Lawn Bank ScG=Scroll Garden ShG=Shade Garden SpG=Spring Garden TH=Tea House Garden		

C8: Examples of Lord and Schryver Plant Combinations

“{Oh, to be in the garden} when the bleeding hearts and forget-me-nots bloom” attributed to Elizabeth Lord

From existing Lord and Schryver gardens or drawings:

Color schemes: generally composed of pastel colors (quiet colors which induce a feeling of relaxation)

Foundation plantings: include broad-leaved evergreens such as *Pieris*, *Viburnum davidii*, camellias, smaller rhododendrons, or Mexican orange in many cases enclosed by boxwood hedges with the occasional lilac overhead

Trees: Lilacs under-planted with *Deutzia* (frequently east facing)
Lilacs under-planted with peonies (west facing) – more sun
Lilac allees under-planted with hydrangeas – panel of lawn underfoot
Magnolias under-planted with carpets of old-fashioned hellebores (the latter are notoriously shallow-rooted – hence self-seeding is an ideal solution)

Rose Parterres: Under-plant roses with bulbs and *Myosotis* for spring color. For summer bloom plant heliotrope - add pink fairy lilies (*Zepharanthes*) for additional summer color. Or use groups of small iris (*I. cristata*, Dutch, English, Spanish). Baby glads may be used effectively for June bloom.

Perennial/Bulb Succession:

Early spring – Primroses, forget-me-nots, bleeding hearts, wallflowers bloom with early tulips and narcissus

May – Bearded iris, peonies, columbines, Oriental poppies, lupine, pyrethrum, and foxgloves bloom with Darwin and later tulips

June – Delphiniums, penstemons, *Iris siberica*, *Anchusa*, coral bells, sweet william, Canterbury bells bloom with Madonna lilies

Midsummer – *Phlox*, *Astilbe*, veronicas, and hollyhocks bloom with Regal lilies

Late summer – Fall asters, chrysanthemums, aconitums, fall anemones bloom with May-planted gladioli

Perennial Borders:

Main edging plants in borders: White pansies with Viola lutea, Nepeta mussini (catmint), Campanula carpatica, Veronica spicata, and Myosotis (forget-me-nots)

Combinations in borders: Phlox, tall aster, delphinium and foxgloves repeated at the back of the border (rhythm ties garden together)

Other pairings in borders: Regale and auratum lilies, yellow foxgloves sometimes replaced with chrysanthemums, foxgloves replaced with madonna lilies, columbines under-planted with lilies

Color in borders: pairing yellow with white, blue or lavender with white, blue with yellow including small drifts of pale pink. Cream hollyhocks. With the exception of purple and dark blue (mainly delphiniums and asters), the borders seem to be entirely pastel.

In semi-shade: combine alternately spaced ‘rows’ of columbines and fall anemones inter-planted with lilies (esp. Regal or Madonna) or hydrangeas mixed with astilbes

Back of the border: cut back delphiniums and fill in with dahlias/ double cosmos or *Lilium auratum*

Mid-border: cut back delphiniums and fill in with *Salvia farinacea* or *Lilium speciosum*.

Biennials/Annuals: All biennials should be removed after flowering and

Replace sweet william with stock or dwarf snapdragons - pink, yellow, or white

Replace foxglove with pale yellow calendula or zinnias

Replace Canterbury bells with annual asters, annual lupine, tall ageratum, *Nigella*

Seed lavender candytuft over bulbs, plant sweet william behind candytuft

From Elizabeth Lord's unpublished home garden notes*

At the feet of flowering trees:

Pink apple and quince tree blossoms with 2 shades of pink hyacinths and pink bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*)

White lilacs with pale pink Deutzia and deep pink tulip 'Aphrodite'

White camellias with white 'Mt Hood' daffodils

Hawthorne with 'Red Star' columbine

At the feet of shrubs:

Bronze-colored foliage of deciduous azaleas with pale yellow perennials, such as cream *Digitalis*, yellow iris, daylilies and *Scilla*.

Forsythia with yellow narcissus and white with yellow trumpet narcissus

Daphne mezereum with snowdrops

Daphne aureum with pale yellows; *Iris* 'Navidad' (creamy white), 'Prairie Gold'

At the feet of roses:

Yellow roses with dainty yellow and white iris and small yellow daylilies near lavender and yellow erigeron with purple pansies and purple daylilies

White roses with pale pink tulips, *Myosotis* and soft blue dwarf iris in small drifts or white double tulips, *Myosotis* and soft blue dwarf iris in small drifts

Orange-pink blend (Lulu) with blue *browallia*, blue *lobelia*, and lavender stocks

Spring bulb/perennial combinations:

Double yellow and single white tulips with yellow and white primroses

Tulipa clusiana with *Dicentra spectabilis* (bleeding heart) – red stripe of tulip matches the shade of the pink bleeding heart

Cream tulips with pale yellow hyacinths and blue and lavender primroses

White hyacinth with white *Arabis* and English double daisy

Tulip 'Marchel Mile' (double yellow) with yellow primroses

Tulip 'Kamelia' (white) with yellow viola

Primroses in pink tones with rose violets

Dwarf red-purple iris with same color *Anemone sylvestris*

Perennial combinations:

Delphinium with closely planted coral bell (*Heuchera*) or early blooming dwarf or intermediate iris which will not interfere with delphinium bloom

The above-mentioned **lilies** will fill in satisfactorily, and not crowd out second bloom of **delphinium** which

may be obtained by watering well with manure water after the Delphiniums have been cut down. Cut off all flowering stalks first, and **do not** cut down to the ground until the old leaves begin to dry out and new ones appear at the base of the plant.

Iris 'Freda Mohr' very stately, branching bicolor (pink-lilac with rose-deep lilac falls), good color with *Thalictrum* and lavender *Hesperis* (Dame's rocket)

Digitalis pale pink with pale peony

Other comments:

Watch whites: milk white does not look good with cream white

White violas stand up well, other violas "not so good"

Campanula persicifolia - double white very nice

Laburnum, Bechtel Crab & Hawthorns bloom together

Cut back yellow or ragged foliage of bleeding heart, pyrethrum, gypsophila, etc. creating space for annuals or lilies to give sufficient summer bloom

Plant **gladioli** in groups of 9-12 of one variety among and near German and Japanese iris for later bloom. Iris foliage helps support the weaker stems of the gladioli.

Best for May: iris, lupine, daylilies, peonies, poppies

Later: flax, veronica including 'Royal Blue', *Heuchera*, *Aquilegia*, *Dictamnus*, *Thalictrum*, *Digitalis*

June: Biennials sweet william and canterbury bells good in early June

July: Light blue Campanula lactiflora is a nice blue – Veronica spicata, spireas good in light shade

Daylilies, summer chrysanthemums, regal lilies, hollyhocks

August: Cream Phlox – gave up growing stocks (too much shade?)

Zinnias – small white, salmon, pale yellow – small flowers better than larger ones (in Flower Garden)

Tall annuals: zinnias, summer hyacinths, gladioli

Short annuals: ageratum, browallia, stock, few verbena

September: yellow & white zinnias with yellow 'Flame' marigolds

*Taken from Lord's notes in "Observations on the Garden" from 1936 onward, *Lord & Schryver Architectural Records, Special Collections 98, 1929-1970*, U. of Oregon, Knight Library, Eugene, OR, Box 16, Folder 6

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APPENDIX D
Bibliography of Resources

Appendix D: Bibliography of Resources

D1: Photographic images from the Deepwood Collection, Historic Deepwood Estate

- a) Garden Box - prints
- b) Buildings and Misc. Box - prints
- c) Family Box - prints
- d) Slides

D2: Photographic images from Photographic Collection #146, Knight Library, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

D3: Photographic images from the Lord & Schryver Conservancy Archive, currently at the Willamette Heritage Center, Salem, OR.

The #s in the text pertain to the images in the digitized database, many of which are from the Knight Library.

- a) Scroll Garden
- b) East and North Foundation Plantings
- c) Great Room
- d) Spring Garden
- e) Tea House Garden
- f) Other, including prints

D4: Lord and Schryver Professional Records. Special Collection, #98, Lord & Schryver Architectural Records, Knight Library, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

Listed by box and folder or just folder for the drawings.

D5: Other Sources of Information:

- a) Scrapbooks of Early Deepwood Activities, Historic Deepwood Estate
- b) L&S Conservancy Archive - Rehabilitation Files, Image Resources

- c) L&S Conservancy Archive - Rehabilitation Files, Oral Histories
- d) L&S Conservancy Archive - Copies of L&S Drawings
- e) L&S Conservancy Archive - Rehabilitation Files, Copies of letters, etc.

D6: Books, articles, etc.

Deck, Liz. *Interpreting Classic Signature Elements for Garden Design: Rediscovering Pacific Northwest Landscape Architects Lord & Schryver*. MS. thesis, U. of Oregon, 2005

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Roberts, Don A. *Deepwood: A Heritage Preserved*. Marion County Historical Society Quarterly, Summer 2000, Vol. 38, No. 2

Roberts, Ruth, Ross Sutherland, Gretchen Carnaby and Wallace Kay Huntington. "Influences Find Expression," *L&S Conservancy Monograph*, 2010

Roberts, Ruth, Gretchen Carnaby and Bobbie Dolp. "Careless Grace – The Gardens of Lord & Schryver," *Washington Park Arboretum Bulletin*, Spring 2009

Tankard, Judith B. *The Gardens of Ellen Shipman*. New York, Sagapress, 1996

Way, Thaisa. *Unbounded Practice, Women and Landscape Architecture in the Early Twentieth Century*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2009

White, Laura. *Transplanted Traditions: The Pacific Northwest Gardens of Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver*. MS. thesis, U. of Oregon, 1985

For additional information, consult the Bibliography in the Historic Landscape Report, 1990

APPENDIX E
Rehabilitation Finances

Appendix E: Rehabilitation Finances

E1: Plant material and supplies:

Grand total = \$5418.41

Plants = \$4941.41 (See Appendix B1 for details)
Supplies = \$477.00

E2: Hardscape:

Grand total = \$10,244.00

Concrete bench: mold (pro-rated), bench and two legs: \$762.00
Concrete bowl: \$362.00
Wrought iron fence restoration: \$ 4320.00
Wrought iron gates: \$4800.00

E3: In-kind donations

We have also secured in-kind donations, many of which are difficult to value in terms of dollars. See specific amounts when given below.

City of Salem Parks: The following services were provided specifically within the context of the rehabilitation project and were above and beyond the routine activities listed in Appendix C6. Due to the complexity of public budgets, it is almost impossible to estimate the dollar value although it is clear that these actions have real tangible value.

Removed, re-graded, and replaced lawn in the Scroll Garden with follow-up maintenance

Extended irrigation to cover newly planted areas in the Scroll Garden, Yew Lawn Bank, and Great Room

Provided supplemental maintenance on new plantings

Prepared and painted newly restored Scroll Garden Fence

Provided compost and washed sand for planting and walkway projects

Continued to remove invasive plant material north and south of the Scroll Garden

Repaired historic brickwork projects in the Scroll Garden and Carriage House Entry, using qualified restoration masons

Provided frequent horticultural expertise and project oversight when needed

Helped design and then fabricated the quince tree supports

Don Roberts, woodworker par excellence – time and materials for construction of new fence elements

Greg Oldson, student intern, U of O Landscape Architecture Department - drawings of Great Room, Spring Garden and Tea House Garden

Alan Graham, blacksmith, \$400

Gretchen H. Carnaby, garden designer

Lord & Schryver Conservancy Board and L&S

Gardeners. It is estimated that well over 5000 hours have been donated for research, analysis, writing, installation and maintenance of the Lord~Schryver designs and associated gardens at the Historic Deepwood Estate. A conservative estimate of the value of our work is \$62,500 based on \$12.50/hour.

E4: Grants:

To accomplish this work the Lord & Schryver Conservancy raised \$19,000 in grants from seven different sources:

Friends of Deepwood

Kinsman Foundation

Marion Cultural Development Corporation

Oregon Cultural Trust

Salem Area Garden Club

Salem Foundation

Salem Hardy Plant Society

William S. Walton Charitable Trust

CREDITS

Credits

The contributions of the following individuals and agencies are gratefully acknowledged.

The City of Salem, Parks Operations:

Keith Kever, Parks Superintendent

Rick Scott, Park Operations & Planning Administrator

Gene Larson & John Kleeman, Park Operations Supervisors

Tom Beatty, Park Horticulturalist

Buck Rushing, Park Maintenance Operator with over twenty years experience at Deepwood

Randy Funky, Park Project Leader

Harold Crook, Irrigation Technician

Bob Oaks, Seasonal Park Maintenance Operator

The City of Salem, Facilities Services:

Paul Smith, and David Vosgien

Affiliates of the Deepwood Historic Estate:

Executive Directors and Friends of Deepwood Boards since 2002

Building & Landscape Committees since 2002

Deepwood Gardeners, under direction of Ruth Roberts, Barbara Dakopolos, and more recently, Georgia Watson and Laurel Lace.

Research:

Ruth Roberts, Bobbie Dolp, Gretchen Carnaby, and Kay Pendleton

Photographic Analysis

Sally Herman, David Mason, Tom Beatty, and Buck Rushing

Tree Selection Committee:

Wilbur Bluhm, Tom Beatty, Woody Dukes, and Gretchen Carnaby

On-site Support:

Don Roberts, Doyle Watson, Gary McCuen, Mary Slater, and many others for previous work in the Deepwood Historic Gardens
Elwood Newhouse, Elwood's Tree Service, Salem, OR
Sharon Leopold, horticulturist and camellia expert
Wilbur Bluhm, horticulturist
Woody Dukes, retired arborist and all-rounder

Drawings:

Greg Oldson, intern – University of Oregon, Department of Landscape Architecture

Photographic Documentation:

Ruth Roberts, Ron Cooper, Woody Dukes, Denis and Gretchen Carnaby

Consultants:

Bill Noble, Director of Preservation Projects, The Garden Conservancy
Robert Melnick, professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Oregon

Grant Writing:

Bobbie Dolp, Lord & Schryver Conservancy

Lord & Schryver Conservancy:

Board and L & S Gardeners

Special gratitude is extended to the hundreds of volunteers (including gardeners, docents, and volunteers at fundraisers) who committed time, energy, and treasure toward stewarding this property for public benefit during the past thirty years. It should also be noted that we would not have had the Historic Landscape Report, 1990, nor the property were it not for the dedication of the early supporters of the 'Save Deepwood' Campaign (Alice's Heirs), early Friends of Deepwood Boards and Directors, and especially Fran and David Duniway.



LORD & SCHRYVER
CONSERVANCY

Gretchen H. Carnaby, *Principal in charge*

Bobbie Dolp, *Principal*

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2012

CITY OF *Salem*
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Prepared by



WillametteCRA