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for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Updated Treatment Plan and Record of Treatment

Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Introduction

Existing Conditions

Analysis and Evaluation

Framework for Treatment

Treatment Tasks

Record of Treatment

Appendices

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Foreword

This volume of the Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site serves as the capstone to a remarkable episode in the preservation history of a nationally significant landscape. Landscapes are home to living things that thrive in youth, mature to great beauty, and over time falter, and die. Happily, young new things, in landscapes as in life, have a way of stepping into place, and life goes on. This document will guide those new and future landscape stewards as they work to preserve and perpetuate living tissue as well as the inanimate lumber and stone that form the character of the Longfellow landscape. This document reminds both present and future stewards of what was undertaken between 1997 and 2021 and gives account of the results and lessons learned; what has turned out as planned, and what warrants a do-over.

The completion of this report has transpired at a critical moment, when those involved with the prior treatment work on the Longfellow landscape remain present and available to share their recollection of the preservation effort and their perspective on the outcome. The Olmsted Center, its current program staff, partners, and alumni have been at the heart of this work. The Center's staff has worked hand-in-hand with park staff, former park staff, and park volunteers to document the former landscape treatment program and to outline future treatment tasks suggested by current conditions. I am certain that future generations of landscape stewards will share my gratitude for the successful completion of this important document.

Jason Newman
Superintendent
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS, John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, and
Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters NHS

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The authors of this report are grateful for the opportunity to contribute to the ongoing preservation of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters NHS landscape. The successful completion of this work would not have been possible if not for the contributions of many. Foremost among these, it has been our pleasure to have worked so closely with Mona McKindley, the National Park Service retired gardener of the Longfellow site, who during her tenure oversaw the post-1998 implementation of the landscape treatment including acquisition of plantings and installation of the Ellen Shipman planting plan for the formal garden. We are also pleased to have worked with Elliott Doughty, the current lead of the Longfellow landscape program, who has generously shared his knowledge of current landscape issues and existing conditions. Art Kreiger, local representative of the Massachusetts Master Gardeners Program helped us to harness the collective experience of the many generous people who have volunteered their free time in maintaining the garden at Longfellow.

This report was prepared entirely by Samantha DiMatteo, Olivia So, and James Mealey, participants in the Olmsted Center's Designing the Park's Internship Program; their involvement made possible by a cooperative agreement with the National Council for Preservation Education. The value of Samantha, Olivia and James' experience on this project was made more meaningful by their interactions with experienced landscape preservation practitioners. Lauren Meier, Olmsted Center alumnus and the author of prior cultural landscape reports for both the Longfellow and the Olmsted sites, shared her account of planning the Longfellow landscape treatment project. Kate Hanson Plass, Archivist for the Longfellow site, provided access to park collections documenting the historic landscape. Chris Beagan, another Olmsted Center alumnus, as the current site manager for the Longfellow site, served as the project point of contact, and helpfully outlined for us the perspective of park leadership toward various landscape management issues. And speaking of management, we further offer our thanks to Administrative Officer Lauren Downing, Facility Manager Scott Fletcher, and Superintendent Jay Newman who quietly worked out those many critical administrative details that made our work possible.

Introduction

Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site sits on 1.98 acres along Brattle Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Surrounded by residential and academic properties, the site contains a large Georgian-style house with surrounding lawns, gardens, and a carriage house. Designated as Longfellow National Historic Site in 1972, Congress redesignated the site Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site on December 22, 2010. This renaming enabled a better representation of the historic significance of the complex, storied site.

With its period of historic significance extending from the mid-eighteenth century through the early-twentieth century, the site is associated with a wide range of significant figures and histories. Built in 1759, the house became the headquarters of George Washington's army during the Siege of Boston in 1775 and 1776. Later, in the nineteenth century, the house and surrounding land became the home of the famous American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and his family. The property was subsequently the home of the poet's daughter Alice Longfellow, a well-known philanthropist and preservationist around the turn of the twentieth century. Under Alice Longfellow's supervision, the home's Formal Garden was redesigned by two landscape architects, Martha Brookes Hutcheson in 1905 and Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1925.

The Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the primary document used by the National Park Service to guide the treatment and management of a cultural landscape. CLRs typically consist of multiple volumes that address standard topics related to a particular cultural landscape. This document represents the fourth volume of the CLR for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site and is primarily intended to update prior landscape treatment guidance and to record landscape treatment tasks that have been completed since 1997.

The first volume, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions*, was completed in 1993 and provides a detailed account of the landscape's history as well as a general description of landscape features as they existed at the time of publication. Four years later, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 3: Treatment* was produced to articulate a preservation strategy for long-term management of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape and to provide specific recommendations related to the preferred landscape

treatment approach, Rehabilitation. *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 2: Analysis of Significance and Integrity*, completed in 1999, offers an evaluation of the Longfellow House landscape in comparison to similar properties in order to analyze the landscape's historic significance and identifies character defining historic features. Deviating from the typical sequential order of CLR volumes, *Volume 3* was published before *Volume 2* in order to develop a landscape treatment strategy ahead of planned treatment projects.

Based on the recommendations outlined in the 1997 *Volume 3* report, several landscape projects have been accomplished that enhance the historic character of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape. These accomplishments include expansion of the Formal Garden to reflect its historic design, reconstruction of the Hutcheson pergola, improvement of perimeter screen plantings, replacement of the balustrade roses with woodbine, and widening and resurfacing of the front entry path in the Forecourt. Taken together, these and other projects completed during the first two decades of the twenty-first century have improved visitor experience of the historic landscape at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This document provides a record of landscape preservation planning and treatment from 1997 to the present, a written and graphic description of existing landscape conditions, new and updated landscape treatment recommendations responsive to current landscape conditions and park management needs, and seasonal guidance for annual landscape care. The project was initiated and completed during the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic of 2020–2021. These circumstances introduced additional complexity to typical project workflows. The pandemic also impacted landscape caretaking by limiting site access for both staff and volunteers.

The project was completed collaboratively between Olmsted Center staff, park staff, and associate team members contributing to the work through a partnership with the National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE). The project team was further supplemented through a limited professional services contract with the site's former staff gardener. NCPE partners, with guidance from senior staff, took on an unusually high level of leadership of the project, including planning and leading web-based meetings and workshops and conducting telephone interviews with retired staff involved with planning the 2003–2007 landscape treatment project. A landscape questionnaire was developed early during the project and circulated among park staff and park garden volunteers.

Responses to the questionnaire were important in the development of new and revised landscape treatment recommendations. Consultation with the park's retired gardener, who had been involved in both implementing the 2003–2007 treatment project, and caring for it afterwards, led to the inclusion of a calendar of seasonal landscape caretaking tasks, as well as the identification of plants that may be considered as appropriate to substitute for plantings that experience has demonstrated as less successful than originally anticipated.

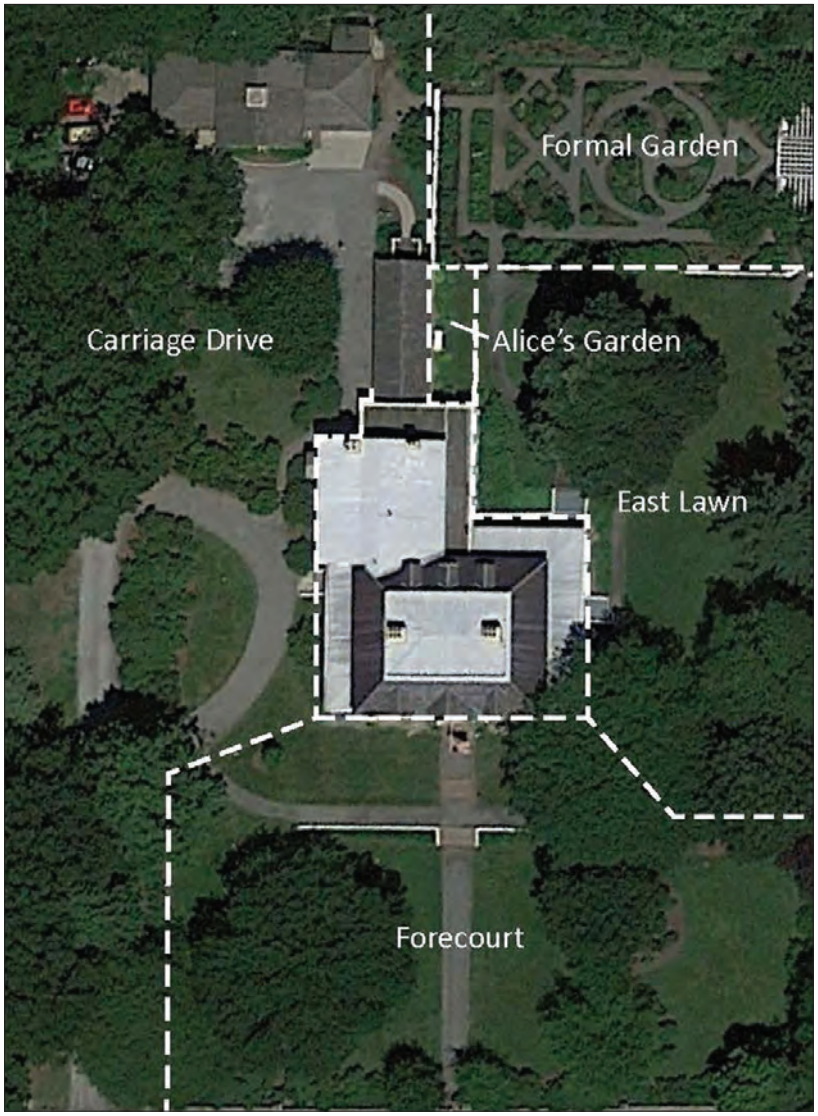
Field work was made possible despite COVID-19 travel restrictions by selecting a team of local participants applying through the NCPE internship program. Site visits and field work took place between June and August, 2020. Research, writing and the development of updated recommendations and preparing the calendar of seasonal tasks took place between August and December. Editing and formatting of the document took place during the early months of 2021. The completed document serves as a useful record of the original 2003–2007 program of landscape treatment, caretaking and revisions between 2008 and the present, updated treatment recommendations and as reference materials for future stewards of this storied landscape.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

In order to clearly organize and present information, this report organizes the landscape of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site into five character areas, or zones, which are enumerated and described below (Drawing 1).

FORECOURT

The Forecourt spreads out before the front facade of the Longfellow House at the southern portion of the historic site. Featuring plantings of elm and lilac within broad areas of lawn, the space welcomes visitors who enter the site on foot from Brattle Street through the primary pedestrian entrance. This entrance, a gate at the center of the Chippendale-style wooden fence that defines much of the parcel's southern border, brings visitors onto the front entry path. Paved in stone dust, this linear path bisects the Forecourt and leads directly to the front steps of the house, which climb a pair of earthen terraces to the building's front door. The lower of the two terraces is adorned by a wooden balustrade which supports the growth of woodbine planted in narrow beds at its base. The Forecourt's bilateral symmetry is a reflection of the bilateral symmetry of the house's Georgian-style facade.



Drawing 1. This report organizes Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site into six landscape areas, 2020. (OCLP)

EAST LAWN

As the name suggests, the East Lawn sits immediately east of the Longfellow House and primarily contains an open area of mowed turf adjacent to the house's east porch. The space is bordered to the north by the Formal Garden and to the south by the Forecourt. Along its eastern edge, the East Lawn is bordered by a dense linear planting of trees and shrubs that marks the site's eastern boundary and screens views to adjacent properties. The Longfellow linden, an impressive historic littleleaf linden tree, towers over the East Lawn's northern portion. A stone dust path system that connects the Forecourt and the Formal Garden runs along the eastern and western edges of this landscape character area.

ALICE'S GARDEN

Alice's Garden is the smallest of the landscape character areas at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. The modest garden space is tucked between the northern portion of the East Lawn and the eastern facade of the historic addition at the rear of the Longfellow House, which has been adapted as a visitor center. This area is most notable for its recreated historic white trellis, which supports the growth of clematis planted at its base.

FORMAL GARDEN

The Formal Garden occupies the northeast corner of the historic site and is defined by its geometric plantings beds containing many species of flowering plants which produce vibrant colors and alluring scents during the warmer months. Accessed by an elaborate system of stone dust paths, the garden is anchored by a large wooden pergola at its eastern edge. Immediately north of the Formal Garden, a border planting of trees and shrubs screens views toward adjacent properties. To the south, a white lattice fence separates the Formal Garden from the East Lawn. The center of the Formal Garden features a metal

sundial mounted on a concrete column.

CARRIAGE DRIVE

The fifth landscape character area, the Carriage Drive, includes most of the historic site west of the Longfellow House, occupying space between the site's southern border with Brattle Street and the Carriage House near the northern boundary. This area contains the Carriage Drive, which serves as the primary vehicle circulation feature on site, and the carriage loop, which branches off from the Carriage Drive to provide access to an entrance on the Longfellow House's western facade. Immediately north of the carriage loop sits the laundry yard, a small lawn space surrounded by a dense lilac hedge. Further to the north, the service yard occupies space before the front facade of the Carriage House. Tucked into the site's northwest corner, immediately adjacent to the Carriage House, is a small parking area.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The first volume of the *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow House National Historic Site*, published in 1993, provides a detailed history of the cultural landscape. This narrative has been summarized below in a brief historical overview, which offers important context for treatment considerations addressed in succeeding chapters.

VASSALL FAMILY PERIOD: 1730-1774

The Vassalls were a loyalist family during the colonial period. Their wealth was tied to extensive sugar plantations in Jamaica, where they enslaved hundreds. Colonel John Vassall purchased the Cambridge property that is now 94 Brattle Street in 1736 and continued to purchase neighboring properties through the 1740s. His son, John Vassall, Esquire, would continue his father's legacy by expanding the property and building a mansion with surrounding outbuildings in 1759. This mansion would become the house standing on the site today.

REVOLUTIONARY ERA: 1774-1792

In April of 1774, the Vassall family was forced to flee their home and Cambridge. Several enslaved people remained on the property. The house was quickly occupied, however, and the rebel Marblehead Battalion under General Glover established their base there by early summer of 1775. Their stay proved brief, and they were required to decamp after George Washington received approval from Congress in July 1775 to use the property as his headquarters. Here, Washington

oversaw the Siege of Boston, the march to Quebec, and the new organization of the Continental Army. Washington vacated the estate after nine months of occupation. In 1781, the former Vassall property was acquired by Nathanial Tracy, a wealthy privateer. In 1786, Tracy sold the property to Thomas Russell, a successful Boston merchant.

ANDREW AND ELIZABETH CRAIGIE PERIOD: 1792-1841

Thomas Russell sold the former Vassall estate to Andrew Craigie in 1792. The Craigies were known for embellishing the mansion and grounds so much that it was often referred to as "Castle Craigie." Under the Craigies, the house was expanded, including an addition to the rear and a veranda on the east and west sides. In 1819, Andrew Craigie passed away, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, with a third of his properties, including the house. Elizabeth also inherited a significant amount of debt. Consequently, Elizabeth Craigie was driven to rent rooms to tenants, including Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

HENRY AND FRANCES LONGFELLOW PERIOD: 1841-1882

After Craigie's death in 1841, the property was portioned again into thirds, and the portion including the mansion was sold to Nathan Appleton in 1843. Appleton gifted the property to his daughter, Fanny Appleton, and her new husband, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Here, the Longfellows cherished the home's history and preserved the building's historic features. They altered areas of the surrounding landscape to fit their desires, including the installation of a Formal Garden behind the house and lilac plantings in the Forecourt.

ALICE LONGFELLOW PERIOD: 1882-1928

When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow passed away in 1882, his Brattle Street property was divided among his children. The house was left in the care of his oldest daughter, Alice Longfellow. In 1904, she hired Martha Brookes Hutcheson, a landscape architect, to redesign the Formal Garden behind the house. The new design was based upon the character of the house as well as the original Longfellow design. A pergola, gates, and fences were added to the garden. At this time, renovations occurred to the house including the addition of a second-floor terrace and the removal of the billiard room. In the footprint of the former billiard room, a garden was added. This garden was designed for Alice by her cousin Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr. and became known as "Alice's Garden." Later, in 1925, the Formal Garden was redesigned again by another landscape architect, Ellen Biddle Shipman.

LONGFELLOW HOUSE TRUST PERIOD: 1913-1972

The Longfellow House Trust acquired ownership of the house and surrounding landscape in 1913, subject to the rights of Alice Longfellow and other descendants to reside in the house. After Alice's death in 1928, the Longfellow House Trust formally acquired control of the site. Shortly after the Trust's assumption of control, they experienced financial issues and struggled to care for the property. Despite proposals to transfer the property to a third party, it was decided that the house would remain in the hands of the Longfellow family with the assistance of the Trust. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, who had occupied the house with his aunt Alice, continued to reside there while Anne Longfellow Thorp, daughter of Anne Allegra Longfellow Thorp and granddaughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, administered the property. In 1935, the property was surveyed as part of the *Historic American Building Survey* and shortly afterwards, a hurricane created massive damage. In 1952, the northern field behind the house was sold to the Episcopal Theological School (later the Episcopal Divinity School) by heirs of Anne Allegra Longfellow Thorp. In 1963, following several offers from the Longfellow House Trust, the National Park Service expressed interest in acquiring the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters site and affirmed the property's significance in a report titled *Longfellow House: A Proposed National Historic Site*.

While the property's transfer was delayed by legal issues, the Longfellow House Trustees entered a partnership with two local preservation organizations to restore the site's landscape, including the Formal Garden. In 1969, landscape architect Diane Kostial McGuire was engaged to plan the proposed landscape restoration and compiled her recommendations in *The Garden Book for the Longfellow House—1969*, a report which included site plans depicting existing and proposed conditions. In 1969-1970, work was completed to implement some of McGuire's proposals, including the removal of the Formal Garden's side beds and the planting of roses along the front balustrade in the Forecourt. McGuire's recommendations were influenced by concerns about landscape maintenance on the part of the site's owners.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD: 1972-PRESENT

In 1972, Congress authorized the transfer of the Longfellow property to the National Park Service. Soon after officially assuming management in December 1973, the National Park Service initiated research of the historic site's buildings and landscape. In 1975, a Historic Structures Report completed by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities documented existing conditions on the site and identified features that exhibited signs of deterioration. A section of the report titled "Historic Grounds Report" assessed the landscape within

the context of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's lifetime and concluded with a recommendation that the landscape "be kept almost exactly as it is" and that it had "changed little since the death of Alice Longfellow in 1928."

Following publication of the Historic Structures Report, several projects were completed in 1975 and 1976 to address preservation and maintenance needs. These undertakings included structural repairs to the house, improvements to the Forecourt balustrade and Chippendale-style fence along Brattle Street, and the transition of the visitor entrance from the house's front door to the rear ell, which could be accessed from a new bluestone path in Alice's Garden. The 1975 report was complemented in 1978 by the *Longfellow National Historic Site, Final Master Plan*, a planning document that characterized the site's historic significance, enumerated its primary resources, defined the historic period as 1759–1928, and outlined management objectives. This final element included resource management guidelines to "protect, preserve, and restore the historic integrity of the house, its furnishing, gardens, and grounds" and to "protect and enhance the scenic values of the historic site."

In response to concerns about a lack of reliable documentation to support management of the historic landscape at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site, a draft "Cultural Landscape Report" was completed in 1984. This document presented a restoration plan for the landscape, several elements of which were put in place between 1985 and 1987. These included modifications to Alice's Garden, such as the replacement of boxwood with Japanese barberry and the replanting of ferns, hollyhocks, and clematis. Eight "Liberty" American elms were planted to replace trees in the Forecourt and the Carriage Drive was resurfaced. Additionally, vinca along the east porch was replaced with Hall's honeysuckle and a catalpa was removed northwest of the house.

The 1984 draft report also recommended the expansion of the Formal Garden to its extent prior to the 1969-70 renovation. While this recommendation was not implemented at the time, the existing beds of the Formal Garden were replanted in accordance with the 1935 HABS survey, which did not include herbaceous plant species and reflected the garden as it existed at the time of survey, not during the historic period. By 1988, it became apparent that other recommendations included in the draft "Cultural Landscape Report" were not supported by historical documentation. Most of these were not implemented, however a recommendation to edge the Carriage Drive with non-historic granite blocks was put in place.

Between 1988 and the 1997 publication of *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 3: Treatment*, most modifications made to the landscape were intended to support visitor access and use. A woodshed at the rear of the Longfellow House was adapted as a visitor center in 1989 and a

wooden ramp was constructed to provide universal accessibility to this structure the following year. During this period, the primary treatment approach for the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape was characterized as "preservation."

Following the publication of the third volume of the Cultural Landscape Report, a productive period of consequential landscape treatment projects commenced. The 1997 volume includes recommendations aimed at the rehabilitation of the historic landscape, revising the preservation treatment approach under which the site had operated since 1988. The report proposed a treatment reference date of 1928 to include the contributions of Alice Longfellow, Martha Brookes Hutcheson, and Ellen Biddle Shipman. Between 2003 and 2004, the Carriage House was rehabilitated to contain public meeting space and offices for park staff. A parking area was also created west of the historic structure.

Building on the 1997 treatment recommendations, the park prepared preliminary documentation and drawings for the proposed landscape rehabilitation in 2001. Included in the documentation is a site-wide treatment plan and a detailed plan for rehabilitation of the Formal Garden. The Formal Garden plan is based on Ellen Biddle Shipman's 1925 design for the space. The 2001 work also includes a proposed planting list for the Formal Garden, Forecourt, Alice's Garden, and east perimeter. Between 2003 and 2007, the Formal Garden rehabilitation was undertaken in partnership with the Friends of the Longfellow House, a private, non-profit partner of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. In 2005, the group produced the document *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape*, which celebrates and documents the rehabilitation project and includes the 2001 rehabilitation plans and plant lists.

In addition to the Formal Garden rehabilitation, at least twenty other substantial landscape treatment projects have been completed since 1997 at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. These include widespread replanting of lilacs and elms in the Forecourt and elsewhere in the landscape, reconstruction of the Hutcheson pergola, improvement of perimeter screen plantings, widening and resurfacing of the front entry path, and installation of new signage.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Forecourt's pathways guide visitors from the Brattle Street entrance past lilacs and American elms to the front of the Longfellow house. East of the house is the East Lawn, a large lawn space adjacent to the east porch and immediately west of

the site's eastern boundary. On the northern part of the lawn is a large littleleaf linden tree that predates the Longfellow period. Between the east porch and Formal Garden fence, abutting the house addition that today serves as the site's visitor center, is Alice's Garden, which consists of narrow flower beds and a large three-arched white trellis. To the north of the East Lawn is the Formal Garden, exhibiting a Colonial Revival design with a large white pergola on the eastern side. West of the house is the Carriage Drive landscape area, which includes a long driveway surfaced with stone dust and gravel, carriage loop, service area, and the Carriage House. A small laundry yard is also located between the carriage loop and service area. The landscape of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is in good condition.

ANALYSIS

Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, literature, and military. In 2015, the site was listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory with a period of significance stretching from 1759 to 1928. It is expected that the site's updated National Register documentation, which is currently in progress, will recognize this expansive period of significance. The park's cultural landscape retains historic integrity to its period of significance. The Longfellow House remains the dominant feature of the site, acting as a focal point from anywhere within the landscape. Historic spatial organization and circulation have been maintained and the landscape continues to evoke its historic domestic character. Vegetation and small-scale features supplement the landscape and consist of mostly historic features that relate to the notable figures associated with the property.

FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

Distinct elements of the framework that influences landscape treatment decisions at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site include legislation, policies, regulations, and park planning documents. Consideration of these elements informs the development of a treatment philosophy and primary treatment approach for the site. *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 3: Treatment* (1997) recommends rehabilitation as the preferred treatment for the cultural landscape, and this report volume affirms that recommendation. Rehabilitation embraces the site's multi-faceted historic significance and enables the modification and restoration of individual features to enhance historic landscape character and to adapt for contemporary uses.

TREATMENT TASKS

This report carries forward two treatment tasks that were included in *Volume 3: Treatment* (1997) but have not been completed. Additionally, new treatment tasks developed in response to the findings of this report address a wide variety of issues including resurfacing circulation pathways, realigning the Forecourt elms to reflect their historic configuration, and the installation of lighting along the Carriage Drive. Several new treatment task recommendations relate to maintenance and management of the Formal Garden. These tasks seek to adapt treatment of the garden to improve sustainability and long-term stewardship while preserving the space's historic character. Specific related tasks include evaluating plants to identify species that are consistently failing to thrive and replacing them with comparable varieties that may fare better. In addition, a permanent irrigation system should be installed to allow plants to thrive and reduce labor. Consistent with *Volume 3: Treatment*, this report's treatment task recommendations are informed by a proposed treatment reference date of 1928.

RECORD OF TREATMENT

This report provides a record of treatment documenting physical changes made to the cultural landscape from 1997 to the present. This chapter includes an examination of planning efforts for the 2003–2007 rehabilitation project focused on the Formal Garden. Also included is a description of the funding provided for the garden rehabilitation project, including a *Save America's Treasures* grant and the role of the Friends of the Longfellow House in raising funds. The record of treatment also includes an inventory of treatment tasks completed since 1997.

1. Existing conditions

This chapter describes the landscape conditions of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site as they exist in 2021. The description is organized according to the five landscape areas outlined in the introduction: the Forecourt, East Lawn, Alice's Garden, Formal Garden, and Carriage Drive.

Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is situated on a rectangular lot of 1.98 acres on the northern side of Brattle Street (see Drawing 2). Across Brattle Street, directly opposite the site, is Longfellow Park, a public space owned by the City of Cambridge that features open lawns and a memorial to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The linear park, built on land donated by Longfellow's children soon after their father's death, was intended to preserve views from the house toward the Charles River, a historic feature valued by generations of inhabitants.[1] Residential development of the surrounding area and the growth of vegetation in and around the park has led to the diminishment of this intended visual connection today.

The Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape is primarily maintained as lawn punctuated by specimen trees and shrubs, including a historic

Figure 1. The Longfellow site and Forecourt from across Brattle Street, facing north, 2020. (OCLP)

littleleaf linden east of the main house and plantings of elm and lilac in the Forecourt. A system of paths guides visitor circulation through the landscape, including within the Formal Garden near the site's northeast corner.

FORECOURT

The site's 148-foot-long southern border fronts Brattle Street and is marked by a historic, 115-foot-long, Chippendale-style wooden fence. The fence is bookended on both sides by running-bond brick walls that extend fifty-seven feet to the east and forty feet to the west (fig. 1). A passage at the fence's midpoint provides a pedestrian entrance to the site, and an entrance gate at the western end of the fence allows vehicle access to the historic Carriage Drive. Both the fence and walls are painted a neutral taupe color. Matching columns topped with orb-shaped finials mark the ends of the fence line and the transitions between the wooden fence and brick walls. An additional column stands west of the driveway entrance and marks the western property line.

Immediately north of the fence sits the Forecourt, which is screened from Brattle Street by dense rows of lilacs planted in ten-foot-wide beds parallel to the site boundary. The pedestrian entrance at the center of the fence is flanked by a pair of American elms that mark the transition between the sidewalk and the Forecourt. From this threshold, the view toward the Georgian-style structure, which sits

Figure 2. Forecourt and house from the visitor entrance, facing north, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 3. The East Lawn from the eastern pathway, facing southwest, 2020. (OCLP)

directly ahead on the opposite side of the Forecourt, instills a sense of grandeur. Visitors approach the building's front steps along a nine-foot-wide stone dust entry path that passes through the center of the Forecourt (fig. 2). Areas of lawn stretch eastward and westward from this central path and feature linear plantings of elm and lilac arranged parallel to the walk.

The spatial organization and circulation of the Forecourt draws the visitor into the property. The elm and lilac plantings frame the house, creating an allee, and the pathway offers a direct approach to the building. The lawn area east of the central path contains three elms, while two are planted in the lawn to the west. Differences in the ages of the trees create an unbalanced appearance, and the ground surface in the lawn area exhibits inconsistent grades and patches of clover, tempering the otherwise formal qualities of the Forecourt.

The northern edge of the Forecourt is defined by a pair of earthen terraces that ascend toward the house's front facade, contributing to the landscape's formality. Flights of sandstone steps aligned with the stone dust entry path climb these terraces and provide access to the front door of the house. A white wooden balustrade marks the edge of the lower terrace. Beneath the balustrade are linear beds containing woodbine, or Virginia creeper, which grows up and over the balustrades when not managed, a historic feature from the Longfellow era. Today, the woodbine is typically well-managed. A stone dust pathway runs parallel to the house's front facade on top of the lower terrace and connects to other circulation features east and west of the house. Beside the flight of steps climbing the upper terrace, a small National Park Service sign points to the east, guiding visitors to the entrance of the visitor center and Formal Garden. On the house's front facade, climbing roses scale wire trellises mounted to the four pilasters that adorn the house's front facade, although the westernmost rose specimen is missing.

Small-scale features of the Forecourt include signage produced by the National Park Service. A standard National Park Service identification sign for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site hangs from a post in the lilac bed east of the pedestrian entrance off Brattle Street. An interpretive wayside and brochure rack stands within the lilac bed on the western side of the path. Another National Park Service sign is posted on the western column of the entrance gate facing Brattle Street and marks the pedestrian entrance, with inscriptions highlighting the two significant historic eras (Washington's Headquarters, 1775-1776, and Longfellow's Home, 1837-1882), as well as the builder (Major John Vassall). Beneath this sign, a separate placard directs visitors to the accessible entrance at the Carriage Drive to the west.[2]

EAST LAWN

From the Forecourt, the East Lawn is reached by heading east on the path running along the top of the lower terrace at the front of the house. The East Lawn, which historically provided domestic and recreational space to the house's inhabitants, is primarily characterized by the open area of mowed turf that borders the house's east porch (fig. 3). A row of lilacs delineates the space's southern edge abutting the Forecourt while the lattice fence of the Formal Garden marks the East Lawn's northern limit. To the east, the historic site's boundary is marked by a border of woody vegetation including mature trees and shrubs, most of which appear healthy. The planting creates a well-developed screen that enhances the atmosphere of this space as a private retreat.

A wooden board fence, replaced in 2021, runs approximately seventy-five feet south from the Formal Garden. A forty-foot gap separates the southern end of

Figure 4. Longfellow linden in the East Lawn, facing northwest, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 5. Alice's Garden with newly refurbished trellis arches, facing northwest, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 6. Formal Garden's central teardrop beds and sundial, facing northwest, 2020. (OCLP)

the board fence from a short, black, chain link fence that runs along the rest of the property line to the south. Groundcover is found growing along the southern portion of the border but does not continue north to the Formal Garden.

Stone dust paths run north to south along the east and west edges of the East Lawn. The western path borders the entire length of the house's east porch and transitions east of Alice's Garden into an elliptical loop surrounding a large, healthy rhododendron planting that is carefully pruned into an ovoid form. In the ell of the porch, a flower bed is full of thriving ferns. Near the center of the northern half of the East Lawn, a historic European litteleaf linden tree towers over the house and the surrounding landscape (fig. 4). Impressive in size, the Longfellow linden evokes the storied history of the site. However, the tree is facing structural issues typical of advanced age. Cables have been installed and cavities filled to preserve the historic tree.[3]

ALICE'S GARDEN

Alice's Garden occupies the space between the white lattice fence of the Formal Garden and the steps to the veranda, abutting the visitor's center. This garden is most notable for its white trellis made of three arched faces of latticework with space for a white wooden bench in the center arch (fig. 5). The lattice normally supports 'New Dawn' climbing roses during the growing season. The planting beds beneath the lattice include hostas, ferns, and other herbaceous plants and are bordered by low-clipped hedges of Japanese barberry. Two additional rows of barberry running parallel to the planting beds mark the eastern edge of a turf path and define the outer, eastern edge of Alice's Garden. A black metal pipe arbor stands on the northern end of the garden and is used to support more clematis vines.

FORMAL GARDEN

While the western portion of the site's northern boundary runs behind the Carriage House, the eastern half of the boundary abuts the Formal Garden. The garden that currently exists in this space is a restoration of the gardens supported by Alice Longfellow and designed by Martha Brookes Hutcheson and Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1904 and 1925, respectively (fig. 6). Visitors may enter the garden from

Figure 7. Hutcheson pergola from within the Formal Garden, facing northeast, 2020. (OCLP)

three entrances. Next to the Carriage House, a pediment tops an archway that passes through the eight-foot-tall lattice fence along the garden's western edge. Along the garden's southern edge, the three-foot-tall white lattice fence features two gates, one near the southwestern corner by Alice's Garden and the other at the Formal Garden's southeastern corner, adjacent to the historic site's eastern boundary. The garden's Colonial Revival-style design is intended to resemble a Persian carpet, with a circular teardrop pattern at the center and geometric beds on the eastern and western sides. Linear flower beds line each border except for the eastern border, which is occupied by a large pergola that is in excellent condition, has few vines growing on it, and normally shelters benches to provide a shady place for guests to sit and enjoy the garden (fig. 7).

Boxwoods border each flower bed to reinforce the geometric garden layout and the beds are planted with a variety of herbaceous and woody plants that bloom throughout the growing season. The western beds are dedicated to roses. Several planting beds throughout the garden feature compact flowering trees, including cherry, crabapple, and apricot specimens. The center of the Formal Garden is marked by a four-foot-tall column supporting a metal armillary sundial with the words "Pensa che questo di mai non raggiorna" ("Think that this day will never

Figure 8. Carriage Drive from the Brattle Street entrance, facing north, 2020. To the right is the Forecourt and entrance of the carriage loop and in the distance is the service area, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 9. Carriage loop from the southern entrance, facing northeast, 2020. To the right is the Forecourt and to the left is the Carriage Drive. (OCLP)

dawn again") inscribed on the sundial's base. The southern and western borders of the garden is marked by three-foot-tall, white, lattice fencing. The northern border of the Formal Garden features a wide border of evergreen vegetation, creating a dense screen that entirely blocks the view of adjacent properties. Within the Formal Garden, as elsewhere on the site, the pathways are surfaced with stone dust.

CARRIAGE DRIVE

The historic Carriage Drive, which meets Brattle Street to the south, runs parallel to the site's western border and leads to the Carriage House northwest of the Longfellow House. Approximately halfway along its length, a carriage loop branches to the east off the main drive, allowing vehicular access to the house's western entrance (fig. 8). At Brattle Street, the driveway is marked by an apron of grey cobblestone that transitions into a fourteen-foot-wide drive of crushed blue stone. The driveway is well drained, and appears in good condition, although potholes emerge seasonally at the northern end of the drive and are repaired annually.[4] The drive's linear corridor is shaded by honey locust and maple and is bordered to the east by the lilacs of the Forecourt. There is little physical division between the Longfellow House site and the property to the west other than a small berm and a column at the historic site's southwest corner.

The carriage loop that extends from the drive to the west entrance of the house is bordered to the south by the Forecourt (fig. 9). An area of lawn occupies the center of the carriage loop and is screened from the drive by several lilacs along

Figure 10. Service area, facing northeast, 2020. The Carriage House is visible in the center and parking area to the left. The laundry yard and visitor center are just to the right of the frame. (OCLP)

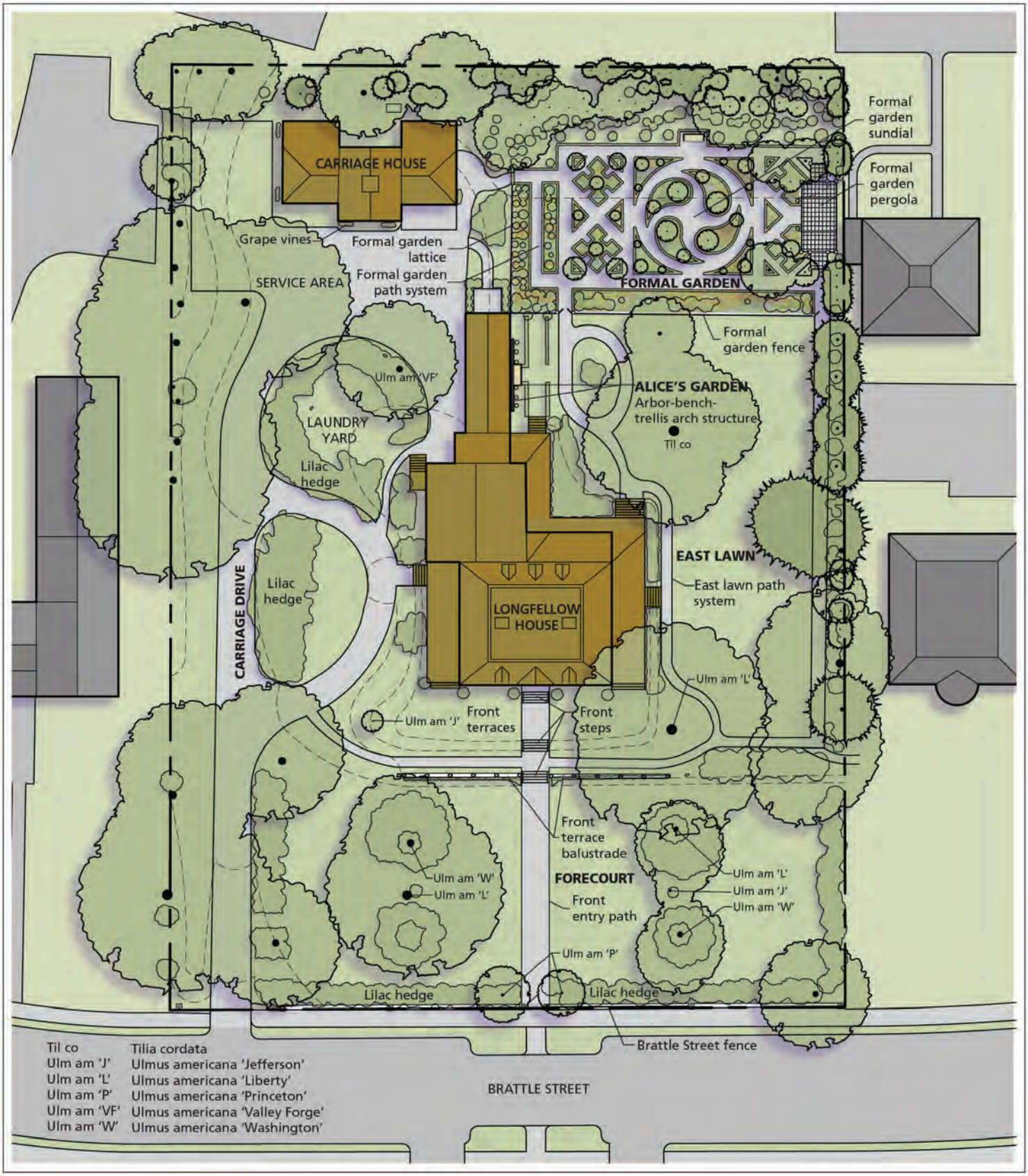
Figure 11. Visitor center entrance, facing southeast, 2020. (OCLP)

its western edge. One large mock orange shrub stands in front of the house's secondary western entrance. A narrow footpath, shaded by mock orange and lilac, runs north toward the service area from the carriage loop's northern edge. Along the way, the path skirts the laundry yard, a circular lawn space between the house and Carriage Drive that is enclosed by mature lilacs.

Beyond the carriage loop and laundry yard, the drive opens to a wide service yard surfaced in crushed stone, which occupies the area immediately south of the Carriage House (fig. 10). Today, the space is used for limited visitor parking and accessible circulation. The large Carriage House sits at the northern border of the property and is original to Longfellow's era. The building has been rehabilitated to be used as office and conference space. The Carriage House has one central bay with two smaller bays on either side and two trellises of Concord grape vines growing between the service doors. The branches of mature maples and elms along the site's western border hang over the Carriage Drive as it makes its approach to the service area. On the western side of the Carriage House is additional space for parking that extends to the northern property line and is marked by a short, black, chain-link fence. This space also leads to the rear of the Carriage House, a gravel space used for maintenance projects and equipment storage. A geothermal heating and cooling system is installed in the ground underneath this maintenance area. On the eastern side of the service area is a one-story addition to the house that serves as a visitor center. An accessible concrete walk from the service area curves through planting beds to the visitor center entrance, marked with National Park Service signage (fig. 11). The service court is separated from the Formal Garden by an eight-foot-tall, white, lattice fence. East of the Carriage House, a pediment archway creates a passage through the fence to the Formal Garden.

ENDNOTES, EXISTING CONDITIONS

1 Catherine Evans, Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 95-98.
2 Ibid.
3 The species of the Longfellow linden tree has been identified as *Tilia cordata* by Gary Koller, retired horticulturist for the Arnold Arboretum, and George Ackerson, certified arborist. In the past, the tree has been incorrectly identified as a specimen of *Tilia americana*.
4 Chris Beagan, comments on March 2021 report draft.



DRAWN BY
Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D, Photoshop CS6, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. Field notes, 2020
2. Aerial Photograph, 2019
3. Existing Conditions Plan, Sharon Crapo, 2007,
4. Existing Conditions Plan, Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015

LEGEND
- Property Line
- Buildings
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs/Lawn
- Herbaceous Planting
- Asphalt
- Stonedust/Concrete

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

Cultural Landscape Report
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, MA

2020 Existing Conditions
Site Plan

0' 12.5' 25' 50'

Drawing 2

2. Analysis and Evaluation

The historic significance of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is exceptionally rich and layered, spanning the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The landscape's history encompasses associations with some of the most celebrated American figures, including George Washington, who resided in the grand Georgian-style home during the early phase of the Revolutionary War, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who lived most of his adult life there on Brattle Street. The individual historic figures who spent time at the site were connected to wider social, cultural, and political movements that further contribute to the site's significance. Beyond these historical associations, the site is significant for the examples of American architecture and landscape architecture found there.

This chapter provides an overview of the historical significance of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site and a summary of the landscape's historic integrity. The chapter concludes with a landscape feature inventory table, which evaluates the contribution of each documented landscape feature to the historic character of the site.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE[1]

Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is historically significant under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, the site is significant for its connections to military and social history, literature, conservation, and commemoration. The existing Georgian-style house was the site of George Washington's headquarters during the Siege of Boston and later became the home of the famous poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Both Longfellow and his daughter Alice Longfellow, who later owned the house, were connected to reform movements of their times, including the abolition and suffrage movements. Also under the Longfellows' supervision, the house and surrounding property were preserved for their historic significance. Much of the interior and exterior of the house was preserved by the family.

Under Criterion B, the site is significant for associations with the following people of note: George Washington, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Alice Longfellow, and Martha Brookes Hutcheson. George Washington utilized this space for the Siege of Boston, where he solidified his reputation as a famous general that would lead him to become the first president of the United States. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow spent a significant portion of his life living in this house, where

he wrote poetry, raised his family, and preserved the house's connection to Washington. Longfellow became one of the most famous American poets of the nineteenth century. Alice Longfellow was deeply involved in women's education and historic preservation and cared for the property after her father's death. Lastly, Martha Brookes Hutcheson was a famous American landscape architect in the early twentieth century who designed the 1905 Formal Garden for Alice Longfellow.

Under Criterion C, the site is significant for its architecture and landscape architecture. Built in 1759, the house is an outstanding example of Georgian architecture and later additions made to the house have remained in character with the original style. The surrounding landscape reflects the time of Alice Longfellow's stewardship, who in turn preserved the landscape according to its character during her father's lifetime. The result is a Colonial Revival-style domestic landscape, especially well-represented in the design of the Formal Garden.

Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site was first designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962 under the theme of literature and the subtheme of poetry. On October 15, 1966 the site was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Supporting documentation for the listing was entered in the National Register in 1980 and expanded the site's areas of significance to include architecture, literature, and military. The updated documentation identified general periods of significance for the site as 1700–1799 and 1800–1899, but did not specify dates based on the site's history.

In 1994, the National Park Service reevaluated the site's historic resources in the course of updating the List of Classified Structures. The reevaluation identified features in the Formal Garden that would be eligible for listing if the site's period of significance were extended to 1928. This extended period would encompass the life of Alice Longfellow, who cared for the house and surrounding landscape following her father's death. In 2006, the National Park Service identified additional early-twentieth century features that would be eligible for listing with an expanded period of significance, including pathways, the Formal Garden sundial, and Formal Garden pergola. The Massachusetts Historical Commission concurred with the National Park Service findings in 1994 and 2006.

In 2015, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site was entered in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) with a period of significance of 1759–1928. This CLR volume employs the expanded CLI period of significance to evaluate the historic landscape's features. It is expected that updated National Register documentation, which is currently in progress, will further expand the period of significance to conclude in 1972, when Longfellow National Historic Site was established.

SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Initial examination of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape suggests that the site has retained a substantial degree of historic integrity related to the period between the late eighteenth and late nineteenth centuries. Exceptions to this include the Formal Garden and Alice's Garden (trellis arch garden), which date to the early twentieth century. Circulation, spatial organization, vegetation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features are the major landscape features that contribute to this site's historic integrity.

Overall, these features have been maintained, retaining key characteristics that connect them to the period of significance. The house remains the dominant feature of the site, acting as a focal point from anywhere within the landscape. Spatial organization and circulation have been maintained and the overall domestic setting has been preserved. Vegetation and small-scale features supplement the landscape and consist mostly of historic features that have personal connections to the notable figures who stayed at the property.

Since the period of significance, there has not been substantial change to the landscape other than modifications related to the Formal Garden, which fell into disrepair in the 1930s, was partially rehabilitated in the 1950s, and fully rehabilitated to the 1925 plan between 2003 and 2007. Previous changes that detracted from the site's historic integrity have been corrected.

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES

The table presented on the following pages comprises an inventory of landscape features at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site (Table 1). Features are categorized under one of seven typical landscape characteristics: spatial organization, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. To maintain organization and ease of reference, each feature is assigned an alphanumeric code that refers to the landscape characteristic category to which it belongs. For example, SO-1 refers to the first spatial organization feature appearing in the inventory table, the Forecourt. This coding system is also used to organize the treatment tasks presented in the next chapter.

Each individual landscape feature appearing in the table is also evaluated for its contribution to the historic character of the site's landscape. Past determinations, historic conditions, and existing conditions are analyzed to make these evaluations. Some features considered non-contributing may detract from the site's historic character, but still provide a practical function that is compatible with the park's needs.

Most existing landscape features at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site are either original to the period of significance or have been added to the landscape to replace historic features that have been removed. These features generally contribute to the site's historic landscape character. A few existing landscape features have been installed recently and do not relate to historic features but support contemporary use of the site. These features are evaluated as non-contributing but compatible.

Information regarding other resource inventories, FMSS data, prior evaluation statuses, and a graphic reference are also included for each feature. The evaluation narrative consists of two subsections, one considering the historic condition of the feature and the second consisting of the evaluation of the feature's contribution to the site's historic character today.

ENDNOTES, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

1 The summary of the National Register Statement of Significance for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is based on existing National Register documentation for the site, which was administratively listed on December 29, 1962. Supporting documentation for the listing was entered in the National Register on April 4, 1980. Updated National Register documentation for the site will be finalized in 2021 and will include additional areas of significance and an expanded period of significance.

TABLE 1: LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Spatial Organization Features (Drawing Key: SO)					
SO-1. Forecourt	CLI #173270		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The forecourt, which abuts Brattle Street along the park's southern boundary, has been a significant landscape space since the colonial era. There is some archeological evidence that a circular walk existed in this space early in the house's history, however, by the time Henry Wadsworth Longfellow owned the home, circulation had taken the form of a linear path straight from Brattle Street to the front of the house. Elms have stood in this space since the colonial period and the area became more secluded with the addition of numerous lilacs during the Longfellow family's ownership of the property. **Evaluation:** Overall, the Forecourt has changed little since the period of significance. The Forecourt continues to be most notable for the elm trees and lilac shrubs that fill the lawn space. The northern edge of the forecourt is defined by two earthen terraces which ascend toward the house's southern (front) façade. The lower terrace is marked with a white balustrade that supports a planting of woodbine growing in linear beds along the terrace's southern slope. The forecourt space contributes to the landscape's historic character.	
SO-2. East Lawn	CLI #173272		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The east lawn has traditionally been a space used for leisure by inhabitants of the house, which sits immediately to the west. The house's east porch, built by Andrew Craigie in the 1790s, abuts the east lawn's southern half. During the Longfellow family's occupancy there was a linden tree that survived through Alice Longfellow's stewardship. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow also planted a small orchard shortly beyond the east lawn that was later demolished. Near the northern end of the East Lawn, near the present-day site of the Formal Garden, Longfellow also built a platform with seats beneath the canopy of a mature apple tree. **Evaluation:** The east lawn contributes to the site's historic landscape character. The east lawn remains positioned between the forecourt and the formal garden, as it was during the historic period. A historic European littleleaf linden tree stands on the northern end of the lawn beside a large rhododendron shrub. The park's boundary runs parallel to the east porch along the east lawn's eastern edge and is marked by fencing and screen plantings. The east lawn's ground plane is maintained as mowed turf except for the areas immediately surrounding the linden tree and rhododendron. Today, the East Lawn reflects the historic spatial character of the landscape and remains a character-defining feature.	

TABLE 1: LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

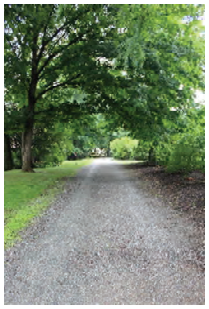
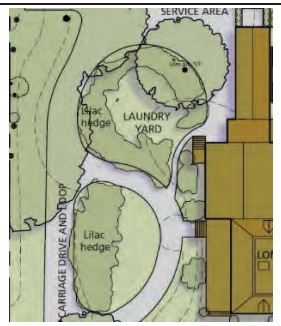
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
SO-3. Carriage Drive	CLI #173274		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The carriage drive existed throughout the period of significance. The Craigie family created a carriage loop east of the primary drive corridor to accompany the installation of a door on the west side of the house. In 1844, during the Longfellow period, the carriage house at the northern end of the carriage drive was rebuilt. There is archeological evidence to suggest that an eighteenth-century barn once stood in the same location as the carriage house. Alice Longfellow maintained the character of the drive during her stewardship. **Evaluation:** The carriage drive contributes to the site's historic landscape character. Extending north to south along the western side of the existing site, the space maintains its historic extent and circulation patterns. The drive follows a mostly straight trajectory, opening near the site's northwest corner into a surfaced service area that offers space for parking beside or in front of the carriage house. The carriage loop remains on the eastern side of the drive beside the west entrance to the house.	
SO-4. Laundry Yard	CLI #173276		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The laundry yard immediately north of the carriage loop originated during Longfellow ownership, likely in the first half of the nineteenth century. During the Longfellow period, the circular laundry yard was bordered by lilac shrubs to create a secluded area to carry out domestic tasks. **Evaluation:** Since the laundry yard has changed little since the period of significance, it contributes to the property's historic landscape character. The space is located between the carriage loop and service area, directly beside the western façade of the house. It is almost completely encircled by lilac shrubs except for a gap which serves as an entrance on the eastern side. Within the space, the ground surface is maintained as mowed turf. The laundry yard's location has not changed, and its isolated character has been preserved.	
SO-5. Service Area	CLI #173278		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The service area was located northwest of the house and was traditionally used as a space for outbuildings. During the Craigie family's ownership, numerous outbuildings stood in this space. In 1840, near the end of Craigie ownership, a gardener's cottage and the primary stable were destroyed by fire. Following acquisition of the property, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow demolished the surviving buildings and built a new Carriage House in 1844. The Carriage House would remain in this location throughout the historic period. **Evaluation:** This space has changed little since the Longfellow family's time at the property and contributes to the landscape's historic character. The Carriage House stands immediately north of the space, close to the site's northern property line. To the east of the service area stands the house addition, which is now used as the site's visitor center. The ground plane within the area is surfaced with stone dust and is mostly used for parking.	

TABLE 1: LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

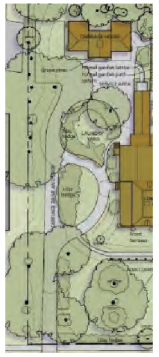
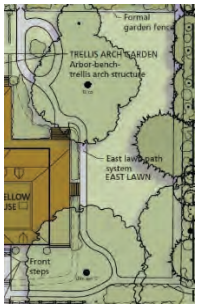
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
SO-6. Formal Garden	CLI #173280		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** A formal garden has existed northeast of the house since the Longfellow period. In the 1840s, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow had a garden designed in this space and later reduced its size for easier maintenance. Later, during Alice Longfellow's stewardship, the garden was rehabilitated into a Colonial Revival design, first in 1905 by Martha Brookes Hutcheson and then in 1925 by Ellen Biddle Shipman. **Evaluation:** Today, the formal garden demonstrates the character of the Shipman garden plan originally implemented in 1925. The Colonial Revival design and pergola have been restored and historic plant varieties are used where available. Since this area continues to be used as a formal garden that resembles the historic gardens originally cultivated there, the formal garden is a contributing feature.	
SO-7. Trellis Arch Garden (Alice's Garden)	CLI #173282		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** During Alice Longfellow's stewardship, a billiard room at the rear of the historic house was reduced in size to make room for a small trellis garden designed by Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr. To the south, this garden abutted the northern end of the east porch and, to the north, the fence of the formal garden. The space was marked with a hedge border. **Evaluation:** The Trellis Arch Garden is a character-defining historic landscape feature that continues to exist in its historic location. Hedges of Japanese barberry flank the turf pathway to the east and west and the trellis stands against the side of the house addition. Between the western barberry hedge and trellis are garden beds featuring an assortment plants that display white and green coloring.	
Circulation Features (Drawing Key: C)					
C-1. Carriage Drive/ Loop	CLI #173296	Drive/ carriage loop 63782/34401	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** A carriage drive has existed west of the house at least since Craigie ownership (1791–1819), when a new entrance was created on the building's western side. In drawings from the early Longfellow era, vehicular circulation on the site is depicted to include a carriage drive extending from Brattle Street northward beside the west façade of the house and terminating at the Carriage House, built in 1844. This carriage drive also included a carriage loop east of the main corridor, beside the house. This organization was maintained during Alice Longfellow's stewardship as well. **Evaluation:** Today, the Carriage Drive follows its historic path from Brattle Street to the service area, with the carriage loop in its historic location between the linear drive and house. The site's western border runs beside the drive, which is the only vehicular circulation feature on site. The drive is currently surfaced with stone dust and gravel. Aside from the contemporary surfacing material, the carriage drive has changed little since the mid-nineteenth century. The drive and carriage loop are character-defining landscape features.	

TABLE 1: LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
C-2. Front Steps	CLI #173298	Brownstone steps 63782/34399	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The front steps, which climb the two terraces to the house's front door at the northern edge of the forecourt, are presumed to be original to the construction of the house. They are built into the terraces, which are known to date to the initial construction of the house. The front steps have been maintained by the house's occupants throughout the period of significance. **Evaluation:** The presumed original front steps contribute to the historic landscape character of the forecourt. In 2019, the steps were lifted, repaired, and reset.	
C-3. Front Entry Path	CLI #173300	Longfellow pathways 63782/34400	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** Archeological evidence suggests that a circular path or drive may have existed in the forecourt during the early years of the house. However, by the Longfellow period, a linear path led directly from Brattle Street, through the forecourt, to the house's front door. The path's surface consisted of dirt and would be covered with boards during the winter months. **Evaluation:** During the 1950s, the front pathway was repaved with red brick. The path was resurfaced with stone dust during the 2003-2007 site rehabilitation project and remains so today. The front entry path is a contributing landscape feature.	
C-4. East Lawn Path System	CLI #173302	Longfellow pathways 63782/34400	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** By the time of Henry W. Longfellow's death in 1882, the East Lawn featured a system of paths that ran along the space's eastern and western edges. Near the lawn's southwestern corner, the paths met at an intersection with a walk that ran east from the Forecourt's front entry path. Immediately north of the East Lawn, the paths met the Formal Garden path system. The westernmost path in the East Lawn ran parallel to the house's east porch and connected to an oval-shaped loop immediately east of the billiard room (later the site of Alice's Garden), before proceeding north to the Formal Garden. The eastern path ran parallel to the property's eastern boundary and entered the Formal Garden at the space's southeastern corner. This circulation pattern remained consistent during Alice Longfellow's stewardship. **Evaluation:** The historic East Lawn path system largely retains its historic character and organization. During the 2003-2007 rehabilitation project, the pathways were widened to ease visitor use. Nevertheless, the pathways contribute to the site's historic landscape character.	

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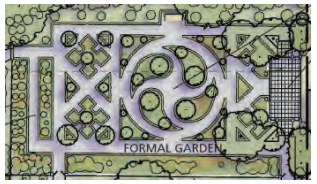
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
C-5. Formal Garden Path System	CLI #173304	Formal Garden Pathways 236965/ 1123118	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The circulation system in the formal garden area changed significantly over the course of the historic period as successive designs were implemented. It is likely that the Craigie family maintained a formal garden in the area, but there exist no known sources which document its appearance. The first documented historic formal garden on the site was a lyre-shaped garden built by the Longfellow family. The Dolben plan created in 1847 consisted of oval and circular beds and paths within a rectangular area. Later, the extent of the garden was reduced, which likely resulted in changes to circulation as well. During Alice Longfellow's era, designs by Hutcheson and Shipman included diamond-shaped paths within a rectangular area. **Evaluation:** In the 1960s, the formal garden was reduced to a single square of garden beds, once again changing previous circulation patterns. Former portions of the garden were surfaced with turf at that time. Since the 1925 Shipman Plan was rehabilitated in 2003-2007, circulation patterns have been restored to reflect their character from that historic era. Since the rehabilitation project, the paths have been a character-defining feature of the formal garden.	
C-6. Concrete pads near the carriage house	CLI #173306		Non-contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The concrete pads near the Carriage House did not exist during the historic period. Historic photographs in the LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection indicate that wooden aprons may have historically provided access to the bays. **Evaluation:** During the 1998 carriage house rehabilitation, sloped concrete pads were added to the front bays of the carriage house for accessibility. Because the concrete pads did not exist during the period of significance, they do not contribute to the landscape's historic character. Identifying how the carriage house bays were historically accessed could be a topic for future research.	
C-7. Concrete walk to visitor entrance	CLI #173310		Non-contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The concrete walk to the visitor center did not exist during the period of significance. **Evaluation:** During the 1998 carriage house rehabilitation, the woodshed was rehabilitated as well. A concrete path was added to the northern end of the addition leading into the Visitor Center to improve accessibility. Since this circulation feature did not exist during the period of significance, it does not contribute to historic character but is compatible as a necessary accessibility measure.	
Topography Features (Drawing Key: T)					
T-1. Front Terraces	CLI #173268		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** Since the beginning of the Vassall period in 1759, the Forecourt has featured two earthen lawn terraces ascending toward the house. Pedestrians have approached the house's front door by climbing sets of brownstone steps in line with the front entry path. These terraces elevate the house above the surrounding landscape and were maintained throughout the period of significance. **Evaluation:** The two lawn terraces on the south side of the house retain their historic character. They are a character-defining landscape feature.	

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LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Vegetation Features (Drawing Key: V)					
V-1. Forecourt elms	CLI #173284	Longfellow Elms 63782/ 1123110	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The earliest historical references to elms in the forecourt date to the late Craigie period. However, it is speculated that the elms had been present earlier. Later, these elms were preserved by the Longfellows, however, the positioning of individual trees may have changed over time with replanting. **Evaluation:** Currently, there are seven elm trees in the forecourt. The organization of the trees appears to generally reflect historic patterns, however there may currently be fewer than were historically maintained. None of the current trees dates to the period of significance. While the existing elm trees may not be in a strict historic configuration, their presence in the forecourt nevertheless contributes to the site's historic landscape character.	
V-2. Longfellow linden	CLI #173286	American linden 63782/ 11233111	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The European littleleaf linden in the northern portion of the east lawn has been a significant landscape feature since before the Longfellow period. Longfellow writes of the tree early on in his time at the house, suggesting that it had already been in existence for some time. Throughout the Longfellow period, the tree was well-maintained. **Evaluation:** The historic littleleaf linden survives today in the east lawn. Its canopy reaches higher than the house. The tree appears in good condition, although there is a large seam splitting its trunk. The littleleaf linden is a character-defining feature in the landscape.	
V-3. Lilac hedges	CLI #173288	Lilac Hedges 63782/ 1123112	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1844, the Longfellow family planted lilac hedges along the southern property line abutting Brattle Street. The hedges were installed to create a more secluded character on the site. The lilacs quickly became closely associated with the site. **Evaluation:** The forecourt continues to be bordered by lilac hedges on the southern and western sides in addition to four circular beds surrounding the elm trees. There are also lilac hedges surrounding the laundry yard. Lilac hedges have been a character-defining feature of the forecourt and property since the Longfellow period and remain so today.	

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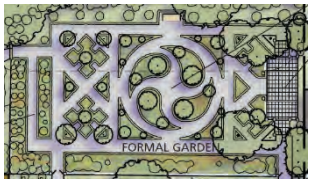
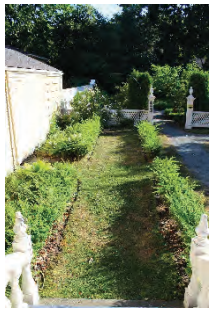
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
V-4. Formal Garden beds	CLI #173290	Roses 63782/ 1123113 Formal Garden Boxwood Hedges 236965/ 1123124 Formal Garden Perennials & Annuals 236965/ 1123127 Formal Garden Fruit Trees 236965/ 1123128	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1844, a lyre-shaped formal garden was implemented by the Longfellow family northwest of the house and was then replaced with a rectilinear design in 1847. These gardens were bordered with boxwoods. Later in 1905 and 1925, Alice Longfellow had the garden recreated in Colonial Revival designs that reflected earlier iterations of the garden. The 1905 renovation was designed by Martha Brookes Hutcheson, and the 1925 renovation was designed by Ellen Biddle Shipman. **Evaluation:** Since the period of significance, the formal garden beds have changed substantially. They were significantly cut down in size during the 1950s and later rehabilitated between 2003-2007. Today, the flower beds of the formal garden are designed in the fashion of the 1925 Shipman plan. Long linear beds border the garden's longer northern and southern edges while the western edge features rectangular rose beds. The center of the garden consists of a circular pattern of teardrop-shaped beds bookended by rectilinear parterres to the east and west. The formal garden flower beds contribute to the historic character of the landscape as they reflect the historic design created by Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1925.	
V-5. Grape vines on carriage house	CLI #173294		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** Sometime after the building of the carriage house, the Longfellow family began to grow grape vines on the front façade. Evidence exists to suggest their presence by at least 1900, during Alice Longfellow's stewardship. **Evaluation:** Today, grapevines continue to grow on the front façade of the carriage house and are now supported by wooden trellises. The existing grapevines contribute to the historic character of the landscape.	
V-6. Trellis Arch Garden (Alice's Garden) Beds	CLI #173292	Alice's Garden 63782/ 1123114	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The trellis arch garden (Alice's garden) was originally designed by Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr. in 1905 for Alice Longfellow. Historic plans display a three-arched trellis positioned against the house addition as well as two rows of hedges to mark a central pathway. This garden sat between the end of the east porch and the fence of the Formal Garden. **Evaluation:** Today, the trellis arch garden (Alice's garden) contains the same key features as included in the original historic plan. Barberry hedges line the garden bed along the house addition, and the bed contains plants that feature green and white coloring, such as hostas, clematis, and rose. While the original plans do not specify plant species, the garden beds have been rehabilitated to resemble Longfellow's original intent. Therefore, the garden beds are a contributing landscape feature.	

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LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Buildings and Structures Features (Drawing Key: BS)					
BS-1. Longfellow House	CLI #173312		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The earliest plans of the house date to the eighteenth century during Major John Vassall's ownership. During the Craigie period, Andrew Craigie made multiple adjustments to the house's exterior, including the addition of the east porch, west porch, and the woodshed addition in the rear. In 1844, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow added the Greek Revival details of balustrades to the widow's walk and piazzas. In the early twentieth century, Alice Longfellow built a second-floor verandah on the northern side of the house. **Evaluation:** The house's appearance has changed very little since the end of the historic period, and most changes have been intended to preserve and enhance its historic character. The Longfellow house is a character-defining feature of the landscape.	
BS-2. Carriage House	CLI #173314		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** Prior to the Longfellow period, there were multiple ancillary buildings immediately north of the house, including a barn that was destroyed by fire in 1840. In 1844, the Longfellows built a Carriage House slightly south of the site of the former barn. **Evaluation:** In 1998, the carriage house was rehabilitated for use as office space and a small addition was built on the back of the building, behind the east bay. The addition, however, did not significantly alter the building's appearance, which has been maintained as a two-story structure with four bay doors since the period of significance. The carriage house contributes to the landscape's historic character.	
Views and Vistas Features (Drawing Key: VV)					
VV-1. View south to Charles River from House	CLI #173316		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** Views of the Charles River from the house have likely been a significant feature of the property since the house's construction. The house itself sits atop a series of earthen terraces and the landscape between the house and river was historically maintained with an open character, which allowed for a clear view of the Charles River from the front steps and windows of the house. It was not until 1910 that this view began to be impaired by vegetation and structures in the surrounding area. **Evaluation:** Despite increased visual obstruction as a result of urban development and vegetation growth, the view of the Charles River from the house continues to contribute to the landscape's historic character.	

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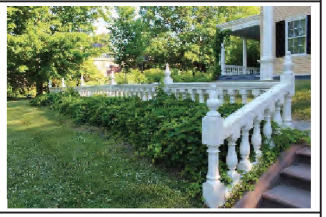
Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
VV-2. Views within the Formal Garden Area	CLI #173318		Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The successive formal garden designs in 1847, 1905, and 1925, all organized views inward toward the garden's center and outward toward the surrounding landscape. The inclusion of the pergola after 1905 also provided a key area to view the garden and acted as a focal point for those within the garden. **Evaluation:** The views within the formal garden have remained largely intact and contribute to the landscape's historic character. The maintenance of these views is a result of the rehabilitation and preservation of the Hutcheson/Shipman formal garden design.	
Small-Scale Features (Drawing Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. Arbor-Bench-Trellis Arch Structure	CLI #173320	Alice's Garden Arbor & Lattice 63782/34397 Alice's Garden Bench 63782/1123107	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1905, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr. designed and built the trellis arch structure for the Trellis Arch Garden (Alice's Garden), along the eastern façade of the rear house addition. **Evaluation:** Today, the trellis arch structure that stands in the historic position in Alice's Garden is a reproduction of the original, portions of which remain in the park's museum collection. The structure exhibits the historic character of the original.	
SSF-2. Front Terrace Balustrade	CLI #173322	Front Balustrade 63782/34394	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1872, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow built the balustrade along the front of the lower terrace in the forecourt. **Evaluation:** The balustrade continues to contribute to the landscape's historic character and remains in its historic location, having been the subject of preservation activities undertaken by the National Park Service.	
SSF-3. Brattle Street Fence	CLI #173324	Masonry Brick Wall 63782/1123105 Chinese Lattice Fence 63782/34395	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The Brattle Street fence was first constructed by Andrew Craigie in 1815. Craigie demolished portions of the brick fence and added a wooden Chippendale fence. **Evaluation:** The Brattle Street fence maintains its historic appearance and is a character-defining feature of the landscape. The fence features brickwork on the eastern and western ends and a wooden Chippendale-styled construction at its the center. In 2004, the fence was the subject of a restoration project by the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.	

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Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
SSF-4. Formal Garden Fence	CLI #173328	Formal Garden South Lattice Fence & Gates 236965/ 1123120	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1904-1905 during the redesign of the formal garden, a white fence was added to portions of the garden's borders. **Evaluation:** In the 1930s, most of the formal garden was removed and was not rehabilitated until 2003-2007. In this rehabilitation project, the garden fence was restored to its original design. The existing 3'-foot-tall, white lattice fencing contributes to the landscape's historic character.	
SSF-5. Formal Garden Lattice	CLI #173330	Formal Garden West Trellis & Pediment 236965/ 34396	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In the 1840s, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow constructed a pediment and trellis extending eastward from the back of the house. In 1904, Alice Longfellow reoriented the pediment and trellis in a north-south fashion to fit the redesign of the formal garden. Then, in 1904-1905, the trellis was replaced with a three-foot-high lattice fence. **Evaluation:** The garden lattice contributes to the historic character of the site. The existing white lattice fence is approximately 8' tall and abuts the western border of the formal garden, where Alice Longfellow positioned it in the 1920s.	
SSF-6. Formal Garden Sundial	CLI #173332	Formal Garden Sundial 236965/ 34398	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1925, Alice Longfellow added a sundial to the center of the formal garden. The metal armillary sundial sat on top of a concrete column. **Evaluation:** Today, the sundial in the center of the Formal Garden is a reproduction of the original installed in 1925. The concrete column base is original. In 1984, an earlier reproduction was stolen and later replaced with the current replica. An object appearing to be the original sundial exists in the park's museum collection. The sundial is a character-defining feature of the formal garden.	
SSF-7. Formal Garden Bench (Arts and Crafts Bench)	CLI #173334	Formal Garden Benches 236965/ 1123122	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** In 1925, Alice Longfellow installed a wooden bench along the north flower bed in the formal garden. **Evaluation:** The Arts and Crafts bench is a distinct part of the formal garden landscape and a contributing feature. The bench has been preserved and reconstructed by the National Park Service.	
SSF-8. Formal Garden Pergola	CLI #173336	Formal Garden Pergola 236965/ 1123119	Contributing	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** The pergola was constructed with the redesign of the formal garden in 1905. **Evaluation:** With the demolition of the Shipman garden in the 1930s, the pergola was destroyed as well. In 2003, the pergola was reconstructed in the formal garden rehabilitation project. The pergola today is a large white structure spanning most of the eastern border of the formal garden. The back wall consists of lattice fencing while the front has low walls and columns. This structure is a character-defining feature of the garden's landscape.	

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Feature Name	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
SSF-9. Ground-mounted Flood Lights	CLI #173338		Non-contributing, compatible	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** This feature did not exist during the historic period. **Evaluation:** The flood lights were added to the site's landscape in the early 2000s to light the building and increase security. This feature is a compatible feature; however, it does not contribute to the site's historic character.	
SSF-10. Directional and Interpretive Signage	CLI #173342	Park Directional Signs 63782/ 1123109	Non-contributing, compatible	**Historic Condition (1759-1928):** This feature did not exist during the historic period. **Evaluation:** Signage and other interpretive features were added to the landscape under the National Park Service in the late twentieth century to orient visitors and provide information about the park's features. Consequently, the features are compatible, but do not contribute to the site's historic character.	

GENERAL NOTES

1. All documentation is from the *Cultural Landscape Report*, *Volume 1: Site History* and the 2015 Cultural Landscape Inventory.

2. All photographs are by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

3. Framework for Treatment

This chapter describes distinct elements of the framework that influences decisions about landscape treatment at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. The framework includes legislation, policies, regulations, and park planning documents, which all inform the treatment tasks presented in the next chapter. Following a review of these framework elements, a treatment philosophy is outlined to characterize the overall goal of landscape treatment on site. This philosophy is followed by an enumeration of general treatment issues that recommended treatment tasks will address. The chapter concludes with a detailed description of the primary treatment approach for the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape.

The historic site's period of significance impacts treatment approaches. With a period of significance of 1759–1928, the site is connected to numerous historic people and events including George Washington, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Alice Longfellow, Martha Brookes Hutcheson, and Ellen Biddle Shipman. This treatment framework considers landscape change during this period of significance, which was adopted by the Cultural Landscapes Inventory in 2015. Updated National Register documentation for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site, which is currently in progress, is expected to expand the period of significance to conclude in 1972, when the national historic site was established.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The park was formally authorized as Longfellow National Historic Site by Congress on October 9, 1972.[1] The establishing legislation stated the following:

> "Be it enacted… that in order to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, a site of national historical significance containing a dwelling which is an outstanding example of Colonial architecture and which served as George Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston in 1775-1776, and from 1837-1882 as the home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation."[2]

The National Park Service acquired the 1.98 acre-property from the Longfellow House Trust and the legislation dictated the qualities of the property and the responsibilities of the site's management.[3] In December of 2010, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site Designation Act was passed by Congress, formally redesignating the park with its current name.[4]

MISSION AND POLICIES

Treatment of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site's landscape is subject to federal guidelines established both in legislation and by the Department of the Interior. Following the National Park Service's mission to "preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System," the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* guides the National Park Service in implementing appropriate treatment.[5] These standards were first established in 1976 and revised in 1992 to better address all cultural resources. Four primary treatment approaches are defined within the standards: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration and Reconstruction.

Another resource for treatment guidelines is the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, also known as NPS-28, which provides detailed guidance about what information is required to effectively manage cultural resources through research, planning, and stewardship. These guidelines provide detailed instruction for managing each type of cultural resource, and references the legislation impacting treatment decisions, such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.[6] Of specific relevance to the Longfellow site is "Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes," specifically the "Stewardship" section and subsection titled "Biotic Systems Treatment." Here, guidelines regarding the treatment of landscape features are outlined in detail.[7] Other considerations include legislation such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and compliance with health and safety codes.

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING PLANNING DOCUMENTS

To guide landscape stewardship, three prior volumes of cultural landscape reports have been prepared for the park. The first, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions*, was completed in 1993 and provides a detailed account of the landscape's history as well as a general description of landscape features as they existed at the time of publication. Four years later, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 3: Treatment* was produced to articulate a preservation strategy for long-term management of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape and to provide specific recommendations related to the preferred landscape treatment approach, rehabilitation. *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 2: Analysis of Significance and Integrity*, completed in 1999, offers an evaluation of the Longfellow House landscape in comparison to similar properties in order to analyze the landscape's historic significance and identifies character defining historic features. Deviating from the typical sequential order of Cultural Landscape Report volumes, *Volume 3*

was published before *Volume 2* in order to develop a landscape treatment strategy ahead of planned treatment projects.

Volume 2: Analysis of Significance and Integrity (1999) provides recommendations for treatment planning. It emphasizes the variety of perspectives in the planning process and the need to consolidate these into a singular treatment plan addressing variable perspectives and maintenance needs. The volume also emphasizes the need for a treatment plan that integrates historic character with management and interpretive needs, noting that "the survival of a single property with both Colonial and Colonial Revival-style features, as well as strong historical associations is particularly noteworthy."[8] Since the 2003-2007 rehabilitation project, park staff have been using a preservation maintenance plan as the day-to-day landscape preservation document.

Volume 3: Treatment (1997) documents treatment recommendations. This volume evaluates the options of restoration and rehabilitation for primary treatment at the Longfellow site and recommends that the Longfellow site be rehabilitated. The report justifies rehabilitation as it provides the most flexibility for the park's "functional, maintenance, aesthetic, and educational objectives," whereas restoration would be costly, and preservation allows little flexibility for changes to the park. Reconstruction is not considered in the report. The 1997 report also considers extending the period of significance to 1928 or 1947 and recommends that the period of significance be extended to 1928 in order to include the life of Alice Longfellow.[9]

Building on the 1997 treatment recommendations, the park prepared preliminary documentation and drawings for a proposed landscape rehabilitation project in 2001. Included in the documentation is a site-wide treatment plan and a detailed plan for rehabilitation of the Formal Garden.[10] The Formal Garden plan is based on Ellen Biddle Shipman's 1925 design for the space. The 2001 work also includes a proposed planting list for the Formal Garden, Forecourt, Alice's Garden, and east perimeter. Between 2003 and 2007, the Formal Garden rehabilitation was undertaken in partnership with the Friends of the Longfellow House, a private, non-profit partner of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. In 2005, the group produced the document *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape*, which celebrates and documents the rehabilitation project and includes the 2001 rehabilitation plans and plant lists (see Appendix D).

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

Consistent with legislation and planning documents, the landscape treatment philosophy for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is to enhance the historic character of the landscape by replacing

missing historic features to convey the site's expansive period of significance while accommodating changes necessary for maintenance, sustainability, and interpretive needs. The intent is not to reflect the exact appearance of the landscape at the end of the period of significance in 1928, but to convey the landscape character of the colonial period, the Longfellow era, and the Colonial Revival movement.

The Forecourt will retain its colonial-era spatial organization and serve as an entry point for visitors. Elm trees evoking the colonial era and lilacs related to the Longfellow era will thrive on either side of the front entry path. In the East Lawn, the historic Longfellow linden will be preserved, and the lawn maintained for social and cultural events hosted by the site. Both Alice's Garden and the Formal Garden will be preserved according to their historic plans, exemplifying Alice Longfellow's impact on the property. Structures and small-scale features present in the gardens will complement the lush planting beds. Visitors will enjoy the Colonial Revival design of the Formal Garden inspired by Martha Brookes Hutcheson and Ellen Biddle Shipman. The Carriage Drive and carriage loop will remain the sole vehicular circulation features on site, leading from Brattle Street to the Carriage House. The Carriage House will remain rehabilitated as office space for park staff and a venue to host public programs.

The Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site landscape will be rehabilitated to convey the significance of its resources over a lengthy period of significance (1759-1928). The terminal year of this period, 1928, will serve as a useful and objective point of reference in all rehabilitation tasks, especially when considering the replacement of missing landscape features. This approach, using 1928 as a well-documented point in the site's period of significance, is not intended to support the restoration of the landscape to that point in time. Rather, this year will help to avoid the juxtaposition of landscape features that never co-existed in time. In the spirit of rehabilitation according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, sensitive changes or modifications to the landscape may be appropriate when those changes are supportive of continuing or new park programming or use for this historic property.

GENERAL TREATMENT ISSUES

This section highlights general landscape treatment issues at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site that inform the treatment tasks recommended in the next chapter. These issues are fundamentally associated with historic character, circulation and accessibility, and visitor experience.

INSUFFICIENT ADAPTATION IN FORMAL GARDEN TREATMENT

The Formal Garden has become difficult to maintain. The current preservation maintenance plan for the Formal Garden is based upon the notes of Ellen Biddle Shipman, who redesigned the planting scheme in 1925. The plan dictates the plant material and its seasonal care. Some plants in the garden have become difficult to manage. Some shade out other plantings, consistently fail to thrive, or are difficult to purchase when in need of replacement. Despite their historic presence in the Formal Garden, certain species would benefit from replacement with different cultivars or species that have similar appearances and annual bloom schedules. General maintenance in the Formal Garden is also burdensome. Currently, gardeners are required to spend at least three hours a day hand-watering the garden. This is in addition to other tasks such as raking paths, deadheading flowers, and pest management.

DISTRACTING VIEWS OF ADJACENT LAND DEVELOPMENT

Since the nineteenth century, the historic Longfellow property has been substantially reduced in size. In 1844, Hastings House was built immediately east of the present-day property boundaries. The Edith Longfellow Dana home was constructed to the west in 1887. Today, these buildings, which were visible from the Longfellow property during the historic period, are respectively owned by Lesley University and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. Views of the Episcopal Divinity School parking area northwest of the historic site did not exist during the period of significance. The parcel on which the parking lot is located was acquired by the Episcopal Theological School in 1955. Views of this contemporary sight from within the Longfellow site can detract from the visitor experience.

DETERIORATING CIRCULATION PATHS AND DRIVEWAY

Pedestrian circulation paths have poor drainage, which is especially apparent in areas where puddles form around existing drains near the front entrance, hindering universal accessibility. Prior to the installation of stone dust surfacing, circulation path surfaces consisted of dirt and mud which presented a significant maintenance issue during the spring. Currently, the Carriage Drive and pedestrian pathways of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site are surface with compacted crushed stone and compacted stone dust, respectively. In addition to poor drainage, the material also migrates into the adjacent lawns and flower beds. Snowblowers also blow the material into these areas during the winter months. Furthermore, rainwater from the Formal Garden

can seep into the Carriage House's cellar during 100-year storms. Pathway materials are also often tracked into the visitor center and house by guests.

INADEQUATE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The site's irrigation system is aged and does not effectively cover the Formal Garden and east border. Currently, the system encompasses the lawns of the Forecourt, Carriage Drive (including the laundry yard), and the East Lawn. The system was last adjusted during the 2003–2007 rehabilitation project and is serviced annually, however, sections of the system are in dire need of replacement due to age. The sprinkler heads were recently adjusted to avoid structures and require additional adjustment to effectively water the lawns. The East Lawn border currently does not have irrigation. Current irrigation in the Formal Garden consists of spigots, requiring gardeners to hand-water the entire garden. Currently, watering the Formal Garden can take a single gardener at least three hours to complete.

POOR CONDITION OF HISTORIC TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees and shrubs of the Forecourt and East Lawn are in need of maintenance. The lilacs in the Forecourt are in poor condition compared to the lilacs in the carriage loop and laundry yard. Some sections of the lilac beds are missing entire portions of lilacs or the lilacs exhibit sparse foliage. The elms of the Forecourt are shading out lilacs there. However, the elms are also not in their historic locations. In the East Lawn, there is concern about the linden tree's age and its proximity to the house. Staff recognize the tree will need to be replaced in the future, however, there is no specific criteria regarding when to replace the linden.

INSUFFICIENT PEST CONTROL FOR LOCAL RABBIT POPULATION

Rabbit browsing is pervasive within the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters site. The quiet landscape acts as a haven for these animals. Vegetation in the Formal Garden shows signs of rabbit browsing, especially within the rose beds. Rabbits can be found in the flower beds and lawns frequently throughout the day. Without intervention, the rabbits may build dens within the garden and cause more damage with a growing population. The primary concern pertains to rabbit presence in the Formal Garden as opposed to the lilac beds.

OVERGROWN TREES AND SHRUBS

Many trees and shrubs on site need pruning. This is especially true for the north border within the Formal Garden. Plants in this area have become overgrown and provide too much shade for the garden beds. Shrubs by the Arts and Crafts

bench no longer demonstrate the semi-circular shape they have when regularly maintained. The elm trees of the Forecourt also have thick canopies that shade the lilacs.

PRIMARY LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties identifies four treatment approaches: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. Preservation is the protection of a site's existing materials without any additions or subtractions from the features.[11] Rehabilitation is the process of maintaining historic features through repairs and replacements while also adapting the features for new or existing uses.[12] Restoration is the portrayal of a property as it appeared during a specific period of time, including the removal of features from other periods and construction of missing features.[13] Reconstruction is the depiction of historic features by replicating its appearance at a specific period of time. [14] The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* provide further detail for each of these treatments through a series of implementation guidelines.

The Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape will follow a Rehabilitation approach with a treatment reference date of 1928 to best convey its expansive period of significance and adapt to maintenance and interpretive needs. The intent is not to reflect a single moment in time, but to embody the durable characteristics and figures that convey the significance of the historic property. Rehabilitation's adaptive strategy best serves this method by not requiring the site to resemble a specific time period and allowing for the repair, replacement, and adaptation of historic features. This is also recommended as it provides flexibility to accommodate contemporary park operations.

The general treatment issues addressed in the preceding section are best addressed with a treatment approach of Rehabilitation. These issues require solutions that adapt to the site's contemporary needs and historic interpretation. Restoration would be too rigid as an approach because it does not allow the adaptation of features for modern use. Meanwhile, Preservation is also too inflexible since it does not allow for the addition of features. Reconstruction has similar complications as a treatment approach. These treatment approaches are not applicable to issues such as the views of neighboring buildings because a non-historic solution is required to resolve the issue. Other issues such as the irrigation system are more maintenance-oriented and understandably require modern solutions.

As *Volume 2: Analysis of Significance and Integrity* of the Cultural Landscape Report discusses, the site has a complexity to its significance that benefits from a

Rehabilitation treatment approach. Currently, the site reflects its character at the end of the period of significance (1928), including landscape spaces that remain largely intact from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. The Forecourt and front façade of the house represent the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the house was originally built by the Vassall family and later occupied by George Washington during the Revolutionary War. This area is marked by its elms and the raised terraces leading to the front door, iconic features dating to this era. The lilac plantings and balustrade in the Forecourt correlate with the Longfellow era. The Carriage Drive and East Lawn reflect the nineteenth century and the Craigie/Longfellow era. The Carriage House, house addition, and the linden tree date to this era. Additionally, the Formal Garden and Alice's Garden represent the early-twentieth century and Alice Longfellow's era. Here, the existing garden designs were originally created and implemented during Alice Longfellow's stewardship. The Colonial Revival design of the Formal Garden was meant to pay homage to the property's long history. Thus, the landscape of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site should utilize a Rehabilitation approach that supports this dynamic landscape. Listed below are the Secretary of the Interior's standards for Rehabilitation:

- A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected

and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

It should be noted that accessibility and life safety code requirements are separate considerations from the given standards for Rehabilitation. Compliance with current codes should not result in the damage or loss of character-defining landscape features. The introduction of a contemporary element for accessibility or life safety does not affect the primary treatment approach for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site.

ENDNOTES, FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

1 Anne Booth, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form," submitted Apr 1977 in "Massachusetts SP Longfellow National Historic Site," National Archives Catalogue, accessed Aug. 10, 2020, https://catalog.archives.gov/id/63795983.

2 U.S. Congress, Senate, *An Act to authorize the establishment of the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Mass., and for other purposes*, AE 2.111, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/STATUTE-86/STATUTE-86-Pg791.

3 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing* Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993),83-86.

4 U.S. Congress, Senate, *Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site Designation Act*, Pub.L. 111-333, 111th Congress, https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/senate-bill/1405.

5 "About Us," National Park Service, updated Apr. 27, 2020, accessed Aug. 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/index.htm.; "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties + Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscape," National Park Service, accessed Aug 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm.

6 "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline," National Park Service, updated Aug. 16, 2002, accessed Aug 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nps28/28intro.htm.

7 "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Resources," National Park Service, updated Aug. 16, 2002, accessed Aug 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nps28/28chap7.htm.

8 Sharon Page Berg, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 2: Analysis of Significance and Integrity* (Boston: National Park Service, 1999), 94, 97-99.

9 Lauren Meier, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 3: Treatment* (Boston: National Park Service, 1997), 32-33, 35-36.

10 Planning and design work undertaken in 2001 for the landscape rehabilitation project was completed under contract by landscape architect Norma Williams with assistance from Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff member Lauren Meier and Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters horticulturist Mona McKindley.

11 "Preservation as a Treatment," National Park Service, accessed Aug. 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-preservation.htm.

12 "Rehabilitation as a Treatment," National Park Service, accessed Aug. 10, 200, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-rehabilitation.htm.

13 "Restoration as a Treatment," National Park Service, accessed Aug. 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-restoration.htm.

14 "Reconstruction as a Treatment," National Park Service, accessed Aug. 10, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-reconstruction.htm.

4. TREATMENT TASKS

This chapter outlines a program of landscape treatment recommendations for Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site, which are also presented on a treatment map at the end of the chapter (see Drawing 5). Treatment tasks are based upon the landscape history discussed in prior CLRs as well as the observations and recommendations of park staff. Some tasks identified on the 2001 site-wide treatment plan and the detailed Formal Garden rehabilitation plan were not implemented in the 2003-2007 rehabilitation project and are provided below for further consideration. Otherwise, the recommendations propose new tasks that address current circumstances.

To provide structure to these recommendations, the tasks have been organized and coded by location and number. The first two letters of the code refer to the landscape area (e.g. FG refers to the Formal Garden) and the concluding number refers to the sequential order of the tasks. The tasks presented begin with park-wide treatment and move counter-clockwise through the site in the following order: park-wide (PW), Forecourt (FC), East Lawn (EL), Alice's Garden (AG), Formal Garden (FG), and Carriage Drive (CD) (see Drawing 2).

PARK-WIDE

PW-1: RESURFACE DRIVEWAY AND CIRCULATION PATHWAYS

During the Longfellow era, the walkways and Carriage Drive consisted of compacted earth. During the Longfellow Trust's stewardship, site managers surfaced the front pathway in the Forecourt with brick. Other paths were surfaced with crushed stone. In the 1970s, the National Park Service edged pathways throughout the property with steel edging to contain the loose material. Between 1985 and 1987, these circulation areas were resurfaced. Granite edging was installed along the driveway. During the rehabilitation project of 2002-2007, contractors removed the steel edging and granite blocks. In the early 2000s, an initiative to use an epoxy material for the driveway surface was declined due to concerns it would eventually result in an undesirable appearance.[1]

Existing Issue: Today, the pathways are surfaced with compacted stone dust and the driveway consists of compacted crushed stone, both without edging (fig. 12). The pathways have poor drainage in some sections, especially near drainage inlets at the Brattle Street entrance. Poor drainage is not only an inconvenience to visitors,

but it also hinders universal accessibility. The absence of edging and the granular nature of the surfacing material also causes these materials to migrate into the adjacent lawns and flower beds. This happens especially during the winter months when snowblowers are used to clear snow. It is also noted that the current surface material is often tracked into buildings. Ideally, the paths would drain well and not migrate into flower beds and buildings.

Recommendation: The pathways should be periodically maintained to create a small crown and edge the sides, approximately twice per year. Crowned paths help to shed water off to the sides of the path and prevent puddling. This task would address the poor drainage. However, this would not address the migration of materials. One consideration is to use surface materials with a broad range of particle sizes. This would ensure that the particles interlock into a well-consolidated surface. Wax polymer pathways offer the natural look of plain stone dust pathways but provide a more durable surface. Other alternatives include Har Tru, a clay material that binds crushed stone. Polymer admixtures can be used to hard fuse particles together and prevent the migration of materials. Park staff would need to test these materials on a small area of the circulation paths and monitor their efficacy.[2]

Considerations: Continued consultation with staff specializing in turf and pathway surfacing would be beneficial in resolving this task. One concern regarding a clay surface such as Har Tru is the maintenance required to preserve it, including regular watering of the surface.

Figure 12. Crushed stone material from the Carriage Drive is migrating into surrounding lawns and flower beds, including the Forecourt lilac beds, 2020. (OCLP)

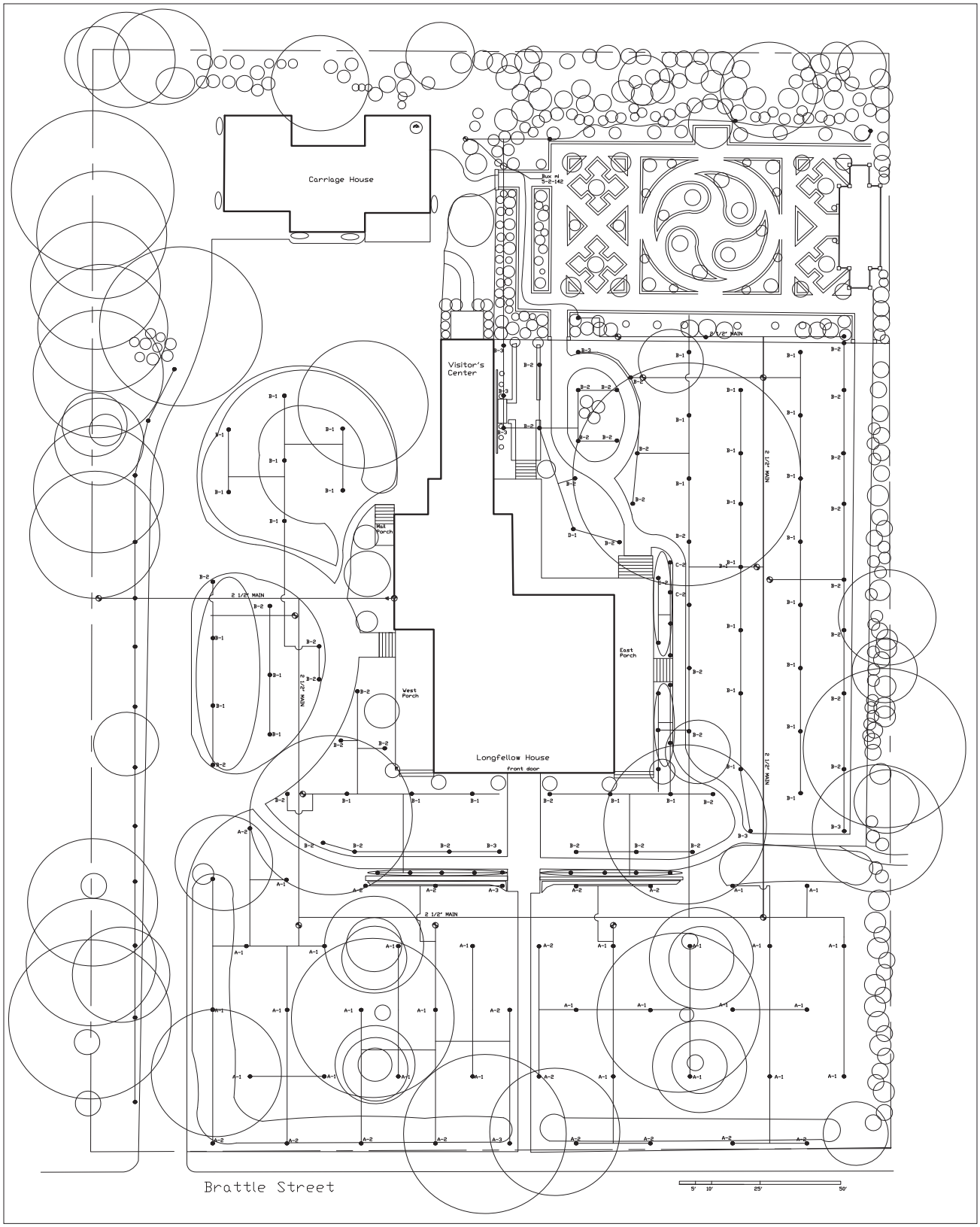
PW-2: UPGRADE AND EXPAND IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The present irrigation system was first installed in 1985. In 2005, contractors realigned the system with the newly widened pathways and sections of the system were upgraded, including a new control panel. Also, six new hose spigots were added to the Formal Garden. These spigots were equally distributed across the north bed and south bed, three spigots each. A year later, the sprinkler heads were repaired and adjusted to better serve the turf areas without reaching the base of the house. In 2009, park staff planned a refurbishment of the system, but it was never implemented. Current schematics of the irrigation system can be seen in Drawing 3.[3]

Existing Issue: The irrigation system is aging and in need of upgrades to better serve the property. The extant system covers the lawns of the Forecourt, East Lawn, Carriage Drive, and the laundry yard as well as the hose spigots in the Formal Garden. According to park staff, the current irrigation is in dire need of complete replacement as much of the system is obsolete. Irrigation lines closest to the balustrade in the Forecourt should be relocated to protect the balustrade woodwork. The hose spigots installed in the Formal Garden are not adequate for watering the garden's plants. Hand-watering the Formal Garden takes approximately three hours for a single gardener, making the work cumbersome and inefficient. Current irrigation in the East Lawn does not cover the east border, where groundcover plantings struggle to thrive beneath the taller woody plants.

Recommendation: Given the age and condition of the irrigation system, the entire system should be replaced and expanded. The current design of the irrigation system is effective in watering the lawns; however, the irrigation system should be revised to include the Formal Garden and east border. There are two types of irrigation that could be implemented in the Formal Garden and east border. A drip irrigation system would be most beneficial. The irrigation lines would lie underneath the soil and not impede upon the historic character of the garden. This method would also allow gardeners to adjust the lines to fit the needs of individual plants, benefitting the plants and conserving water. If drip irrigation is not installed, the addition of sprinkler heads along the perimeters could also adequately ease maintenance of the landscape. Either approach would be appropriate under a rehabilitation treatment approach.

Considerations: While a drip irrigation system would be ideal, sprinklers may be a less expensive option that would reduce the labor required to maintain the landscape. The installation of drip irrigation may disrupt existing plants, but the system could be implemented during the fall to minimize this impact. Drip irrigation would also be more prone to damage or malfunctioning compared to sprinklers. With the task suggestion of supplementing the groundcover and other plantings on the east border, an effective irrigation system would become necessary for this area as well.



Drawing 3. The current irrigation system is considerably outdated and the landscape would benefit from expanding the system along the east border and into the Formal Garden. (LONG)

PW-3: PRODUCE NEW WAYSIDES WITH ACCESSIBLE PLACEMENT

Existing Issue: Interpretive wayside panels offer an important means to convey information to visitors who walk the grounds of a site. Today, there is a wayside at the Brattle Street entrance of the property (fig. 13). This small fixture consists of an angled map of the grounds with a list of regulations as well as an upright plastic bin holding brochures and a board for posting park events. In its current position, the wayside is not universally accessible. While other small signage is placed throughout the park, this is the only large wayside on the site. Those who do not use the front entrance may not be aware of the information provided.

Recommendation: The installation of three new waysides would benefit visitors and contribute to universal accessibility on site. Specific actions to address this issue: (1) replace the existing wayside at the front entrance with a new interpretive

Figures 13 and 14. The current wayside (top) at the pedestrian entrance is not universally accessible. A new universally accessible wayside may be placed beside the walkway into the Visitor Center and/or the eastern garden entrance (bottom), 2020. (OCLP)

wayside with general information about the site/the general park brochure (unigrid), (2) install an interpretive wayside at the entrance to the Formal Garden with garden information/the garden bulletin, and (3) install a new interpretive wayside near the entrance to the visitor center with information about the museum collection/the collection bulletin (fig. 14). Additional waysides will make information available at all times, including when the buildings may be closed, or staff are not available to greet visitors on the grounds.

Regarding the Formal Garden wayside, the bed of the eastern border near the garden's eastern entrance would provide a discreet area for placement. Information regarding visitor safety would include warnings regarding the presence of plants that are harmful to touch and the presence of bees. Images of the garden and its design could be presented to inform visitors of its significant features and park staff could regularly post information about flowers in bloom. Similar to the wayside at the front entrance, park brochures about the Formal Garden could be provided in a plastic bin with a lid to protect them from rain.

Considerations: A key consideration when placing new wayside panels is ensuring that they do not compromise historic views of the site. For example, while the western garden entrance by Alice's Garden may receive more traffic, a wayside in this area may disrupt the historic view of the garden from the east porch and from within the house. Therefore, the eastern garden entrance may offer a more discreet placement location.

FORECOURT

FC-1: REJUVENATE AND REPLANT THE FORECOURT LILACS

The lilacs on site, especially those in the Forecourt, evoke the historic landscape character of the Longfellow era. In 1844, the Longfellows planted a line of lilacs along the Brattle Street fence that has been maintained since.[4] The lilacs here have been replaced periodically under the National Park Service's management as needed. More recently, in 2000, park staff replaced over thirty common lilacs in both the Forecourt and along the Carriage Drive and replanted again in the Forecourt in 2009.

Existing Issue: Presently, many of the lilac plantings are in poor condition (fig.15). There is a significant gap in the western lilac bed abutting the Carriage Drive, so much that visitors occasionally use it as an improvised pathway. Other shrubs underneath the honey locust beside the Carriage Drive are not thriving, likely as a result of shady conditions. Many lilacs in the circular beds are also in poor condition as a result of dense shade.

Figure 15. Many lilacs in the Forecourt are sparse or missing entirely, such as the lilac stem in the foreground of this image. While some lilacs would benefit from deep pruning, others are in need of replacement. 2020 (OCLP)

Recommendation: The Forecourt's lilacs that are in poor condition or entirely missing should be replaced or rejuvenated according to their assessed condition.

Considerations: To prolong the life of the lilacs, the elm trees could be pruned heavily to allow more sunlight to shine through their canopies.

FC-2: REPLANT ELMS ACCORDING TO HISTORIC CONFIGURATION

The presence of elm trees in the Forecourt is a defining aspect of the landscape's historic character and may date to the Vassall period. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow speculated that if Washington was able to walk "beneath their shadows" during his time at the property, the elms would have been mature enough to date to the Vassall period, however there is not sufficient evidence to prove this claim.[5] Longfellow valued the elms' historic character and preserved their placement in the Forecourt despite the Craigies' leaving the trees in poor condition, which necessitated the replacement of some specimens during the Longfellow period. Pursuing his own restoration efforts, Longfellow prepared an annotated sketch depicting the placement of the elms during his life.[6]

Existing Issue: Since Longfellow's time, the elms have been preserved and replaced as necessary, however, they have not always been replaced into their former locations. There is limited documentation related to the elms, but a drawing from Longfellow suggests they were planted in a linear fashion. A modern planting plan from 2015 replicates this design (Drawing 4). Most of the Forecourt elms are in the same general vicinity of their forebearers, but are not planted in a strictly linear fashion, detracting from the formality of the design. One elm is missing entirely from the western side of the pathway.

Recommendation: Replace the missing elm tree on the western side of the Forecourt with a new tree in the historic location. As other individual trees require replacement, replant trees to achieve the historic configuration documented in Drawing 4. The equal distribution of the elms included in this configuration would also allow the tree canopies to grow to their full potential.

FC-3: REPAIR THE TERRACE BALUSTRADE

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow installed the Forecourt balustrade in 1872.[7] During the Longfellow era and Alice Longfellow's stewardship, Virginia creeper, or woodbine, would grow up and over the front balustrade, creating a lush verdant growth typical of the romantic era. During the National Park Service's stewardship of the property, the woodbine was replaced with climbing roses. However, during the 2003-2007 rehabilitation project, the climbing roses were removed and replaced with the historic woodbine.

Existing Issue: The balustrade requires repair to address water damage related to materials, design, and vegetation management. The balustrade's condition has deteriorated as a result of exposure to the elements and the dense woodbine that grows around it. The lack of air circulation and moisture from watering the vines accelerates decay. Additionally, the balustrade's design features a flat bottom rail that collects water and the feature's wooden construction is highly susceptible to decay. The eastern balustrade has a section of exposed natural wood, and mushrooms grow at its base (fig. 16). In response to the deterioration of the balustrade, the decision has been made to manage the woodbine and cut it back severely throughout the warm season to prevent further damage.

Recommendation: Repair the balustrade and continue current treatment strategies regarding the woodbine. It would also be beneficial to install a crushed stone drip

Figure 16. Portions of the Forecourt balustrade are rotting due to the woodbine growing around it. The deterioration of the section depicted here is also likely due to material selection. Park staff have adapted their treatment to consistently cut back the woodbine, however, the balustrade still requires replacement, 2020. (OCLP)

strip beneath the new balustrade to ensure proper drainage and reduce wood/soil contact. In addition to this work, the narrow turf strip between the balustrade and pathway could be replaced while repairing the balustrade.

Considerations: Park staff have discussed installing a wire mesh lattice in front of the balustrade to promote upward vine growth while also preserving the balustrade. This lattice would be separate from the balustrade. With revised maintenance practices in place, it will be beneficial to have this new maintenance treatment formally documented in maintenance plans for the benefit of future park staff, drawing attention to its departure from historic treatment practices. Site management staff may also evaluate treatment of the balustrade and woodbine in the context of integrated pest management strategies, which discourage direct contact between plants and structures.

FC-4: MAINTAIN DRAINAGE STRUCTURES IN PATHWAYS

Existing Issue: Presently, there are two drain inlets on either side of the Brattle Street entrance pathway and two more drains centrally located on the elevated terrace just beyond the balustrade (fig. 17). Water tends to pool around these drains, which are set above the adjacent walking surface and usually fill with stone dust during rain events. All four drains create tripping hazards for visitors and stone dust regularly fills the drains.

Recommendation: Implement regular maintenance of pathways and add crowns to ameliorate current drainage issues. There is not an alternative drain that could be installed without creating a tripping hazard to guests. Consequently, the maintenance of the surrounding pathway is necessary to prevent the accumulation of materials in the drain and tripping hazards.

Figure 17. The drains installed on the Forecourt pathways are uneven and require repair, 2020. (OCLP)

Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

American Elm Forecourt Replanting

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

Alternatively, this replacement tree may appropriately be shifted 10' west to match location of historic specimen(s) documented in historic photographs.

'Jefferson'
pl. ????
±?" DBH

'Washington'
pl. 2004
±5" DBH

'Liberty'
pl.????
±26" DBH

48' TYP.

48' TYP.

13'-3"

33'-4"

33'-4"

33'-4"

4'

32'

16'

16'

32'

'Liberty'
pl. 1986
±36" DBH

Align replacement trees with balustrade end caps on both east and west sides of entry walk.

Note: Lilacs in forecourt omitted from drawing for clarity.

'Liberty'
pl. ????
±10.5" DBH

Approximate extent of 40' diameter replacement tree canopy ±20 years after replanting.

'Jefferson'
pl. 2010
±2" DBH

Two replacement trees flanking entrance gate shown with wider than historic spacing to allow for equal canopy growth.

'Washington'
pl. 2004
±6" DBH

'Princeton'
pl. 2009
±4" DBH

'Liberty'
pl. ????
±14.5" DBH

SOURCES

1. "Plan of the Real Estate of late Andrew Craigie Esquire, March, 1840"
2. Alexander W. Longfellow's sketch of grounds, 1844
3. Henry W. Longfellow' sketch of elms, c. 1846
4. Field inventory by Sharon Crapo, 2007
5. Field notes by Mona McKindley, 2011
6. Field measurements and notes by Chris Beagan, 2013

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2013
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS6

LEGEND

Existing deciduous tree (American elm locations based on 2013 detailed field measurements)

Existing evergreen tree

Proposed disease-tolerant American elm cultivar

+ Symmetrical, alternating planting of 'Jefferson' and 'Valley Forge' discussed previously.

+ Replacement trees require regular fall pruning to encourage a strong, upright form (clear trunk), with a high, shared canopy.

NOTE

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. All DBH notes estimated based on 2013 observation.
3. All canopy cover approximate based on 2013 observation.
4. Lilacs in forecourt omitted from drawing for clarity.

0' 5' 10' 20' 40'

Drawing 4

Consideration: This may also include the regrading of the areas surrounding the drains to prevent pooling and consequently would best be completed during the resurfacing of the circulation paths.

FC-5: REPLANT MISSING GARDENIA ROSE AT THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE

Images as early as 1878 show vines growing up the pilasters of the house's front façade.[8] Currently, there is a simple wire trellis installed onto each of the four pilasters.

Existing Issue: Three pilasters have gardenia roses (*Rosa* 'Gardenia') growing on the wire trellises, however, vegetation is missing on the western-most pilaster (fig. 18).

Recommendation: Replant missing gardenia rose to support the symmetrical planting of the Forecourt.

Considerations: A wire trellis remains attached to this pilaster and does not require replacement.

EAST LAWN

EL-1: REVISE LINDEN TREATMENT PLAN

The mature linden tree in the East Lawn has been a feature of the landscape since before Longfellow's acquisition of the property. Henry Longfellow's journal and Fanny Longfellow's correspondence in April 1844 mention pruning the tree's low-hanging branches. An N. Vautin painting of the north side of the house and yard from 1845 shows the tree already taller than the house, suggesting that the

Figure 18. There is a missing gardenia rose on the leftmost pillaster of the front facade, 2020. (OCLP)

Figures 19 and 20. In its maturity, the linden poses a risk of falling over. There is significant concern of the western leader falling onto the house. The 2007 linden assessment suggests to sever the western leader (left) or sever the top half of the western leader (right). (OCLP)

linden had already been growing before the Longfellows' ownership.[9] This tree has become a key historic feature of the property's landscape and has not been replaced.

In 2007, a condition assessment of the linden tree was undertaken by National Park Service staff Jamie McGuane and Dan McCarthy. This report described the linden as being in "fair" condition. The seam on the main trunk has begun to separate further and cables have been installed for additional support. In addition to the cloned propagules already growing in a nursery, McGuane and McCarthy recommended partial or complete removal of the leader closer to the house to prevent potential damage to the house (figs. 19 and 20).[10] Recently, the linden tree has been heavily pruned on a five-year cycle to make its canopy more compact and improve its health.

Existing Issue: The linden tree has been of concern to park staff as signs of its age have been evident for a significant period. The tree is generally healthy, however, the fork in the main trunk produces concern that the western leader may fail and fall onto the east porch of the house. Park staff wish to preserve the linden for as long as possible but are concerned that the increasing incidence of storms could cause the tree to fail. While the tree is healthy and there is no immediate concern, there is no official protocol established to determine when and how the tree should be replaced.

Recommendation: Implement additional preventative measures to preserve the linden tree. The treatment strategy should outline criteria for the eventual removal

of the tree. Criteria should include visible cracking, the appearance of fungal fruitbodies on the tree and root system, and weather related damage including wind and ice storms. It is also recommended that park staff revisit the 2007 treatment options presented by Jamie McGuane and Dan McCarthy. The historic linden tree should be inspected annually by a certified arborist.

Considerations: In the 2007 report, two treatment options are outlined including the partial or complete removal of the leader closest to the house. While this treatment would alter the appearance of the tree, it would also abate safety concerns and prolong the presence of the extant tree.

EL-2: SUPPLEMENT UNDERSTORY PLANTINGS ALONG EAST PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The eastern boundary was established during Longfellow's ownership of the property. Catherine Evans notes in volume one of the *Cultural Landscape Report* that during the Longfellow era at the house, the family had begun to plant shrubs and screen plantings along property lines. This was done to improve the house's historic character amid increasing development in the surrounding neighborhood. A "General Plan" map prepared in 1935 documents screen plantings growing along the eastern property line.[11] During the most recent rehabilitation project, the eastern property border was replanted with trees and shrubs. Some of the low-growing plantings included leucothoe and fothergilla.[12]

Existing Issue: Today, the plantings along the eastern property line remain similar to the 2007 plantings installed during the rehabilitation project. The trees planted along the border are well spaced and produce an effective screen from

Figure 21. Much of the east border retains limited groundcover plantings from the 2003-2007 rehabilitation project. Supplementng this space with more of the existing species would produce a more cohesive planting design, 2020. (OCLP)

the neighboring property, however, the groundcover beneath the tall woody plants is inconsistent (fig. 21). The condition of the groundcover produces an incomplete appearance to the overall planting. These gaps in plantings also enable visitors to enter the property through the beds of the eastern border rather than an established entrance. Cutting off this access would likely be unpopular with neighborhood users and visitors.

Recommendation: Plant east border with additional groundcover below the existing shrubs and trees to provide a consistent effect and minimize the view of empty mulched beds. A planting of greater diversity and density at this location would also discourage visitors from using this space as an entrance to the park. This would be accomplished by planting more of the existing species, at least a

Figures 22 and 23. Historic images suggest a small lawn berm surrounded the east porch (top), ca. 1904. (LONG) This berm is currently eroded (bottom), 2020. (OCLP) The Japanese honeysuckle is also an invasive species, which should be replaced with a comparable species.

hundred plants total. Existing herbaceous plants in this area include hellebore, autumn fern (*Dryopteris erythrosora*), Japanese holly fern (*Crytomium fortunei*), and Braun's holly fern (*Polystichum braunii*). Existing shrubs include leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana* 'Zeblid') and dwarf Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata* 'Compacta'). The existing groundcover does not appear to strongly conform to a formal design. Park staff could use this occasion to reinforce a natural effect by opportunistically filling gaps.

Considerations: With the additional plantings, it will become even more important to provide adequate irrigation.

EL-3: RESTORE BERM ALONG THE EAST PORCH

Images from Alice Longfellow's era indicate a thin line of groundcover plantings at the base of the porch as well as a small turf berm between the pathway and the lattice work at the base of the porch (fig. 22). Plantings visible in the photograph appear to be minimal and located at the base of the porch. In the 1983 existing conditions map, periwinkle (V*inca minor*) is indicated at the front of the east porch. The 1993 existing conditions map shows that the periwinkle had been replaced with Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) by that time.[13]

Existing Issue: Currently, the berm present in images from the early twentieth century is greatly diminished and the turf is gone (fig. 23). The ground beneath the east porch is almost level with the East Lawn and consists of approximately two feet of gravel and then a large bed of Japanese honeysuckle that almost extends to the stone dust pathway. The Japanese honeysuckle (an invasive species) is not consistently planted along the east porch.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the berm and ground cover to enhance the historic landscape character of the East Lawn area. This berm could be installed and covered with grass as the historic images depict, with the addition of a small band of gravel at the porch's base to ensure the preservation of the woodwork. Such a design would require the removal of the existing Japanese honeysuckle. Based upon the historic photograph, it appears that the honeysuckle was not part of the landscape toward the end of the period of significance. Therefore, it would not be necessary to replace the honeysuckle with a similar non-invasive species. However, given that periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) preexisted the honeysuckle, it is recommended that the restored berm be planted with periwinkle groundcover. Periwinkle is tolerant of shade and would thrive in this area.

Considerations: According to the historic photograph, it appears that most of the berm is turf with small plantings along the base of the porch. Treatment should aim for a resemblance to this appearance.

Figure 24. The 'Mr. Lincoln' lilac that was planted beside the porch stairs leading into Alice's Garden failed to thrive due to shade and rain runoff from the roof. The shrub should be replaced with a comparable species that would fare better in this location, 2020. (OCLP)

EL-4: REPLACE THE 'MR. LINCOLN' LILAC WITH A SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE

In the summer of 2020, the 'Mr. Lincoln' lilac died and was removed from its location beside the porch stairs leading into Alice's Garden. The corner of the porch where the 'Mr. Lincoln' lilac stood has been the location of various shrubs since the National Park Service took ownership of the site.

Existing Issue: The lilac previously placed at the corner of the east porch between Alice's Garden and the ferns was failing to thrive. The shrub had very few branches and even in the summer months, its growth was sparse (fig. 24). The cause for this condition is likely due to the lilac's placement beside the porch. This corner of the roof receives significant run off when it rains, landing onto the lilac and saturating the soil around it. The lilac also receives significant shade from the nearby linden tree when it would ideally be planted in full sun.

Recommendation: Replace the 'Mr. Lincoln' lilac with a compatible substitute that can thrive in shady conditions. Ideally, replacement would include a hardier lilac variety. However, lilacs tend to prefer full sun and may consistently struggle to thrive. Park staff could consider a substitute to the lilac, including a rhododendron (*Rhododendron catabwiense*). Rhododendrons have been located in this space previously and would complement the existing rhododendrons growing between the East Porch and the Formal Garden. Park staff may also consider a white variety of rhododendron to complement the adjacent plants in Alice's Garden.

Considerations: The park is currently working with Historic Architecture Conservation and Engineering Center (HACE) to improve the water shedding

system on the house. It is suspected that the dry wells are full, resulting in backed up downspouts and overflowing gutters in areas like the East Porch.

ALICE'S GARDEN

AG-1: REPRODUCE MISSING SCULPTURAL FEATURES

Photographs of Alice's Garden from Alice Longfellow's era depict art pieces that were a part of this small garden, specifically a bas relief, a swan statue, and a cat statue (figs. 25-27). It is not known if the bas relief in the central arch was built as part of the original garden design in 1905. However, a photograph of the archway ca. 1920 shows the bas relief in place.[14] Images of Alice's Garden from earlier periods also document the presence of a small swan statue at the top of the trellis's central arch. A photograph from 1940 clearly depicts the small figure, however, images of the garden from Alice Longfellow's era depict an object above the central arch that is covered in vines, assumed to be the same swan from later photographs.[15] In addition to the missing bas relief and swan statue on the trellis

Figures 25–27. According to historic images, there were once multiple art features belonging to the trellis arch garden area that should be restored: a bas relief in the central arch of the Alice's Garden trellis (left), ca. 1920 (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection); a swan statue on top of the central trellis arch in the photograph (top right), ca. 1940 (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection); and a cat statue on the roof of the woodshed/billiards room, present visitor center (bottom right), ca. 1930 (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection).

of Alice's Garden, there is also a photograph of one, potentially two, small cat sculptures placed on the roof of the house located on what is now the visitor center.[16]

Existing Issue: Currently, all these sculptural features are missing from the garden. The site's museum collection still retains the original bas relief, but the current location of the other sculptures is unknown.

Recommendation: Reproduce and reinstall the bas relief in the center trellis arch, the swan sculpture that once stood on top of the center arch in Alice's Garden, and the cat figure(s) that was once placed on the roof of the addition.

Considerations: Because these sculptural features have not been preserved (other than the bas relief), those crafting a facsimile reproduction would need to reference historic images of the garden.

AG-2: REPLACE BARBERRY WITH A COMPARABLE, NON-INVASIVE SPECIES

According to Volume One of the *Cultural Landscape Report*, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr.'s historic plans for Alice's Garden do not indicate plant species.[17] In the early years of the National Park Service's ownership of the property, the garden had a variety of boxwood hedges that were eventually replaced with Japanese barberry.[18]

Existing Issue: The Japanese barberry shrubs in Alice's Garden may not reflect the historic planting design (fig. 28). Furthermore, Japanese barberry is an invasive species and may not be the historic species originally planted in the garden.

Figure 28. The Japanese barberry in Alice's Garden is an invasive species and should be replaced with a compatible species, 2020. (OCLP)

There was boxwood in the garden before it was replaced with barberry in 1985 to 1987.The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has restricted the importation, propagation, and sale of Japanese barberry due to its status as an invasive species.[19]

Recommendation: Replace the barberry shrubs with a compatible non-invasive alternative. Park staff could replace the shrubs with boxwood, which has a similar appearance and habit and would potentially be more historically accurate. The boxwood would also complement the boxwoods of the Formal Garden.

Considerations: If boxwood is not desirable, a variety of Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata* 'Compacta') may be a suitable replacement for the barberry. This species, however, is non-historic and may detract from the historic integrity of the garden.

FORMAL GARDEN

FG-1: SUBSTITUTE FAILING PLANT SPECIMENS WITH COMPARABLE SPECIES

During the rehabilitation project of 2003–2007, park staff strove to acquire and install historic plant species in the Formal Garden. Comparable alternatives were provided where historic varieties could not be found. Substitutes were identified according to color and time of bloom. Following the rehabilitation of the Formal Garden, park staff have maintained this planting scheme (see Appendix B).

Existing Issue: It has become increasingly difficult for park staff to care for some of the Formal Garden plants. For example, the double flowering almond shrubs frequently become infected with fire blight and require replacement (fig. 29), raising valid questions regarding the sustainability of these plants in the

Figure 29. Some plants in the Formal Garden are failing to thrive for a variety of reasons and should be replaced with compatible species. For example, the flowering almond bush shown here was in poor condition and cut down, 2020. (OCLP)

Figures 30 and 31. Some woody plants in the Formal Garden are becoming large enough to shade flower beds and hinder the growth of other plants. These plants require pruning or replacement depending upon the species, 2020. (OCLP)

Formal Garden. Environmental change may play a role in challenges related to maintaining certain historic garden plants.

Recommendations: Prepare a list of substitutes for plants that are not thriving in the Formal Garden due to environmental conditions. After substitute selections are made, the managing gardener could then purchase and plant the substitutions when appropriate. This solution would ease maintenance and would support the development of a more sustainable garden. A list of Formal Garden plants requiring replacement was compiled in 2020 (see Appendix F).

Considerations: Potential substitutions should be assessed and selected depending

upon their bloom color and time of bloom in addition to viability and availability. For instance, a variety of azaleas may be a valid substitute for the double flowering almond shrub. Its many light pink flowers that bloom in early to mid-spring resemble some of the key features of the double flowering almond shrub. Park staff should consider multiple substitutes before choosing one.

FG-2: ASSESS OUT-OF-SCALE WOODY PLANTS IN THE FORMAL GARDEN

A key element of Ellen Biddle Shipman's plan of the Formal Garden are larger woody plants, specifically ornamental fruit trees and arborvitae. Some of these plants date from the 2003-2007 rehabilitation project, while others like the Jack pear trees (P*yrus serrulate* 'Jack') have already been replaced since the end of that project.

Existing Issues: Today, some of the trees in the Formal Garden are becoming too large. While the trees lend qualities of maturity to the garden, this same quality interferes with the growth of nearby plants. The larger canopies have begun to shade surrounding plantings, preventing other plantings from thriving (figs. 30 and 31). This is especially true for the trees growing near the pergola, where the boxwoods edging the garden beds have slowly failed and the plants in the nearby flower beds have struggled to grow without adequate sunlight.

Recommendation: Prune trees to increase sunlight to understory plantings and monitor understory plantings for signs of improved health. If improvement is evident, some trees may remain in place with proper care and maintenance. Otherwise, trees should be considered for replacement with young nursery stock to allow for lower growing plants to thrive. The apricot and cherry trees near the pergola are in most need of attention.

Considerations: Regarding the replacement of ornamental trees, park staff may consider slow-growing cultivars of species specified in the Shipman plan. While these cultivars would be non-historic, they would continue to contribute to the garden's historic character while easing maintenance.

FG-3 ADD PLANTINGS TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER TO SCREEN VIEWS OF ADJACENT PROPERTY

Similar to the east border, the northern border of the Formal Garden has been planted to screen undesirable views of adjacent contemporary development.

Existing Issue: Currently, the northeast corner of the Formal Garden is lacking adequate screening of the adjacent property (fig. 32). The existing viburnum plantings are relatively small, ending several feet before the corner of the fence line.

Figure 32. The northeast corner of the Formal Garden is sparsely populated with vegetation, allowing for views of adjacent properties. This area should have denser plantings to screen non-historic views of adjacent areas, 2020. (OCLP)

Recommendation: To improve screening in this area, install additional trees and shrubs. It may be beneficial to add a Leyland cypress beside the existing specimen on the east border or another viburnum. The addition of more trees or shrubs to this area would help fill spaces in the screening and maintain the secluded character of the Formal Garden.

Considerations: It is important to install additional plantings that correlate with existing specimens along the north border. While the new planting may feature non-historic species and arrangement, additional vegetation screening would supplement the Formal Garden's historic enclosed character.

FG-4 FINISH REPLACING BOXWOODS WITH MORE WELL-SUITED CULTIVAR

Existing Issue: The boxwoods of the Formal Garden are in need of replacement with a hardier variety.

Recommendation: Complete the boxwood replacement project that began during the summer of 2020. This project will replace existing boxwoods in the Formal Garden with a cultivar that is slower growing, requiring less routine maintenance (see fig. 33). This decision was made to encourage a more sustainable garden that will require less labor in the coming years as trimming the boxwoods is a labor-intensive task.

Considerations: As part of the garden rehabilitation project, the garden was planted with Korean boxwood instead of English boxwood to reduce maintenance requirements. In the fall of 2019 and spring of 2020, staff replaced

Figure 33. The boxwood plants in the Formal Garden are a large undertaking for park staff to maintain and some are in poor condition. The boxwoods are in the process of being replaced with a hardier variety, 2020. (OCLP)

600-700 boxwood with 'Winter Gem' boxwood with the intention to install a slower growing shrub. About one third of the boxwood replacement has been accomplished.

FG-5: ESTABLISH PEST MANAGEMENT FOR RABBITS

Existing Issue: The Longfellow property has become a home for many rabbits, a quiet enclave amidst urban settlement. The rabbits have become especially present in the Formal Garden (fig. 34), creating concern for the health of plants, especially roses in the garden. There is also concern for the lilacs, fothergilla, woodland

Figure 34. Rabbits are very prominent in the Formal Garden area and browse plants. IPM should be utilized to prevent the rabbits from damaging the plants, 2020. (OCLP)

phlox, garden phlox, New England asters, and astilbe. Without controls in place, the rabbit population will increase and cause greater harm to the Formal Garden. The rabbits enter the Formal Garden through all pedestrian entrances, which are left open to allow visitors to reach the space. They have also been observed passing beneath the Formal Garden fence from the East Lawn.

Recommendation: Develop and implement an integrated pest management (IPM) program to deter rabbits. This would include a system of monitoring and controls and a trigger to determine when stronger measures are warranted. Rabbit deterrence strategies could be developed as part of the historic site's IPM plan, which is currently in draft form. For the immediate future, the park should work with a pest control company to assist in controlling the rabbit population. It should also be noted where rabbit nests are occurring (likely the lilac beds, north border, and/or underneath the east porch) and measures should be implemented to deter rabbits from these areas as well.

Considerations: Park staff and volunteers have recently taken pruned branches from rose bushes and placed the thorny cuttings at the base of vulnerable plants to deter rabbits. If this appears to be successful, it could prove a sustainable treatment for the future. A project to install rabbit-proof fencing was previously submitted through PEPC but was never fully implemented. Park staff have experimented with using short fencing behind the boxwoods to deter rabbits from entering the flower beds. However, this treatment did not work as the rabbits would jump over the low fencing. Deterrent sprays have also been previously used with mixed results. Sprays also can have a foul odor that is off-putting to visitors. Efforts to deter rabbits by placing an artificial coyote in the East Lawn have also been unsuccessful.

Figure 35. The musk roses growing in the north bed have flimsy wire trellises. The roses would benefit from thicker trellis posts, 2020. (OCLP)

FG-6: REBUILD MUSK ROSE TRELLISES WITH THICKER POSTS

Existing Issue: The musk rose trellises currently used in the Formal Garden are made of a thin wire and may not be able to withstand the weight of the musk rose shrub as it grows larger (fig. 35).

Recommendation: Reconstruct the musk rose trellis using thicker wires so the vines of the musk rose may grow on the trellis without bending it.

Considerations: It would be beneficial to install this replacement before the plants begin to grow more onto the existing trellis.

CARRIAGE DRIVE

CD-1: SCREEN VIEWS OF PARKING ON ADJACENT PROPERTY

The property's boundaries have changed significantly since the Revolutionary War when John Vassall and his family fled Cambridge. Throughout the house's history, the extent of the property has dwindled. The Longfellow family purchased five acres when they owned the property (not including the four-acre parcel south of Brattle Street).[20] During the Longfellow period, land use began to change in the Cambridge area. No longer in need of agricultural spaces, the Longfellows noticed neighboring properties becoming partitioned for the construction of smaller dwellings. It was at this time that the Longfellows began to install screen plantings along property lines to preserve the estate's historic character from urban development. After Longfellow's death, his children divided the land among themselves, leaving the house on a nearly two-acre lot in the care of Alice Longfellow. Buildings on the properties abutting the historic site to the east and west were already in place by the end of the nineteenth century. However, the Episcopal Divinity School homes to the north were not built until after the end of the historic period in 1928. The parking lot behind the Dana house (Lincoln Institute) was also created after 1928.[21]

Existing Issue: Currently, views of adjacent properties are most prominent on the northwestern border where there are views of the Lincoln Institute's parking lot and the Episcopal Divinity School homes (fig. 36). Here, there is little vegetation lining the boundaries aside from groundcover that provides no screening and leaves neighboring buildings and parking areas open to view.

Recommendation: Screen the northwestern corner of the property boundary to the same extent as the northeast corner near the Formal Garden and the east border beside the East Lawn. This would likely include the planting of tree and shrub species used elsewhere on site. Park staff may also consider placing a fence to augment screening, as there may not be sufficient space between the property

Figure 36. Sparse vegetation at the northwest corner of the property allows for unobstructed views of adjacent parking. Screen planting is needed to obscure incompatible views of the nearby parking areas, 2020. (OCLP)

line and the adjacent parking area to produce effective screening with only trees and shrubs. Given that there is about seventy feet of the border to be screened, it is estimated that approximately one hundred and fifty plants would be needed to plant this area. Below is a list of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species that already exist on site for screening purposes and could be used in this area as well.

Considerations: Because these plants are non-historic and are for the purpose of screening, it is important that they successfully screen views of the neighboring property to effectively contribute to the site's historic character. It is also important that the species used are similar to those already extant on the property to provide a cohesive character. Plantings in the northwestern corner of the site would fall within a thirty-foot right-of-way along the western boundary that is held by the Episcopal Divinity School (EDS). If EDS chooses to activate the right-of-way in the future, the park may be required to remove the plantings.

Recommended Plant Specimen for the Northwest Border:

Trees:

Serviceberry (*Amalanchier laevis*)
Leyland cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*)
White pine (*Pinus strobus*)
Upright white pine (*Pinus strobus* 'Fastigiata')
Japanese yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)

Shrubs:

Hosta (*Hosta*)
Dwarf Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata* 'Compacta')

Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*)
Longstalk holly (*Ilex pedunculosa*)
American holly (Ile*x opaca* 'Jersey Princess')
Leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana* 'Zeblid')
Cayuga viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii* 'Cayuga')
Siebold viburnum (*Viburnum sieboldii*)

Herbaceous Plants:

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*) (Already extant in area)
Japanese holly fern (*Cyrtomium fortunei*)
Wood fern (*Dryopteris*)
Autumn fern (*Dryopteris erythrosora*)
Wallich's wood fern (*Dryopteris wallichiana*)
Hellebore (*Hellebore*)
Ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*)
Braun's holly fern (*Polystichum braunii*)

CD-2: INSTALL LIGHTING FOR EVENING PROGRAMMING

Existing Issue: During evening programs at the Longfellow site, the driveway requires lighting for the safety of visitors who enter and exit the property. Park staff use temporary flood lights that must be prepared and brought out of storage for each event. This proves to be a cumbersome task for park staff and does not provide sufficient lighting for visitors.

Recommendation: Install lighting in the area adjacent to the Carriage Drive (fig. 37). This would allow park staff to illuminate the Carriage Drive and significantly

Figure 37. Regular evening programming requires park staff to arrange portable spotlights along the Carriage Drive to improve visitor's navigation of the site. The installation of permanent lighting would be beneficial, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 38. Current views of parked cars from the southern end of the Carriage Drive detracts from its historic character. The addition of screen plantings beside this parking area could improve historic character, 2020. (OCLP)

reduce the effort required to do so. Low profile path lights that can be installed in the lilac beds are the recommended solution. In the lilac beds, there would be less concern for damage to the lights by contractors maintaining the lawns. Furthermore, lights lining the driveway may create visual interference against the green lawn. Small brown spotlights in the lilac beds would be visible but discreet. Park staff should consider installing the lighting before or during the recommended driveway resurfacing project described in a previous section.

Consideration: Maintainance of the historic character of the landscape should be a key concern. Consequently, it is important to minimize the appearance of the light fixtures during the day.

CD-3: INSTALL PLANTINGS BESIDE PARKING AREA TO SCREEN FROM THE FRONT ENTRANCE

Efforts to reduce the visibility of parking on site have been undertaken since the 1990s. Prior to the rehabilitation project of 2003–2007, park staff parked directly in front of the Carriage House. This practice was considered to detract from the historic character of the Carriage House and service area. Therefore, Volume 3 of the *Cultural Landscape Report* discussed attenuated parking arrangements, and parking for park staff was soon moved to the side of the Carriage House, abutting the western boundary.

Existing Isssue: Park staff continue to park cars beside the Carriage House and while this location is better than prior parking arrangements, visitors can still view parked cars from the Carriage Drive (fig. 38).

Recommendation: Plant shrubs near the southernmost parking space to better screen parked cars from view. A large grouping of rhododendrons may be appropriate as this genus of plants is noteworthy for its shade tolerance. The appearance of the rhododendron in the East Lawn would also create a sense of consistency.

Consideration: This recommendation would require the planting of a non-historic plant species.

CD-4: REVISE PLANTINGS AT THE VISITOR CENTER ENTRANCE

The plantings at the entrance to the visitor center are a modern addition to the Longfellow site that were established with the rehabilitation of the house's addition to serve as a visitor center (fig. 39). Consequently, these plantings are not historic. Currently, inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) and Miss Kim Korean lilacs (*Syringa pubescens subsp. patula* 'Miss Kim') surround the visitor center entrance and the beds beside the accessible walkway are covered in periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). A large group of common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) is also found in the northernmost part of the bed beside the entrance to the Formal Garden.

Existing Issue: The current plantings beside the visitor center entrance lack interest when not in bloom.

Recommendation: Revise the plantings in the visitor center area to provide a more appealing entrance to the visitor center, which receives significant traffic from visitors during the summer months. While the periwinkle is an appealing ground cover, it is of less interest when not in bloom. Park staff may consider adding additional plantings that could complement the periwinkle and add dimension to the flower beds. This may include another plant species that borders the pathway, or additional plantings that can grow above the periwinkle.

Considerations: Interpretive staff or archival sources may suggest species that connect more to the site's history.

Figure 39. The current plantings surrounding the visitor center walkway are underwhelming when the periwinkle is not in bloom and would benefit from the addition of seasonal blooms reflecting the historic character of the Formal Garden, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 40. The driveway apron has become uneven due to age and would benefit from repair, 2020. (OCLP)

CD-5: REPAIR COBBLESTONE DRIVEWAY APRON

Existing Issue: The cobblestone driveway apron leading into the property from Brattle Street has become uneven in some areas (fig. 40). However, the stones are not cracked and do not require replacement.

Recommendation: Reset the driveway apron on a concrete base with mortar to prevent the cobblestones from shifting.

Considerations: This task should be completed with the resurfacing of the Carriage Drive and walkways.

CD-6: DESIGN AND INSTALL ACCESSIBILITY SIGNAGE AT DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE

Existing Issue: On site, there is an ADA accessibility sign at the Brattle Street front entrance with an arrow pointing toward the Carriage Drive to indicate the accessible route (fig. 41). However, there is no accompanying accessibility sign to indicate that the Carriage Drive is meant to be used as an accessible route (fig. 42). This causes visitors confusion regarding whether the Carriage Drive is the correct entryway into the park.

Recommendation: Install an "accessible entrance" sign on the southern-facing side of the western column framing the Carriage Drive.

Considerations: Park staff may consider producing a sign that does not detract from the appearance of the entrance. A universal accessibility sign that matches other signage on site (i.e. the same taupe background and white text) could create

a more appropriate visual appearance.

CD-7: REMOVE TURF BETWEEN THE SHRUBS NORTH OF THE CARRIAGE LOOP

Existing Issue: Today, a small strip of turf is located between the Chinese lilac (*Syringa x chinensis*) and mock orange (*Philadelphus x monstrosus*) shrubs between the carriage loop and the west side of the house (fig. 43). According to park staff, this space has traditionally been a difficult space for contractors to reach when trimming the lawn given how close it is to the shrubs and house. The turf is also in poor condition due to these circumstances.

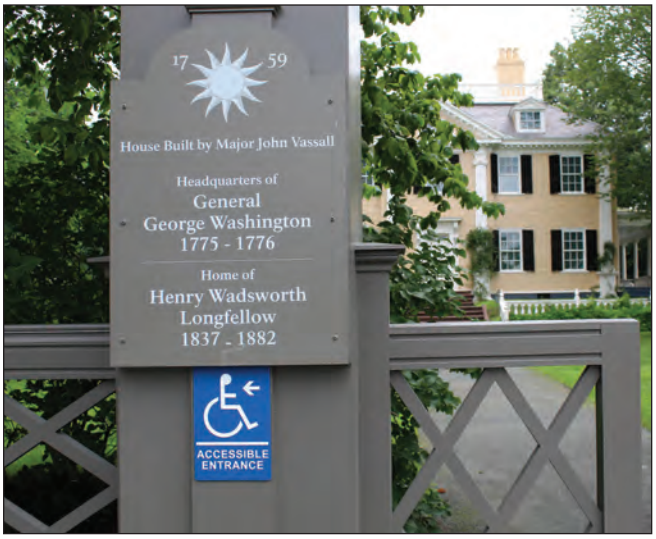
Recommendation: Remove turf and install mulch to incorporate this small area into the surrounding flower beds. Doing so would eliminate the need for specialized care for this area.

CD-8: REPAVE APRONS OF CARRIAGE HOUSE TO AN ACCESSIBLE GRADE

Between 1998 and 2005, the apron on the eastern bay of the Carriage House was repaved and extended to meet accessibility requirements.

Existing Issue: The apron in front of the western bay has not been repaved and is not symmetrical with the eastern side. Additionally, there is a tripping hazard on the east side of the eastern apron. Both aprons have large cracks running through the concrete (fig. 44).

Recommendation: Repave both aprons to achieve an accessible grade. This would



Figures 41 and 42. Currently, there is accessibility signage at the Brattle Street visitor entrance (left), but no accompanying signage at the driveway entrance, which is the accessible entrance. This issue would be fixed by adding signage to a column that frames the driveway entrance (right), 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 43. The small patch of turf between shrubs on the west side of the house is difficult to maintain. This turf should be replaced with mulch, 2020. (OCLP)

make the front of the Carriage House symmetrical once again and would provide universal accessibility.

Considerations: This task should be done as part of the resurfacing of the driveway.

CD-9: REDIRECT RUNOFF AWAY FROM THE CELLAR OF THE CARRIAGE HOUSE

Existing Issue: Following the restoration of the Formal Garden, the earthen cellar of the Carriage House floods during heavy rains. This is due to the grading of the garden. Heavy rains tend to run off and pool around the eastern side of the Carriage House, seeping into the cellar (fig. 45). During unusually heavy rains,

Figure 44. The western Carriage House apron is cracked and is not universally accessible. It should be replaced with a new, universally accessible concrete apron, 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 45. The current grading of the Formal Garden causes rainwater to pool around the eastern side of the Carriage House, potentially requiring regrading of the service area, 2021. (OCLP)

park staff are required to place sandbags around this area of the Carriage House to prevent excessive flooding.

Recommendation: Regrade the area between the Formal Garden and Carriage House to divert stormwater away from the Carriage House. Modest regrading to create a swale or berm could direct stormwater to the area north of the Carriage House. If this is insufficient, a sub-surface detention and recharging chamber as created by Cultec could be installed in lieu of grading. This would help slow the amount of water seeping into the soil during heavy rains. However, the exacavation required to install such a feature would likely pose hazards to potential archeological resources.

ENDNOTES, TREATMENT TASKS

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2 Michael Stachowicz, Microsoft Teams video call with author, Aug. 5, 2020.

3 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; "2007_List of Project Tasks FY04-06," Microsoft Word, updated January 18, 2007.; "2005_LONG Landscape Update 9-28-05," Microsoft Word, updated Sept. 30, 2005.

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9 N. Vautin, "View of Longfellow House by N. Vautin, June 1845," June 1845, Museum Collection (LONG 4439), Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site Museum Collection, Cambridge, MA, in NPGallery, Digital Asset Management System, National Park Service, updated Oct 4, 2018, accessed July 14, 2020, https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/95d3567c-4ea5-49f2-9daf-d29a7f052d7d.

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11 Catherine Evans, Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 37-38, 40, 78.

12 Sharon Crapo, "LONG_2007_final – ILLUSTRATOR w titleblock," Adobe llustrator, updated Mar. 10, 2020.

13 "Longfellow National Historic Site Existing Conditions," map (National Park Service: Cambridge, 1983).; "Historic Plant Inventory for Longfellow National Historic Site Existing Conditions," map (National Park Service: Cambridge, 1993).

14 Kate Hanson Plass, "Formal Garden, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site," Microsoft PowerPoint, accessed Aug. 19, 2020.

15 Christopher Beagan, "CLR Tasks," Email to Samantha DiMatteo, Eliot Foulds, Olivia So, Jul. 31, 2020; Kathryn Hanson Plass, "Formal Garden, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site," Microsoft PowerPoint, accessed Aug. 19, 2020.

16 Kathryn Hanson Plass, "Formal Garden, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site," Microsoft PowerPoint, accessed Aug. 19, 2020.

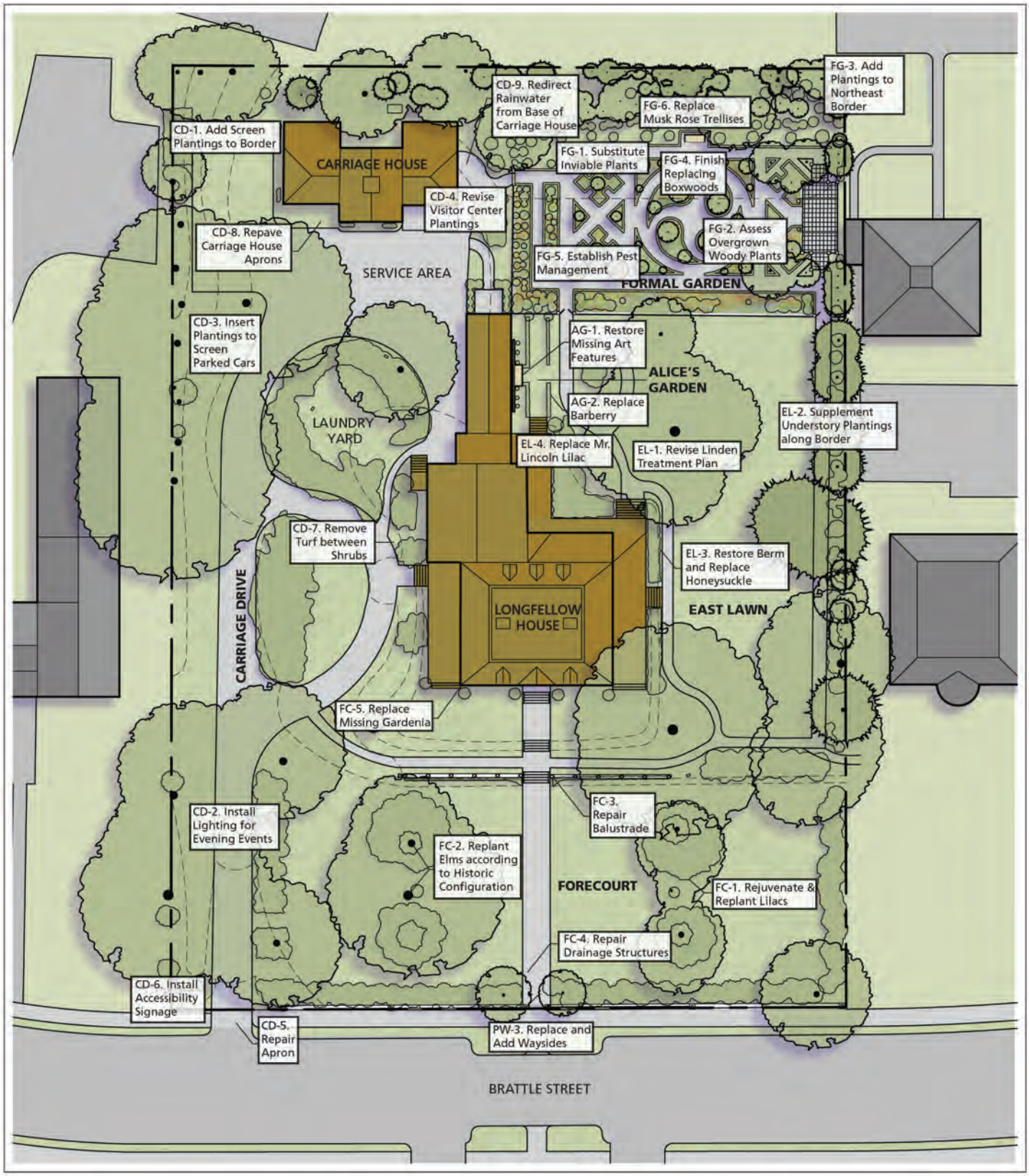
17 Catherine Evans, Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 69, 71.

18 Catherine Evans, Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 89.

19 "Invasive Plants," Mass Audubon, accessed Aug. 19, 2020, https://www.massaudubon.org/learn/nature-wildlife/invasive-plants.

20 Catherine Evans, Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 193, 5-73.

21 Catherine Evans, Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Conditions (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 36-40, 61-62.



DRAWN BY
Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D, Photoshop CS6, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. Field notes, 2020
2. Aerial Photograph, 2019
3. Existing Conditions Plan, Sharon Crapo, 2007,
4. Existing Conditions Plan, Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Buildings
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs/Lawn
- Herbaceous Planting
- Asphalt
- Stonedust/Concrete

Cultural Landscape Report
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, MA

2020 Treatment Plan

0' 12.5' 25' 50'

Drawing 5

5. RECORD OF TREATMENT

This chapter provides a record of landscape treatment completed at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters since 1997, which comprises more than twenty projects. These projects have been guided primarily by the treatment task recommendations presented in the *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site Volume 3: Treatment* (1997) and by detailed landscape treatment plans created in 2001 by a team consisting of National Park Service staff members and a consulting landscape architect.

The first section of this chapter describes aspects of the planning process for major landscape rehabilitation efforts that took place beginning in 1997, including funding, compliance, and archeological surveying. This account is followed by a comprehensive inventory of individual treatment tasks completed since 1997. Each treatment task description includes a brief overview of the related landscape feature's historic condition, its condition prior to treatment, and the nature of the treatment task completed. Where available, the narrative is supported by plans, images, and details that were developed as part of the implementation process.

PROJECT PLANNING

The largest landscape treatment project completed since 1997 at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site was a 2003–2007 effort to rehabilitate the Formal Garden and enhance the historic character of other landscape areas. Dedicated planning and fundraising for the garden rehabilitation project began in the late 1990s. National Park Service staff sought to develop a consistent treatment framework to rehabilitate the entire site and to enhance its historic landscape character. To develop a program of appropriate treatment, the *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 3: Treatment* was produced in 1997. A second volume, focused on an analysis of landscape significance, had been temporarily set aside in favor of a treatment volume due to widespread interest in implementing landscape treatment projects. *Volume 3: Treatment* evaluates potential landscape treatment tasks to enhance the landscape's historic character. The volume includes a discussion of potential objectives for new projects, issues and considerations, and preliminary solutions.[1]

Building on the 1997 treatment recommendations, the park prepared preliminary documentation and drawings for rehabilitation of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site landscape in 2001[2]. Included in the documentation is a site-wide treatment plan and a detailed plan for

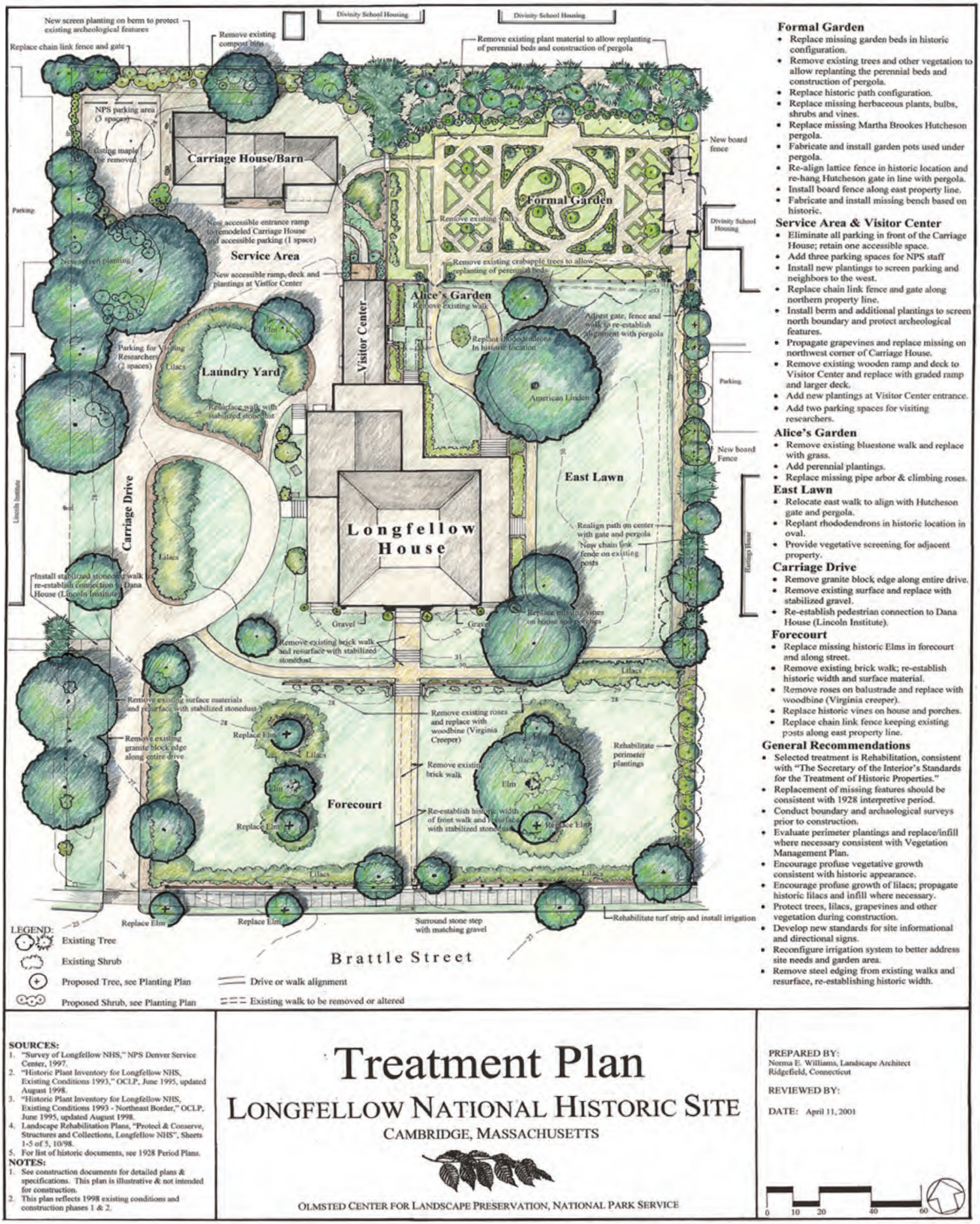
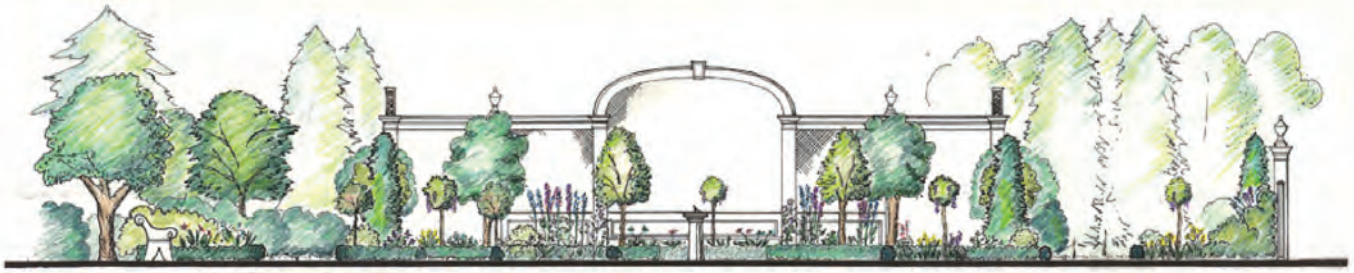
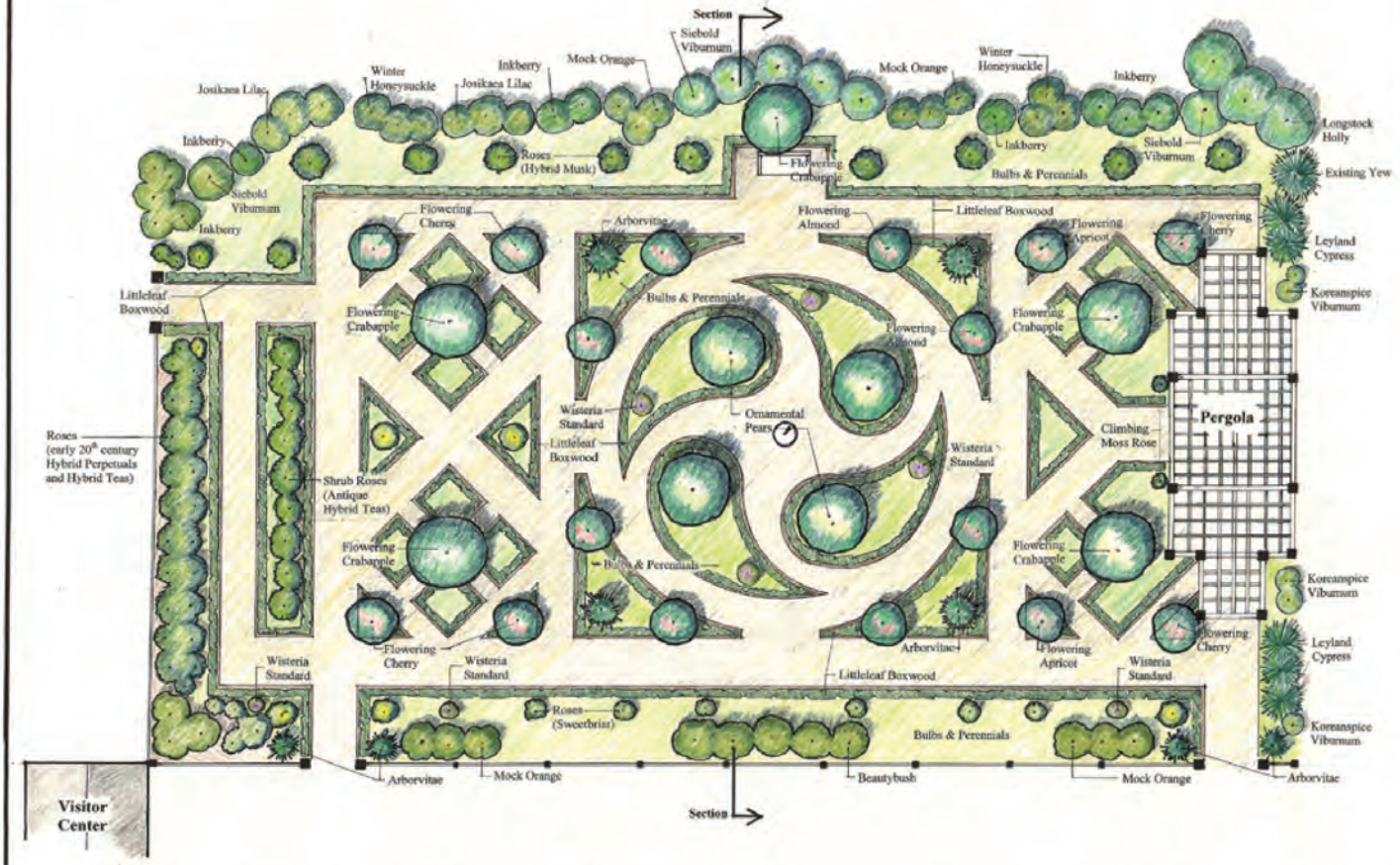


Figure 46. Site-wide treatment plan from *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape,* 2001. (OCLP)



Section showing garden and west elevation of pergola

Not to Scale



Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
Amelanchier laevis	Cumulus Serviceberry
X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Ilex pedunculosa	Longstalk Holly
Malus	Crabapple
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock
Ornamental Dwarf Fruit Trees	
Malus	Crabapple
Prunus mume	Flowering Apricot
Prunus serrulata	Flowering Cherry
Prunus triloba	Flowering Almond
Pyrus calleryana	Pear
Shrubs	
Buxus microphylla	Littleleaf Boxwood
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
Philadelphus x virginalis	Mockorange
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush
Rosa	Rose

Botanical Name	Common Name
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
Syringa josikaea	Josikaea Lilac
Viburnum carlesii	Koreanspice Viburnum
Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold Viburnum
Standard Form Vine	
Wisteria floribunda	Japanese Wisteria
Perennials	
Aconitum henryi	Autumn Monkshood
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock
Anchusa azurea	Bugloss
Anemone x hybrida	Japanese Anemone
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster
Astilbe arendsii	Astilbe
Astilbe japonica	Astilbe
Athyrium felix-femina	Lady Fern
Boltonia latisquama	Boltonia
Campanula latifolia macrantha	Great Bellflower
Campanula persicifolia	Peach-leaved Bellflower
Centaurea dealbata	Centaurea
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Plumbago
Chrysanthemum coccineum	Painted Daisy
Cimicifuga racemosa	Cimicifuga

Botanical Name	Common Name
Cytomium fortunei	Japanese Holly Fern
Delphinium elatum	Delphinium
Delphinium x belladonna	Garland Delphinium
Dianthus x allwoodii	Pinks
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William
Dictamnus albus	Gas Plant
Hemerocallis flava	Lemon Lily
Hemerocallis thunbergii	Daylily
Heuchera sanguinea	Coralbells
Hosta lancifolia	Funkia
Hosta plantaginea	Funkia
Iris florentina	Iris
Iris x germanica	Bearded Iris
Iris ensata	Japanese Iris
Iris pallida Dalmatica	Iris Pallida
Lavandula angustifolia	Lavender
Leucanthemum x superbum	Shasta Daisy
Lilium candidum	Madonna Lily
Lilium speciosum	Oriental Lily
Lupine	Lupine
Mertensia virginica	Virginia Bluebells
Myosotis palustris	Forget-me-not
Paeonia lactiflora	Peony

Botanical Name	Common Name
Papaver orientalis	Oriental Poppy
Phlox carolina	Carolina Phlox
Phlox divaricata	Canadian Phlox
Phlox paniculata	Garden Phlox
Salvia nemorosa	Salvia
Sedum spectabile	Sedum
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	Thalictrum
Thermopsis lanceolata	False Lupine
Annuals/Biennials	
Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon
Calendula officinalis	Calendula
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Matthiola incana	Stock
Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-Mist
Papaver rhoeas	Shirley Poppy
Zinnia pumila	Zinnia
Bulbs	
Dahlia	Dahlia
Gladiolus	Gladiolus
Hyacinthus	Hyacinth
Narcissus	Narcissus
Scilla campanulata	Spanish Bluebells
Tulipa	Tulip

SOURCES:

1. "Detail Plan of Garden, Henry W. Longfellow Place," HABS, 1935.
2. "Perennial Planting Plan for Miss Alice Longfellow," Ellen Shipman, 1925.
3. "Bulb and Shrub Planting Plan for Miss Alice Longfellow," Ellen Shipman, 1925.
4. "Survey of Longfellow NHS," NPS Denver Service Center, 1997.
5. Historic photographs and "Historic Plant Inventory," Longfellow National Historic Site.
6. Martha Brookes Hutcheson Photo Archives, Morris County Parks Commission.

NOTES:

1. Plants in the formal garden are listed on this plan either as individual species or as the genus when multiple species or cultivars are used.

Rehabilitation Plan Formal Garden

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PREPARED BY:
Norma E. Williams, Landscape Architect
Ridgefield, Connecticut

REVIEWED BY:

DATE: April 11, 2001

0 4 8 16 24

Figure 47. Treatment plan for the rehabilitation of the formal garden from *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape,* 2001. (OCLP)

rehabilitation of the Formal Garden (figs. 46 and 47). The Formal Garden plan is based on Ellen Biddle Shipman's 1925 design for the space. The 2001 work also includes a proposed planting list for the Formal Garden, Forecourt, Alice's Garden, and east perimeter. Between 2003 and 2007, the Formal Garden rehabilitation was undertaken in partnership with the Friends of Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site, a private, non-profit partner.

Friends of the Longfellow House raised substantial funds for the rehabilitation of the Formal Garden and Hutcheson pergola. In addition to private funds, partial grant funding for the rehabilitation project was derived from the federal government's *Save America's Treasures* program. The *Save America's Treasures* program is a grant program founded by the National Park Service in 1998 dedicated to the preservation of valued historic sites. The program offers a dollar-for-dollar match of non-federal funds for eligible preservation and conservation projects. Consequently, a budget of $400,000 was amassed for the rehabilitation of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape, with $200,000 from the *Save America's Treasures* program and another $200,000 mostly from fundraising by the Friends of the Longfellow House.[3]

In preparation for the rehabilitation project, National Park Service archeologists conducted multiple surveys as part of the environmental compliance strategy for the project. Compliance regulations require archeological surveys to determine a project's potential effect on archeological resources. The first survey was conducted during the fall of 2001 to survey the Formal Garden. This survey consisted of a geophysical survey followed up with five 50 x 50 cm test pits. Geophysical sensing technologies included electromagnetic (EM), magnetic

Figure 48. Formal Garden with the archeological survey trench running through the center, 2003. (OCLP)

(MAG), and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). Supplementary archeological testing was scheduled for the following year.[4]

During the summer of 2002, archeologists completed work on the Formal Garden survey. A 20-meter-long trench was opened, and two-meter excavation grids were placed on the north and south ends of the pergola site (fig. 48).[5] Steven Pendry, a National Park Service archeologist, summarized the results and provided management with the results of the surveys. Archeologists discovered remnants of garden beds dating to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as two pergola supports. Other potentially significant features were discovered between 20 centimeters and one meter from the surface, the spaces underneath existing walkway surfaces being better preserved. Pendry judged that the proposed garden plan appeared accurate according to the archeological findings and with the addition of raising the elevation of some garden beds, archeology features beneath the soil would not be negatively impacted by the work. Regarding rehabilitation of the historic pergola, Pendry recommended investigating the westernmost historic pergola supports and placing new supports over as many former supports as possible.[6]

In March and April of 2003, the Longfellow site sought and received approval for the rehabilitation project from Cara Metz, the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer. Longfellow staff first developed a report of the proposed projects and any potential adverse effects on the cultural resources and sent it to Cara Metz for approval. Reports to the State Historic Preservation Office record that prior archeological surveys found no adverse effects according to project plans and the assessment ensured that knowledgeable staff would oversee contracted work to protect adjacent resources. Approval was given for the rehabilitation project. However, to move forward with work in the Forecourt, which was proposed to include restoration of the front entry path and planting of elms, the Longfellow site was required to conduct an archeological survey and resubmit the project proposal to the State Historic Preservation Office.[7]

National Park Service archaeologists finished the final archeological survey in the spring of 2004. Steven Pendry conducted this survey as well and his findings were reported that April to the State Historic Preservation Office. Pendry judged that with proper precautions, the proposed work in the Forecourt would cause no adverse effects to archeological features.[8]

In 2005, the Friends of the Longfellow House produced the document *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape*. This thirteen-page document outlines the progress made to date on the landscape rehabilitation and was used to promote interest and additional fundraising to advance the outstanding work. The report included the 2001 rehabilitation plans and plant lists (see Appendix D).

COMPLETED TREATMENT TASKS

This section describes individual treatment tasks completed since 1997 at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. These completed tasks are organized according to the five landscape areas employed in earlier chapters (see Drawing 1). In addition to the task descriptions, this chapter includes two tables. Table 2 compares the 2001 rehabilitation plan's recommended tasks to tasks that have been completed since 1997, demonstrating the implementation status of the 2001 treatment tasks. Table 3 presents a comprehensive chronology of landscape treatment tasks completed at Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site since 1997.

The implementation of treatment tasks from the 2001 Treatment Plan and Formal Garden Rehabilitation Plan required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The act requires federal agencies to review undertakings that affect properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. With each project conducted on site, the Longfellow site created an agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure compliance with Section 106.

PARK-WIDE

WIDEN AND RESURFACE CIRCULATION PATHS

Historically, the surfaces of the site's paths consisted of compacted earth. However, while under the care of the National Park Service, the paths have been surfaced with stone dust as a more sustainable alternative. In 1985–1987, non-historic granite edging was installed along the Carriage Drive and later removed. Sometime later, steel edging was also installed along the pedestrian paths on site.[9] In May of 2005, park staff contracted Cambridge Landscape, Co. to widen and resurface the pedestrian paths across the entire property (figs. 49 and 50). Paths

Figures 49 and 50: The East Lawn paths from within the southwestern entrance of the Formal Garden. On the left are the paths before treatment, 2005 (OCLP) and to the right are the paths during treatment, 2005 (OCLP).

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF 2001 TREATMENT PLAN AND 2020 RECORD OF TREATMENT TASKS

2001 Treatment Plan Tasks	2020 Record of Treatment Tasks
Park-Wide	
Remove steel edging from existing walks and resurface, re-establishing historic width	Widen and resurface pedestrian circulation paths
Develop new standards for site informational and directional signs	Install new National Park Service signage
Reconfigure irrigation system to better address site needs and garden area	
Forecourt	
Remove existing brick walk; re-establish historic width and surface material	Widen and resurface front entry path with stone dust
Encourage profuse growth of lilacs; propagate historic lilacs and infill where necessary	Replant failing lilac shrubs
Replace missing historic elms in Forecourt and along street	Replace American elms
Remove roses on balustrade and replace with woodbine (Virginia creeper)	Replace balustrade roses with woodbine
Replace historic vines on house and porches	
Replace chain link fence keeping existing posts along east property line	
	Lift, repair, and reset front steps of house
	Rehabilitate Brattle Street fence
East Lawn	
Provide vegetative screening for adjacent property	Plant east border for proper screening
Replant rhododendrons in historic location in oval	Plant rhododendrons in circular lawn by Alice's Garden
Install board fence along east property line	Install board fence along east property line
Relocate eastern path to align with Hutcheson pergola and Formal Garden gate	Relocate eastern path to align with Hutcheson pergola and Formal Garden gate
	Re-sod East Lawn
Alice's Garden	
Remove the existing bluestone walk and replace with turf	Remove bluestone walk and replace with turf
Add perennial plantings	Add perennial plantings
Replace missing pipe arbor and climbing roses	Replace missing pipe arbor and climbing roses

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF 2001 TREATMENT PLAN AND 2020 RECORD OF TREATMENT TASKS

2001 Treatment Plan Tasks	2020 Record of Treatment Tasks
Formal Garden	
	Rehabilitate 1925 Shipman Formal Garden design
Replace missing historic path configuration	Rehabilitate Shipman pedestrian circulation paths
Remove existing trees and other vegetation to allow replanting the perennial beds and construction of pergola Replace missing Martha Brookes Hutcheson pergola	Reconstruct Hutcheson Pergola
Re-align lattice fence in historic location and re-hang Hutcheson gate in line with pergola	Restore and reinstall southern fence and gates
	Reinstall northern screen planting
Replace missing garden beds in historic configuration Replace missing herbaceous plants, bulbs, shrubs, and vines Fabricate and install garden pots used under pergola	Replant garden according to Shipman plan
Fabricate and install missing bench based on historic images	Reconstruct Arts and Crafts bench
Carriage Drive	
Eliminate all parking in front of the Carriage House; retain one accessible space Add three parking spaces for NPS staff Add two parking spaces for visiting researchers	Install parking beside Carriage House
Remove existing wooden ramp and deck to Visitor Center and replace with graded ramp and larger deck Add new plantings at Visitor Center entrance	Install accessible entrance into visitor center
Remove granite block edge along entire drive Remove existing surface and replace with stabilized gravel	Remove granite block edge along entire drive Remove existing surface and replace with stabilized gravel
Rehabilitate Carriage House	Rehabilitate Carriage House
Replace chain link fence and gate along northern property line	
Install new plantings to screen parking and neighbors to the west	
Install berm and additional plantings to screen north boundary and protect archeological features	
Propagate grapevines and replace missing on northwest corner of Carriage House	
Reestablish pedestrian connection to Dana House (Lincoln Institute).	Reestablish pedestrian connection to Dana House (Lincoln Institute).

in the East Lawn were adjusted to a width of four feet and the walk behind the Forecourt balustrade was widened to five feet. While widening the paths did not contribute to the landscape's historic character, it accommodated contemporary visitor traffic with minimal alteration to historic circulation patterns. Additionally, all steel edging was removed. [10]

The circulation paths on the Longfellow site have retained their general organization since the Longfellow period. A modern rendering of the property's landscape in 1882 suggests the circulation paths have remained nearly identical since the passing of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (fig. 51).

INSTALL NEW SIGNAGE

Soon after the establishment of the park, signage was added to the property to designate it as part of the National Park Service. In the early 2000s, there was a large sign on one of the columns at the Brattle Street visitor entrance as well as small rectangular signs directing visitors to the visitor center (fig. 52). In 2006, staff designed and fabricated new park signage including: Brattle Street Visitor Entrance, Visitor Center, Formal Garden Regulations, No Parking, and a directional sign to the visitor center. Rather than adding the National Park Service logo, a logo consisting of the year 1759 and a sun was used, a reference to an older sign style used about 1973–1988 (figs. 53, 54, and 55). [11]

In 2010 the name of the park was changed from Longfellow House National Historic Site to Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site and a new hanging sign was also added by the Brattle Street visitor entrance. All signs installed since 2006 remain on site.

FORECOURT

WIDEN AND RESURFACE BRICK PATH

At the beginning of the Longfellow era, the Forecourt's front entry path was a direct line from Brattle Street to the front door of the house. It was a dirt path during the period of significance, as depicted by numerous historic photographs. Under the Longfellow House Trust's stewardship in the early 1950s, the acting gardener, Michael Gaffney, resurfaced the front walkway with brick to reduce maintenance. The width of the walkway was significantly reduced in response to the cost of the project (fig. 56).[12]

In 2004, an archeological survey revealed remnants of an older brick pathway underneath the existing brick.[13] This survey suggests that sometime in the site's period of significance, the front pathway was surfaced with brick. A decision was made to install a widened stone dust path to reflect documented historic

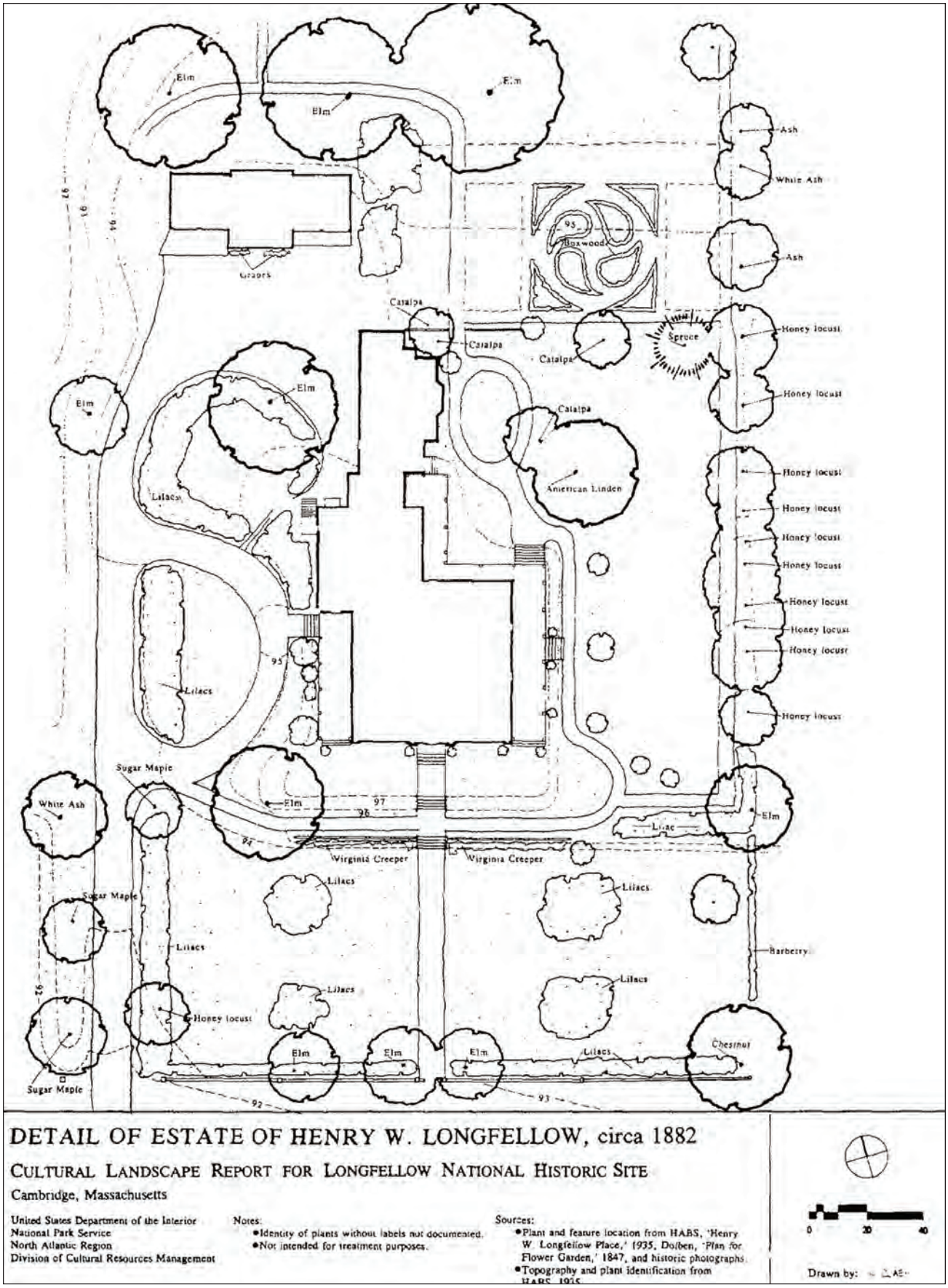
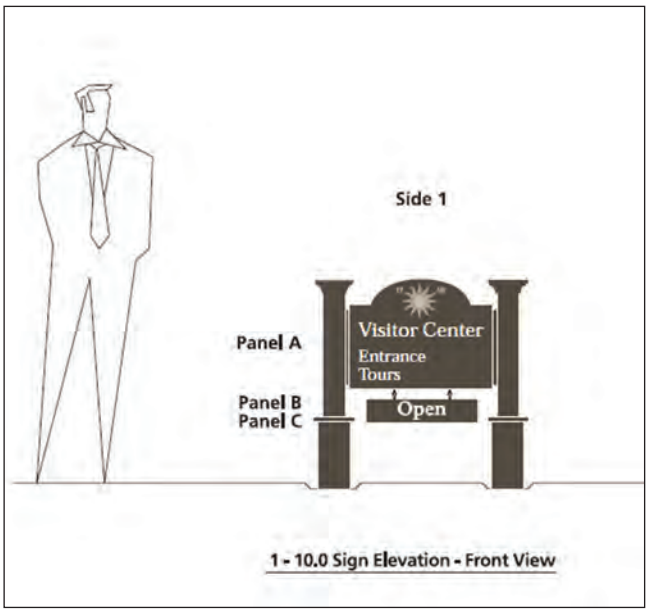


Figure 51. Plan of the Longfellow property according to its appearance in ca. 1882. (LONG)



Figures 52, 53, 54 and 55. The Brattle Street entrance sign before replacement (top left), 2005 (OCLP) and after replacement (top right), 2020 (OCLP). Note the addition of the sun and year in the new design. The original plan for the Visitor Center sign (bottom left), 2006. The visitor center entrance with the sign installed (bottom right), 2020. (OCLP)

Figure 56. From the 1950s until 2004, the front entry walk through the Forecourt was surfaced with brick to reduce maintenance requirements, 2004. (OCLP)

Figure 57. In 2004, the walk was resurfaced with stone dust between the Brattle Street pedestrian entrance and the house's front steps, 2004. (OCLP)

Figure 58. In 2005, the brick surfaces on the terraces were also resurfaced with stone dust, 2005. (OCLP)

Figures 59. Today, the entire front entry path is surfaced with stone dust, 2020. (OCLP)

conditions. Consequently, in late summer of 2004, contractors dismantled the brickwork up to the stairs, widened the pathway to its historic width of nine feet, and resurfaced it with stone dust to complement walks throughout the rest of the site (fig. 57). In May of 2005, the brick pathway between the front steps and front door was dismantled and resurfaced with stone dust (figs. 58 and 59).[14]

REPLANT OR REJUVENATE LILAC SHRUBS

The lilac shrubs in the Forecourt have been part of the landscape since the early Longfellow period. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow first installed a lilac hedge in 1844 to screen views of the surrounding properties.[15] Since then, the lilacs have been preserved as part of the landscape and are closely associated with

FIgure 60. The lilac beds in the western lawn of the Forecourt, 2020. (OCLP)

Longfellow. However, the shade conditions created by mature elm trees in the Forecourt present challenges to perpetuating the shrubs and has resulted in routine replacements. In 2000 and 2004, large quantities of lilac shrubs were replaced (fig. 60).[16]

REPLACE AMERICAN ELMS

Elm trees have been a key feature of the Forecourt since the colonial era (figs. 61 and 62). While the exact orientation of the trees has changed throughout the property's history, a hand drawn map of the site from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the 1840s suggests a rough allee of American elms lined the Forecourt at that time. In 1938, a hurricane destroyed some of the elms and they were not immediately replaced. In 1986, the National Park Service planted eight new 'Liberty' elms in the Forecourt to reestablish the landscape's historic character. This cultivar was chosen for its hardiness.

In the fall of 2003, three existing 'Washington' elms were tagged for replacement by National Park Service staff due to poor condition. In 2004, an archeological survey was conducted to assess potential impacts of tree planting. In May, the former 'Washington' elms were replaced in-kind. In the summer of 2007, two 'Liberty' elms framing the Brattle Street entrance were replaced with 'Princeton' elms due to structural problems with the branching pattern.[17] In November of

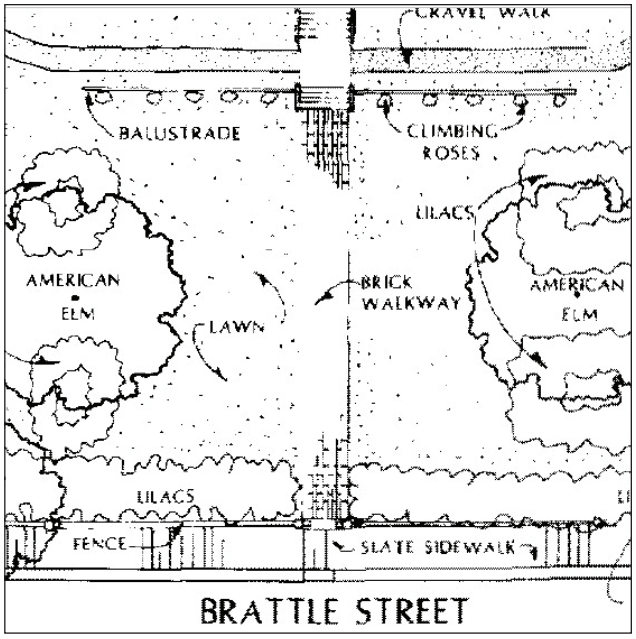
2013, the National Park Service arborists conducted a condition assessment of nine American elms throughout the site, examining four different zones of the trees (exposed roots, trunk flare, trunk/stem, and tree canopy) to rate the trees from "great" to "dead." The arborists determined that three elms were in "good" condition, three were in "fair" condition, one was in "poor" condition, and one was in "at risk" condition. Based on this assessment, two trees were removed; the northwestern elm and an elm east of the entry path. A disease-tolerant Jefferson elm was planted east of the path. In 2018, the northwestern elm was replanted with a 'Jefferson' cultivar.[18]

REPLACE BALUSTRADE ROSES WITH WOODBINE

During the Longfellow era and Alice Longfellow's stewardship of the house, woodbine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) grew over the Forecourt balustrade (fig. 63). After Alice Longfellow's death, roses were added to the woodbine. It is

Figure 61. The front of the Longfellow property during Alice Longfellow's stewardship, illustrating the tall elms in the Forecourt, 1904. (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection)

Figure 62. The Forecourt elms continue to be a significant feature of the site's landscape, 2020 (OCLP).



Figures 63, 64, and 65. The Forecourt's woodbine has been a historic feature of the landscape since the Longfellow era (top left), 1917. (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection) During the latter half of the twentieth century, the woodbine was replaced with climbing roses (top right), 1983. (LONG) By 2004, the roses had been fully replaced with woodbine, 2020. (OCLP)

unknown when the roses were planted, however, they do appear in National Park Service site documentation including a 1983 Existing Conditions plan (fig. 64).[19] In the 1985-1987 rehabilitation project, some of the roses were replaced with woodbine. The roses were completely replaced with woodbine sometime between 1998 and 2004 (fig. 65).[20]

REHABILITATE BRATTLE STREET FENCE

The Brattle Street fence along the southern border of the historic site was in place by 1815, during Craigie ownership. The Chinese Chippendale-style pattern of the wooden fence was fashionable in eighteenth-century England and allowed for visibility between the Forecourt and Brattle Street. The fence was maintained throughout the historic period and is a defining feature of the Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters landscape. In 2004, the fence was the subject

of a major rehabilitation project. In 2015, the fence was reconstructed by the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center. Regular maintenance since the reconstruction project has kept the Brattle Street fence in good condition.[21]

LIFT, REPAIR, AND RESET FRONT STEPS OF HOUSE

The front steps that ascend the two earthen terraces beneath the house date to the original 1759 construction of the Georgian mansion. Arranged in two short flights of two risers each, the brownstone steps are eight-feet-wide and flanked by matching stringers. In 2019, the front steps were lifted, repaired, and reset to enhance their historic character and improve their condition for visitor use.

EAST LAWN

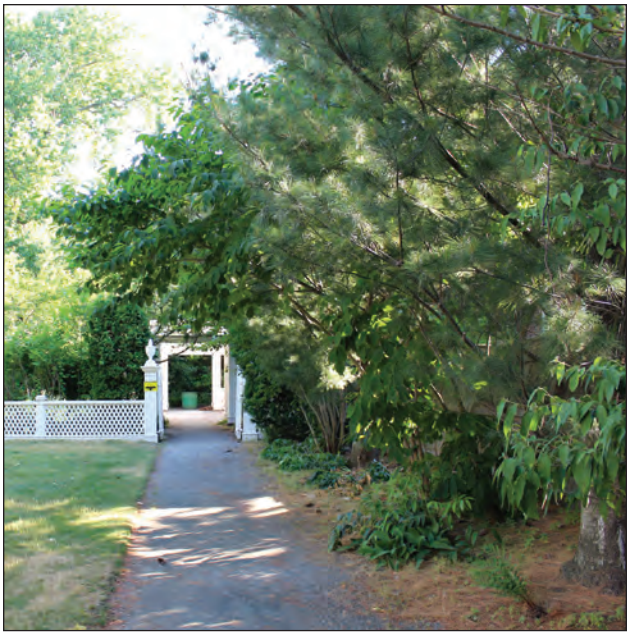
INSTALL SCREENING ALONG EAST BORDER

The eastern boundary of the property has had a vegetative screen since Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's era. Longfellow planted acacia hedges along the eastern border sometime before 1844 to prevent views of the adjacent Hastings property. Longfellow's 1844 drawing of the landscape depicts these hedges running along the property line. The period plan of the 1882 landscape suggests at the time of Longfellow's death, the east border was lined with honey locusts. These honey locusts are documented in the Historic American Building Survey's 1935 General Plan. The 1968 Existing Conditions Plan drawn by Diane Kostial McGuire, depicts the border with a variety of trees including American elms, black locusts, pines, and hemlocks.[22]

In May of 2003, the east border was replanted to provide more effective screening. Emo Dewitt and Jamie McGuane marked the trees requiring removal and Maltby Tree Company removed the trees and, in the fall, the border was planted with a variety of specimen including viburnum (V*iburnum nudum* 'Winterthur'), witch hazel (H*amamelis vernalis*), fothergilla (*Fothergilla gardenia* 'Blue Mist'), and other plants. In 2004, Walpole Woodworking completed fabrication and installation of an approximately 150-foot board fence along the northern section of the eastern property line from the northeastern corner to about fifty feet past the garden gate (figs. 66– 69). In 2020, the east border fence was replaced in full.[23]

PLANT RHODODENDRONS IN CIRCULAR LAWN BY ALICE'S GARDEN

It is uncertain when the rhododendron in the circular lawn by Alice's Garden was planted. The 1882 rendering of the property does not depict a shrub in that area and neither do plans from Alice Longfellow's era. The rhododendron first appears in the Historic American Building Survey's 1935 General Plan, which depicts a rhododendron shrub in the circular lawn space. A shrub is also shown



Figures 66 and 67. The east border plantings have matured substantially in the past fifteen years following replanting (left), 2005 (OCLP) and the present (right), 2020. (OCLP)

Figures 68 and 69. Prior to the rehabilitation project, the east border was not sufficiently screening views of neighboring properties (top), 2003. (OCLP) Now that the plants have matured, the east border more effectively screens views (bottom), 2020. (OCLP)

in this area on the 1968 Existing Conditions plan. The 1968 Restoration Plan indicates the removal of the rhododendron. By 1984, rose bushes occupied this area and in 1992, the area was lawn again. [24] In April of 2004, multiple catawba rhododendrons were planted in the center of this circular lawn and have been retained (figs. 70 and 71).

Figures 70 and 71. The cluster of rhododendrons were first first planted in 2005 (left) and have grown into a singular ovoid shape (right), 2020. (OCLP)

RE-SOD EAST LAWN

When the Longfellows acquired the property, the East Lawn and east border's spatial organization more closely resembled the extant property line. During the Longfellow era, a mature apple tree sheltered a wooden platform with seats near the southern edge of the present-day Formal Garden site. The East Lawn may have contained numerous other fruit trees during this period, although documentation is limited to an 1844 letter and drawing from Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow to his father. By 1904, the East Lawn was maintained as turf.

In the summer of 2004, the East Lawn was re-sodded by the Einstein Turf Company (figs. 72 and 73). The project was scoped to reduce impacting the roots of the mature linden tree. Once the existing turf was removed, it became evident that roots of the tree extended across the entire lawn. To prevent damage to the tree, the decision was made to use wheelbarrows to transport sections of sod and prevent disturbing the roots and soil. According to McKindley, this project actually revitalized the linden tree in the following years.[25]

REPLACE BOARD FENCE ALONG EASTERN PROPERTY BORDER

The eastern boundary of the historic site has been marked by a fence since at least 1935, when the Historic American Buildings Survey documented a board fence running south from the northern boundary to a point roughly aligned with the center of the house's east porch. In 1937, the Longfellow House Trust approved

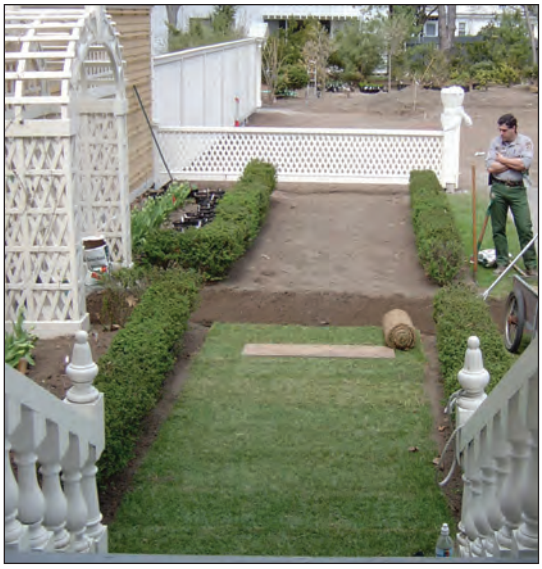
Figure 72. In 2004, the entire East Lawn was re-sodded being mindful of the linden tree's roots, 2004. (OCLP)

Figure 73. The East Lawn after being resodded, 2004. (OCLP)

the installation of a green chain link fence along the remainder of the eastern property line. In 2021, the board fence along the eastern boundary, which had deteriorated in condition, was replaced by a new board fence.

RELOCATE EASTERN PATH TO ALIGN WITH HUTCHESON PERGOLA AND FORMAL GARDEN GATE

As part of the Formal Garden rehabiliatation project of 2003–2007, the path in the East Lawn along the eastern property boundary was shifted slightly east to align with the rehabilitated Formal Garden gate and the reconstructed Hutcheson pergola. The path was surfaced with stone dust and widened to four feet for consistency with other walks in the East Lawn.



Figures 74–76. From 1975 to 2004, a bluestone path connected the porch stairs in Alice's Garden to the East Lawn path (top left), 2003. (OCLP) In 2004, the path was removed and replaced with lawn (top right) (OCLP) and remains so today (bottom left), 2021. (OCLP)

ALICE'S GARDEN

REMOVE BLUESTONE FOOTPATH

Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr.'s original drawing of Alice's Garden from 1905 does not depict a path between the hedges, and it is assumed that this space consisted of lawn. The garden remained as such through much of the twentieth century. In 1975-1976, a narrow bluestone path was installed from the entrance to the ell of the porch to improve visitor access to the porch (fig. 74). In 2004, the bluestone path was removed and replaced with turf to reflect the 1928 historic character (figs. 75 and 76).

ADD PERENNIAL PLANTINGS AND REINSTALL PIPE ARBOR AND CLIMBING ROSES

During the summer of 2020, park staff added perennial plantings to Alice's Garden and replaced a missing historic pipe arbor that supports the growth of climbing roses at the northern end of the garden. These tasks were recommended in the 2005 document *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape*.

FORMAL GARDEN

REHABILITATE 1925 SHIPMAN FORMAL GARDEN LAYOUT

Formal Gardens have been documented as part of the property's landscape as early as the Vassall era, however, substantial documentation first appears with the Longfellow era. When the Longfellows acquired the property, a lyre-shaped Formal Garden was located behind the house. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow contracted Richard Dolben in 1847 to redesign the garden. In 1905, Alice Longfellow replanted the garden based on a design by Martha Brookes Hutcheson. This was an intentional effort by Alice Longfellow to pay homage to the property's history as well as her family. In 1925, the garden was replanted a second time based on a design by Ellen Biddle Shipman (figs. 77 and 78).[26]

After Alice Longfellow's death, the Formal Garden quickly fell into disrepair. In 1968 the garden was rehabilitated based on a design by Diane Kostial McGuire to reflect what was thought to be the character at Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's death in 1882. The rehabilitation included a central square reflecting the Hutcheson design (fig. 79). In the late 1990s, park staff began to plan for a new rehabilitation effort in the Formal Garden. A cultural landscape report was prepared in 1997 and 1999 to guide the rehabilitation of the garden to reflect the Shipman plan in 1925. *Volume* 3 (Draft) (1997) provided a preliminary treatment plan. *Volume 2* (1999) determined that the site's period of significance should be

Figure 77. Ellen Biddle Shipman's original blueprint of the layout for Alice Longfellow's Formal Garden, 1925. (LONG Architectural Drawings and Blueprints Collection)

Figures 78, 79, 80. Alice's Formal Garden was first designed by Martha Brookes Hutcheson in 1905 (top) (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection), and later replanted by Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1925. In 1968, the garden was rehabilitated according to plans by Diane Kostial McGuire (middle), 2002. (OCLP) It was then rehabilitated to the Shipman design in 2003-2007 (bottom), 2007. (OCLP)

extended from 1882 to 1928 to encompass the life of Alice Longfellow, enabling the rehabilitation of her Formal Garden. In 2001, a final treatment plan was created.[27]

The garden rehabilitation took place between 2003–2007, beginning with the installation of the Hutcheson pergola. In spring of 2004, contractors with Cambridge Landscape Co. Inc. removed the old Formal Garden, graded the site, added loam, and marked out pathways and planting beds. Once the pathways and beds were laid out, boxwoods were planted to reinforce the geometric features. In addition, park staff restored the garden fence and gates dividing the Formal Garden from the East Lawn in April 2004. From 2004–2007, the garden beds were planted during the warm seasons. First, ornamental trees and woody plants were planted, followed by perennials. Lastly, annual plants were incorporated into the yearly maintenance of the garden (fig. 80).[28]

Following completion of the rehabilitation project, a landscape preservation maintenance plan was prepared to guide long-term stewardship. The *Preservation Maintenance Plan* remains an important resource for park staff today.[29]

REHABILITATE THE SHIPMAN CIRCULATION PATHS

The layout of the Shipman garden circulation paths reflected a Colonial Revival redesign of the 1847 Dolben Plan that the Longfellows funded and preserved during their ownership of the property. In 1968, the garden was redesigned again by Diane Kostial McGuire according to what was believed to be the garden's condition in 1882. In 2004, park staff demolished the garden installed in 1968. After regrading the area, wooden stakes and twine were used in combination with white spray paint to measure out the intricate design before filling in the pathways with crushed stone and adding soil to the beds (figs. 81 and 82). Archeological evidence suggested that the paths of the Formal Garden may have originally consisted of crushed shells. To provide a universally accessible surface for park visitors, the rehabilitated paths were surfaced with crushed stone dust.

RECONSTRUCT THE HUTCHESON PERGOLA

As part of Martha Brookes Hutcheson's design of the Formal Garden in 1903-1905, she included the construction of a large white pergola on the eastern side of the garden. This was a dominant feature in the garden designed to draw visitors in and provide Alice Longfellow with a space to enjoy the garden. The pergola remained part of the garden until the 1930s when it was removed, likely due to disrepair. Remnants of the original pergola were retained in the park's collections.

Without original blueprints for the pergola, the fragments were analyzed. This analysis juxtaposed fragments with historical photographs to determine reliable estimates of proportions and dimensions (fig. 83). The structure was built in

Figure 81. After regrading the garden area, contractors used wooden stakes and twine to measure the pathways and garden beds, adding crushed stone to the pathways and soil to the beds, 2004. (OCLP)

Figure 82. Today, the Formal Garden retains the same paths originally laid out in 2004, 2020. (OCLP)

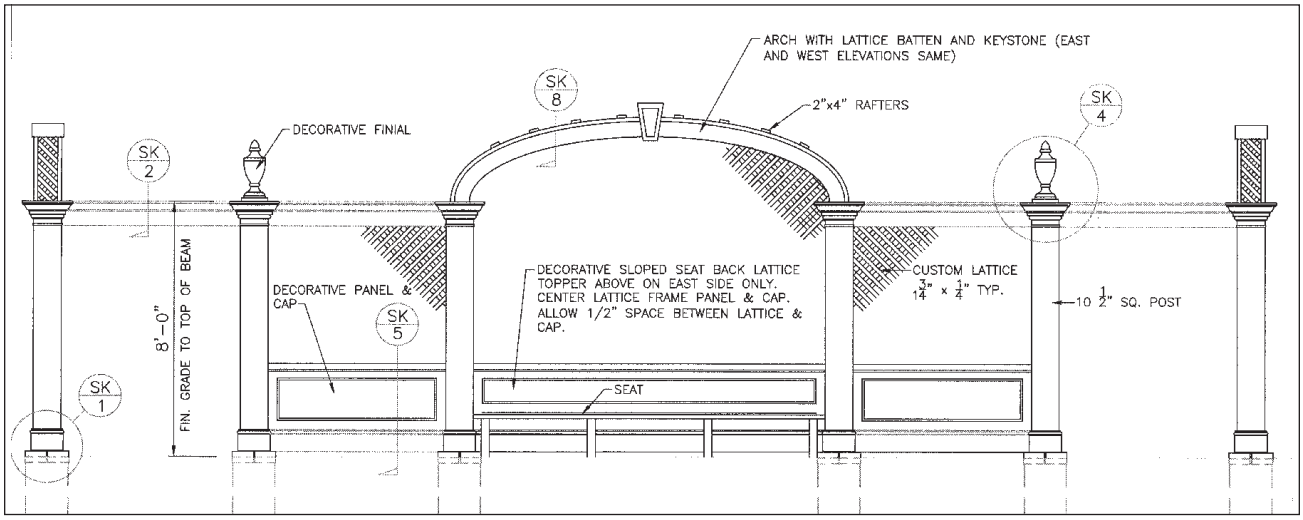


Figure 83. Elevation of the Hutcheson pergola from 2003. Contractors juxtaposed the remaining finial with historical photographs to create this plan. (OCLP)

sections by Walpole Woodworkers and assembled on site in May 2003 (figs. 84–87). The pergola was later repaired in 2007.

RESTORE THE SOUTHERN FENCE AND GATES

The garden fence and gates that delineate the Formal Garden from the East Lawn originate to the 1903-05 Hutcheson design (fig. 88). Even when the garden was minimized to its central beds in 1968, the garden gates and fence remained. By the time of the rehabilitation project in 2003, the crabapple trees growing alongside the fence had become too large and pushed against the fencing, so the gates were no longer properly aligned. An archeological survey determined where the original fence posts stood. In 2003, the garden fence was removed and reconstructed by park staff. In April of 2004, the fence and gates were reinstalled (figs. 89 and 90).[30]

Figures 84 and 85. The Hutcheson pergola was the first feature of the 1925 garden to be installed on site (left), 2003. (OCLP) The finished product is shown to the right, 2005. (OCLP)

Figures 86 and 87. The pergola was a key feature of Hutcheson's garden design (left), ca. 1904 (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection), and with its reconstruction, continues to be a key feature in the garden presently (right), 2020. (OCLP)

Figures 88, 89, and 90. The garden gates and fence were first introduced in Hutcheson's garden design. This historic image depicts the southeastern garden gate (top left), ca. 1904. (LONG Buildings and Grounds Photograph Collection) In 2004, the garden gates and fences were reconstructed and reinstalled in their historic placement (top right), 2004. (OCLP) The gates and fence continue to be a part of the Formal Garden (bottom right), 2020. (OCLP)

REINSTALL NORTHERN SCREEN PLANTING

In 1843, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow planted an allee of linden trees behind the Formal Garden that he often walked through. Not only was this path a quiet retreat for the poet, but it also acted as a screen between the Longfellow and Wyeth properties. This pathway is mentioned multiple times within the Longfellow family's records. By 1935, there were extant trees remaining from this landscape feature. After the Thorp heirs sold the northern property to the Episcopal Theological School, the remaining trees further acted as screening from neighboring properties.[31]

In spring of 2003, the Maltby Tree Company removed the extant trees behind the Formal Garden. The border was then replanted with a variety of trees and shrubs including sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*), white pines (P*inus strobus*), Canadian hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*), serviceberry (*Amalanchier laevis*) and other

specimen. Since then, the plantings have effectively screened views of neighboring properties (figs. 91 and 92).

INSTALL SHIPMAN GARDEN PLANTING PLAN

In 1923, Alice Longfellow contracted Ellen Biddle Shipman to replant the Formal Garden. Shipman's blueprints are the only surviving plans of the garden, so it is unknown how Shipman's design varied from Hutcheson's earlier planting design.

Figure 91. Prior to the rehabilitation project, the North Border was scarcely planted, providing poor screening of neighboring properties, 2003. (OCLP)

Figure 92. Since planted in 2003, the North Border vegetation has matured and provides effective screening from neighboring properties, 2020. (OCLP)

A key component of the Shipman design is the variety in height throughout the garden beds. This included the use of ornamental fruit trees and tall-growing herbaceous plants. Furthermore, the garden contained seasonal plantings to provide continuous blooms throughout the growing season (figs. 93 and 94).

In 2004, park staff began replanting the garden. The garden was planted in the following order: boxwood hedges, trees and shrubs, perennials, and annuals. The planting plan was modified to address species no longer available by incorporating compatible substitutes. This included finding alternative species with similar colors and times of bloom to match the overarching design of the garden. Since the initial rehabilitation, some species have been replaced with different cultivars to ease maintenance for staff or adapt to unavailable varieties. For instance, the boxwoods have been replaced with slower growing and hardier varieties.

Figures 93 and 94. Planting the Formal Garden began in 2004 with planting the boxwood hedges (top), 2004 (OCLP). By 2008, the garden was fully planted and had a full year to grow (bottom), 2008 (OCLP).

RECONSTRUCT ARTS AND CRAFTS BENCH

According to the Historic American Building Survey's notes, Ellen Biddle Shipman placed a bench on the northern side of the Formal Garden when she designed it for Alice Longfellow in 1923-1925. The bench was removed during the 1968 garden redesign and placed in the park's museum collection. In 2004, park staff replicated the bench (referred to as the Arts and Crafts bench) from the original and reinstalled it in the garden (figs. 95 and 96).[32]

CARRIAGE DRIVE

INSTALL PARKING BESIDE THE CARRIAGE HOUSE

During the period of significance, the area west of the Carriage House consisted of lawn and trees. The path to the Carriage House was a dirt path. Following the development of automobiles, it became common practice to park cars in front of the Carriage House. Prior to the 1997 Carriage House rehabilitation project, park staff and others continued to park cars in front of the Carriage House. Park staff considered this to detract from the historic character of the building.

In the *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 3: Treatment* (1997), it was recommended to move the on-site parking elsewhere, one suggestion including between the Carriage House and the western property line. In 1997, this space consisted of lawn and a couple trees. As part of the Carriage House project, the

Figures 95 and 96. During the winter of 2003-2004, the Arts and Crafts bench (LONG 25474) was rebuilt for the Formal Garden restoration (left), 2004 (OCLP). Once finished, the bench was placed in its historic location within the North Bed (top), 2004 (OCLP).

trees were cut down and the area was excavated and surfaced with crushed stone to be utilized for parking. Since then, this space west of the Carriage House is the primary parking area for park staff and visitors (fig. 97). The front of the Carriage House continues to be used for universally accessible parking.

INSTALL AN ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE INTO THE VISITOR CENTER

During the early Longfellow era, the area that is the visitor center was a woodshed. The woodshed was adapted into a billiard room in 1853. In 1905, Alice Longfellow removed the billiard room and the space remained a woodshed. In 1989, the woodshed was rehabilitated into a visitor center. Prior to this, visitor information was offered on the first floor of the house within the front door or east porch door. A year later, a wooden accessibility ramp leading into the visitor center was constructed (fig. 98). This ramp extended northward along the trellis fencing, necessitating the removal of the flower beds in that area.[33]

During the Carriage House rehabilitation, the ramp was redesigned. Eliot Foulds, landscape architect, designed a new concrete path that required less space and still provided accessibility (fig. 99). The wooden ramp was demolished and reconstructed as a curved concrete pathway in 1997 (fig. 100). The flower beds beside the new pathway were not formally restored until 2002.

REHABILITATION OF THE CARRIAGE HOUSE

Prior to the Carriage House's construction, a different structure stood in the area northwest of the house. The 1975 historic structure report for the Carriage House suggests that materials from an earlier structure were likely reused to build the Carriage House. The Carriage House was built in 1844 and was preserved by its later owners. Between 2003–2004 , the Carriage House was rehabilitated to provide office, conference, and storage space. A small addition was added to the northeastern corner of the Carriage House and a narrow gravel service area was installed behind the Carriage House with minimal archeological impact (figs. 101 and 102).

In addition to the rehabilitation of the Carriage House interior, a geothermal heating system was installed to support heating the Longfellow House and Carriage House. This system had components installed underneath the service area and behind the Carriage House. An archeological investigation was completed to recover resources that could be damaged from the construction. The archeological investigation recovered fragments of building materials and housewares and revealed a buried masonry structure and cobble stone-paved surface, likely remnants of a prior manure pit and eighteenth-century barn.[34]

Figure 97. The western side of the Carriage House (right) originally consisted of grass and a couple trees. However, in the Carriage House rehabilitation project, this area was surfaced with stone dust to be used for parking, 2005. (OCLP)

Figure 98, 99, and 100. In 1990, a wooden ramp was installed for the visitor center (top left). (LONG) In 1997, during the Carriage House rehabilitation, a new design was planned (top right) (OCLP) and installed into the landscape (bottom right), 2020. (OCLP)

Figures 101 and 102. The Carriage House in 1997, before construction of the addition (top) (LONG) and after (right), 2020. (OCLP)

RESURFACE CARRIAGE DRIVE AND REMOVE NON-HISTORIC GRANITE EDGING

Related to the Carriage House rehabilitation and geothermal system installation projects, the Carriage Drive was resurfaced with stabilized soil. The surface material was chosen to provide sufficient drainage and to accommodate regular vehicle use. As part of the resurfacing project, non-historic granite curbing was removed along the drive.The drive has been resurfaced since 1998, including at least once after 2012, and today is surfaced with crushed stone and stone dust.[35]

REESTABLISH PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION TO DANA HOUSE (LINCOLN INSTITUTE)

By 2020, a pedestrian connection had been reestablished between Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site and the adjacent historic Dana house property to the west, which is currently occupied by the Lincoln Institute for Land Policy. The connection consists of a short, compacted-earth path on the western side of the Carriage Drive, approximately one hundred feet north of Brattle Street. The reestablishment of this connection was recommended in the 2005 document *Recovery of the Longfellow Landscape*.

TABLE 3: RECORD OF TREATMENT CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Date Completed	Task	Notes
1997	Install an accessible entrance into the visitor center	The former wooden ramp was removed and replaced with a concrete path.
1997-1998	Rehabilitation of Carriage House	The Carriage House was rehabilitated into office and conference spaces. With this, a geothermal heating system was installed, and the Carriage Drive was resurfaced.
1997-1998	Install parking beside the Carriage House	Space west of the Carriage House was surfaced with crushed stone for parking.
2000, 2004	Replant failing lilac shrubs	Lilacs were replanted sporadically between 1997-2020, however, large portions were replaced in 2000 and 2004.
ca. 2003	Replace the balustrade roses with woodbine	The roses had been partially replaced with woodbine in 1985-1987. It is sometime between 1998-2004 that this process was completed, likely in the early 2000s.
2003	Reconstruct the Hutcheson Pergola	Constructed and installed by Walpole Woodworkers. Part of the Shipman garden rehabilitation.
2003	Reinstall northern screen planting	Maltby Tree, Co. removed the extant vegetation and the border was replanted by park staff.
2003-2004	Plant east border for proper screening	Maltby Tree, Co. removed the extant vegetation and the border was replanted by park staff in 2003. Walpole Woodworkers fabricated the board fence in 2004.
2003-2004	Restore and reinstall the southern fence and gates	Performed by National Park Service staff. The fence was removed in 2003 and reinstalled in 2004. Part of the Shipman garden rehabilitation.
2003-2007	Rehabilitate the 1925 Shipman Formal Garden design	Cambridge Landscape, Co. worked with park staff to conduct most of the labor.
2003-2007	Replant garden according to the Shipman plan	Where available, historic vegetation was used. Unavailable varieties were replaced with a comparable species.
2003-2018	Replace American elms	Treatment focused on replacing elm trees in poor condition.
2004	Remove the bluestone footpath	The footpath was removed and replaced with lawn.
2004	Plant rhododendrons in the circular lawn by Alice's Garden	
2004	Re-Sod the East Lawn	Performed by Einstein Turf, Co.
2004	Rehabilitate the Shipman circulation paths	Part of the Hutcheson/Shipman garden rehabilitation project.
2004	Reconstruct the arts and crafts bench	Constructed by National Park Service staff.
2004	Rehabilitate Brattle Street fence	
2004-2005	Widen and resurface the brick path	Performed by Cambridge Landscape, Co.
2005	Widen and resurface the circulation paths	Performed by Cambridge Landscape, Co. Task does not include the resurfacing of the Forecourt brick path.

TABLE 3: RECORD OF TREATMENT CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
LONGFELLOW HOUSE – WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Date Completed	Task	Notes
2005	Relocate eastern path to align with Hutcheson pergola and Formal Garden gate	Path also widened to four feet and surfaced with stone dust.
2006,2010	Install New National Park Service signage	All but one sign was installed in 2006.
2015	Reconstruct Brattle Street fence	Fence reconstructed by NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.
2019	Lift, repair, and reset front steps of house	
2020	Add perennial plantings,replace missing pipe arbor and climbing roses in Alice's Garden	
2020	Reestablish pedestrian connection to Dana House (Lincoln Institute)	Connection consists of compacted-earth path west of Carriage Drive.
2021	Replace board fence along eastern property line	Fence replaced in-kind.

ENDNOTES, RECORD OF TREATMENT

[1] Lauren Meier, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site*, *Volume 3: Treatment*, Draft, 1997, 1-2.; Lauren Meier, video call with author, Jul. 8, 2020.

[2] Planning and design work undertaken in 2001 for the landscape rehabilitation project was completed under contract by landscape architect Norma Williams with assistance from Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff member Lauren Meier and Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters horticulturist Mona McKindley

3 "FINAL Rev. SAT Garden Budget 04-09-04," Microsoft Word, updated Jan. 5, 2007.; "2007_LONG_SaveAmericasTreasures_FinalReport," Microsoft Word, updated Mar. 11, 2020.; NPS FY05-06 Friends garden payments -1st," Microsoft Word, updated Sept 13, 2006.; "CSue Budget Summary 9-28-04," Microsoft Word, updates Sept. 28, 2004.; "How the Friends Were Founded," The Friends of the Longfellow House, website, accessed July 6, 2020, http://www.friendsoflongfellowhouse.org/2010/07/how-friends-were-founded.html.

4 Steven R. Pendry, "Management Summary, Longfellow Garden Excavations, 2001-2002, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts," Northeast Region Archeology Program, March 26, 2003, Microsoft Word, accessed Jul. 8, 2020.

5 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; Steven R. Pendry, "Management Summary, Longfellow Garden Excavations, 2001-2002, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts," Northeast Region Archeology Program, March 26, 2003, Microsoft Word, accessed Jul. 8, 2020.

6 Steven R. Pendry, "Management Summary, Longfellow Garden Excavations, 2001-2002, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts," Northeast Region Archeology Program, March 26, 2003, Microsoft Word, accessed Jul. 8, 2020.; Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.

7 "National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, A Quick Guide for Preserving Native American Cultural Resources," National Park Service, accessed Jul. 7, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/history/TRIBES/Documents/106.pdf; "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources," Lisa Duff, March 25, 2003, Microsoft Word, accessed Jul. 7, 2020.; Myra Harrison to Cara Metz, April 2, 2003, Microsoft Word, accessed Jul. 7, 2020.

8 Steven Pendry, "Management Summary, Restoration of Forecourt Front Walk and Elm Tree Plantings, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts," Microsoft Word, April 16, 2004, accessed Jul. 7, 2020.; Myra Harrison to Cara Metz, April 21, 2004, Microsoft Word, accessed Jul. 7, 2020.

9 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 82, 92.

10 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; "2007_List of Project Tasks FY04-06," Microsoft Word, updated January 18, 2007.; "2005_LONG Landscape Update 9-28-05," Microsoft Word, updated Sept. 30, 2005.

11 "Longfellow National Historic Site: Project Number 0206-140-LONG," PDF, May 11, 2006.

12 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 82.

13 The survey was completed by Steven Pendery with the Northeast Archeology Program. Steven Pendry, "Management Summary, Restoration of Forecourt Front Walk and Elm Tree Plantings, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts," Microsoft Word, April 16, 2004, accessed Jul. 7, 2020.

14 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; "2007_List of Project Tasks FY04-06," Microsoft Word, updated January 18, 2007.; "2005_LONG Landscape Update 9-28-05," Microsoft Word, updated Sept. 30, 2005.

15 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 39.

16 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.

17 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; "LONG_2007_Plant_Inventory," Microsoft Excel, updated Mar. 10, 2020.; Steven Pendry, "Management Summary, Restoration of Forecourt Front

Walk and Elm Tree Plantings, Longfellow National Historic Site, Cambridge, Massachusetts," Microsoft Word, April 16, 2004, accessed Jul. 7, 2020.; Mona McKindley, "Summary of LONG Landsc 08," Microsoft Word, Updated Feb. 12, 2009, 1-6.; Mona McKindley, "Accomplishments Draft '09," Microsoft Word, updated Oct. 6, 2010, 1-2.

18 "National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2015, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters NHS Landscape, Longfellow National Historic Site," PDF, 2015, 84.; "LONG Tree Assessment Trip Report w-revisions 4-3-2014," Microsoft Word, updated Apr. 3, 2014, accessed Jul. 14, 2020.

19 This Existing Conditions plan derives from the 1984 "Cultural Landscape Report" (Draft).

20 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 89.

21 National Park Service, *CRIS-HS database*, "Longfellow - Brattle Street Fence," accessed July 7, 2021.

22 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 40, 49, 78, 84, 96.

23 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; "LONG_2007_Plant_Inventory," Microsoft Excel, updated Mar. 10, 2020.

24 Each of the referenced maps can be found in volume 1 of the *Cultural Landscape Report*; Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 49, 78-79, 84, 90, 96.

25 Mona McKindley, in discussion with author, Jul. 9, 2020.; Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.

26 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 6, 41-42, 83.

27 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 83.; Shary Page Berg, Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 2: Analysis of Significance and Integrity (Boston: National Park Service, 1999).; Lauren Meier, Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 3: Treatment, Draft, 1997.

28 Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; "LONG_2007_Plant_Inventory," Microsoft Excel, updated Mar. 10, 2020.; Mona McKindley, in discussion with author, Jul. 9, 2020.

29 "Intro-with original & notes," Microsoft Word, updated Apr. 4, 2007, accessed Jul. 13, 2020.; "Maintenance tasks – save with color," Microsoft Word, updated Apr. 28, 2020, accessed Jul. 13, 2020.; Longfellow Site Park Staff, *Preservation Maintenance Plan,* 2008.

30 According to former gardener, Mona McKindley, one end's posts were accurate to the original posts, however, the latter end of the fence was not aligned with original post locations.; Mona McKindley, "Rehab Overview 2000-2007," Microsoft Word, updated Feb. 14, 2007.; Mona McKindley, in discussion with author, Jul. 9, 2020.; "LONG_2007_Plant_Inventory," Microsoft Excel, updated Mar. 10, 2020.; "2005_LONG Landscape Update 9-28-05," Microsoft Word, updated Sept. 30, 2005

[31] See Middlesex South Deeds, Vol. 7914: 225

32 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 72, 85.

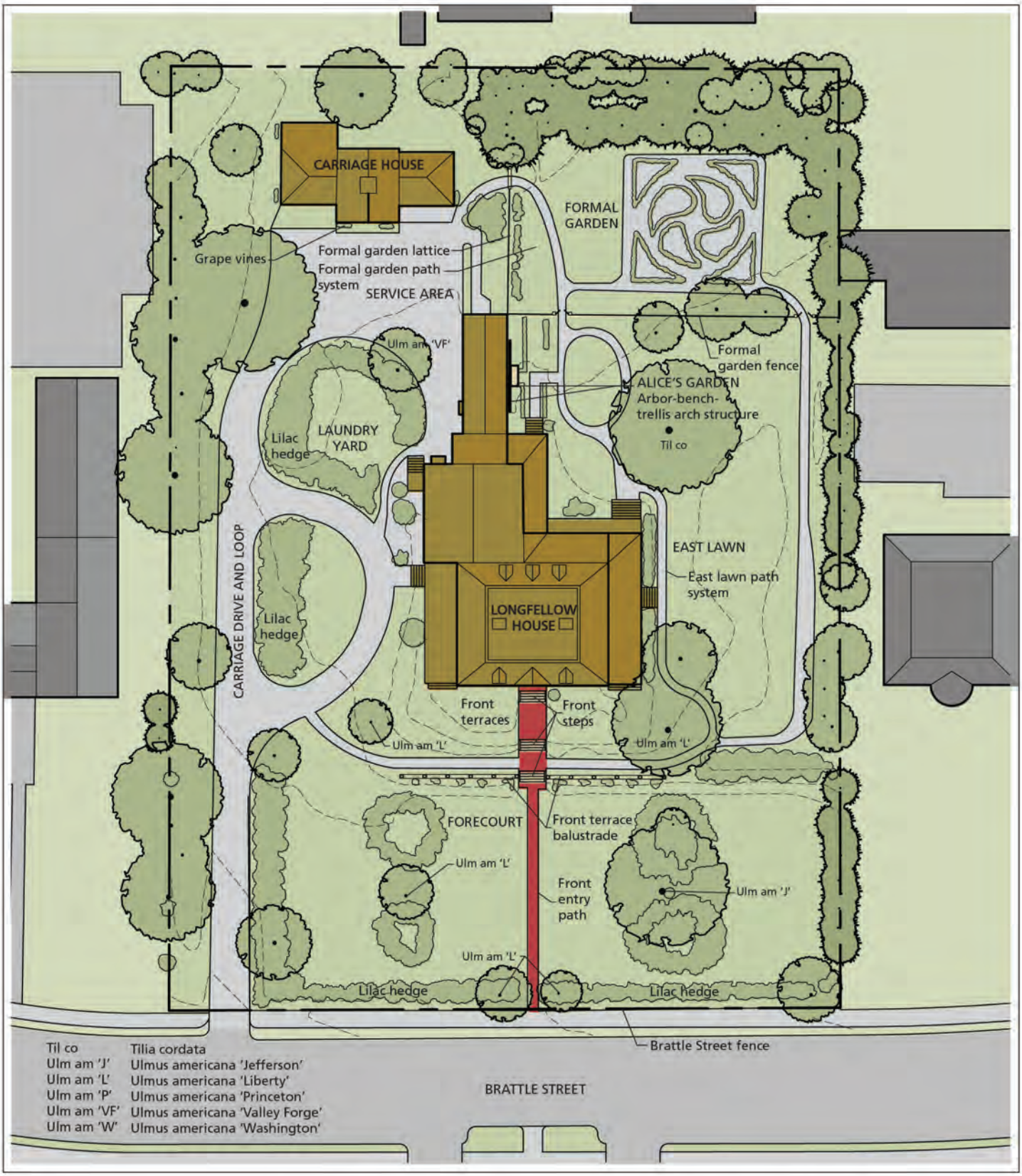
33 Catherine Evans, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History and Existing Condition* (Boston: National Park Service, 1993), 36, 69, 92.

34 "National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2015, Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters NHS Landscape, Longfellow National Historic Site," PDF, 2015, 83.

35 Lauren Meier, *Cultural Landscape Report for Longfellow National Historic Site*, *Volume 3: Treatment*, Draft, 1997, 8-14.; Lauren Meier, video call with author, Jul. 8, 2020.; Kate Hanson Plass, comments on March 2021 report draft.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. EXISTING CONDITIONS PLANS: 1998, 2007, 2015, AND 2020



DRAWN BY
Norma E . Willians, 2001
Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD, Photoshop 2020, Illustrator 2020

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Drawing illustrates pre-construction site conditions.

SOURCES
1. "Survey of Longfellow NHS," NPS Denver Service Center, 1987.
2. "Historic Plant Inventory for Longfellow NHS, Existing Conditions 1993," OCLP, June 1995, updated August 1998.
3. "Historic Plant Inventory for Longfellow NHS, Existing Conditions 1993, - Northeast Border," Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, June 1995, updated August 1998"

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

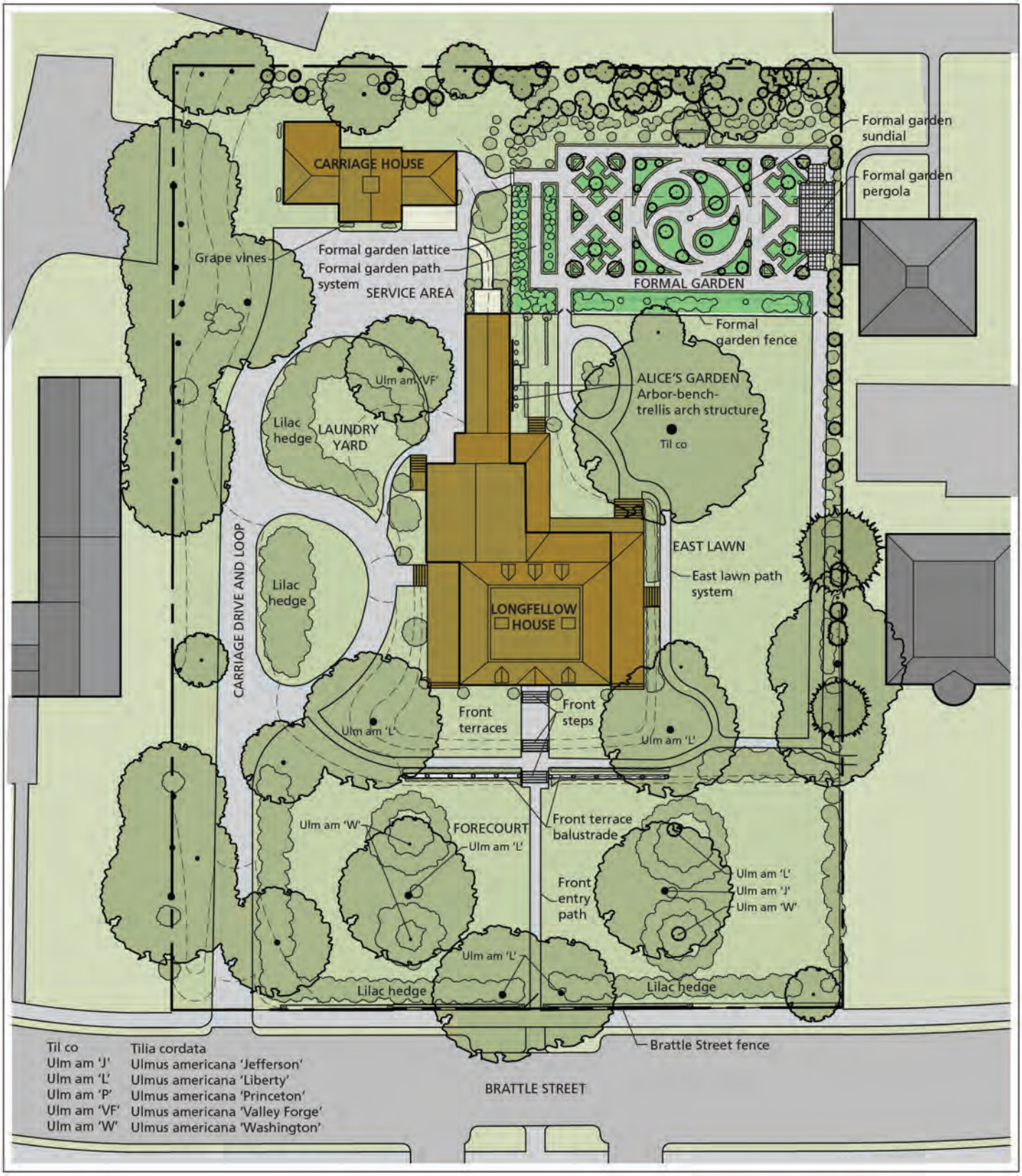
LEGEND

- Property Line
- Buildings
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs/Lawn
- Herbaceous Planting
- Asphalt
- Stonedust/Concrete
- Brick

Cultural Landscape Report
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, MA

1998 Existing Conditions
Site Plan

0' 12.5' 25' 50'



DRAWN BY
Sharon Crapo, 2007
Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD, Photoshop 2020, Illustrator 2020

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. "Longfellow National Historic Site Existing Conditions", Sharon Crapo, 2007.

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Buildings
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs/Lawn
- Herbaceous Planting
- Asphalt
- Stonedust/Concrete

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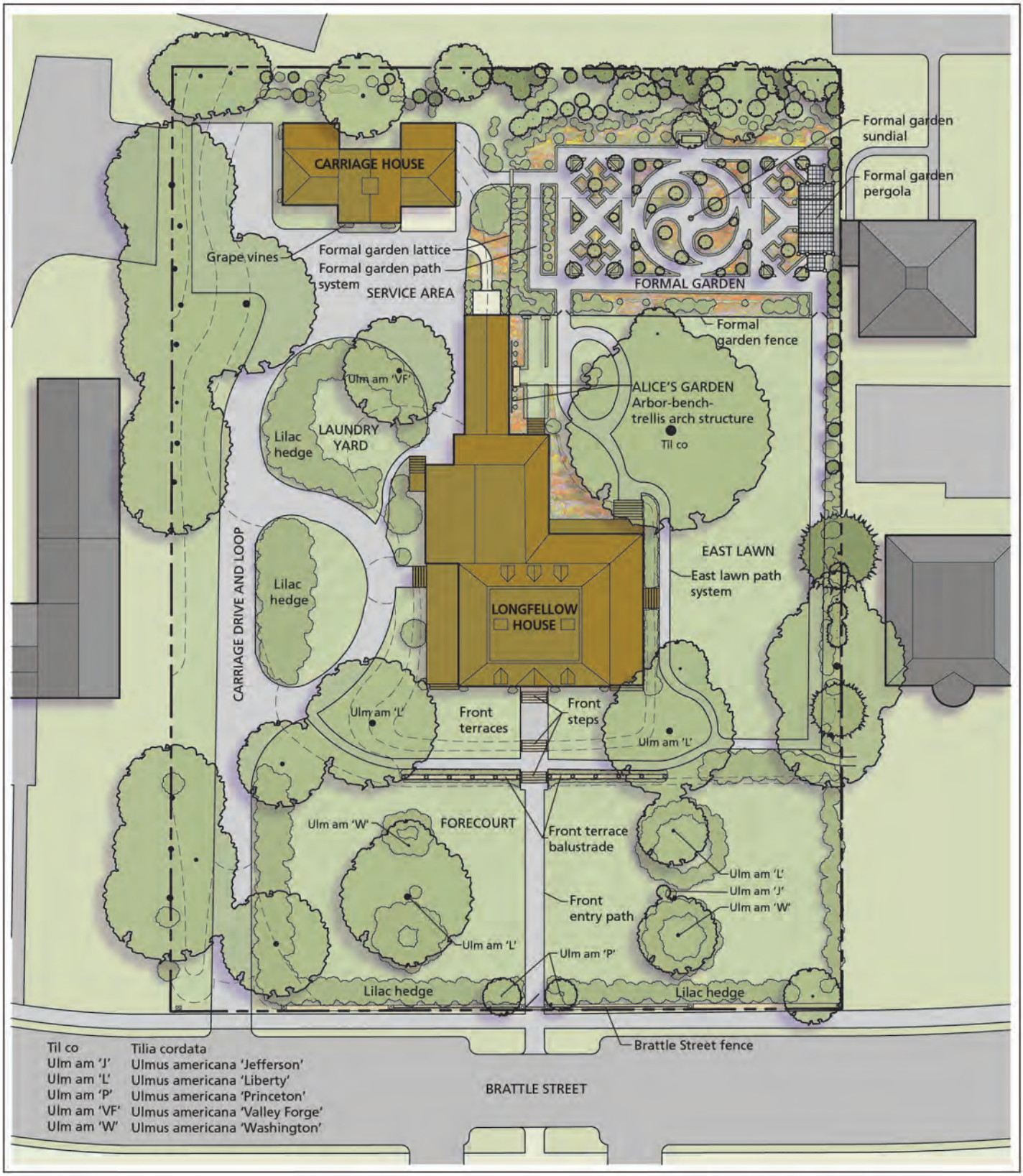
Cultural Landscape Report
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, MA

2007 Existing Conditions
Site Plan

0' 12.5' 25' 50'



DRAWN BY
Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015
AutoCAD Map 3D, Photoshop CS5, Illustrator CS5

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. Field notes, 2011, 2014
2. Irrigation Plan, 2010
3. Aerial Photograph, 2009
4. Rehabilitation Plan, 2001

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

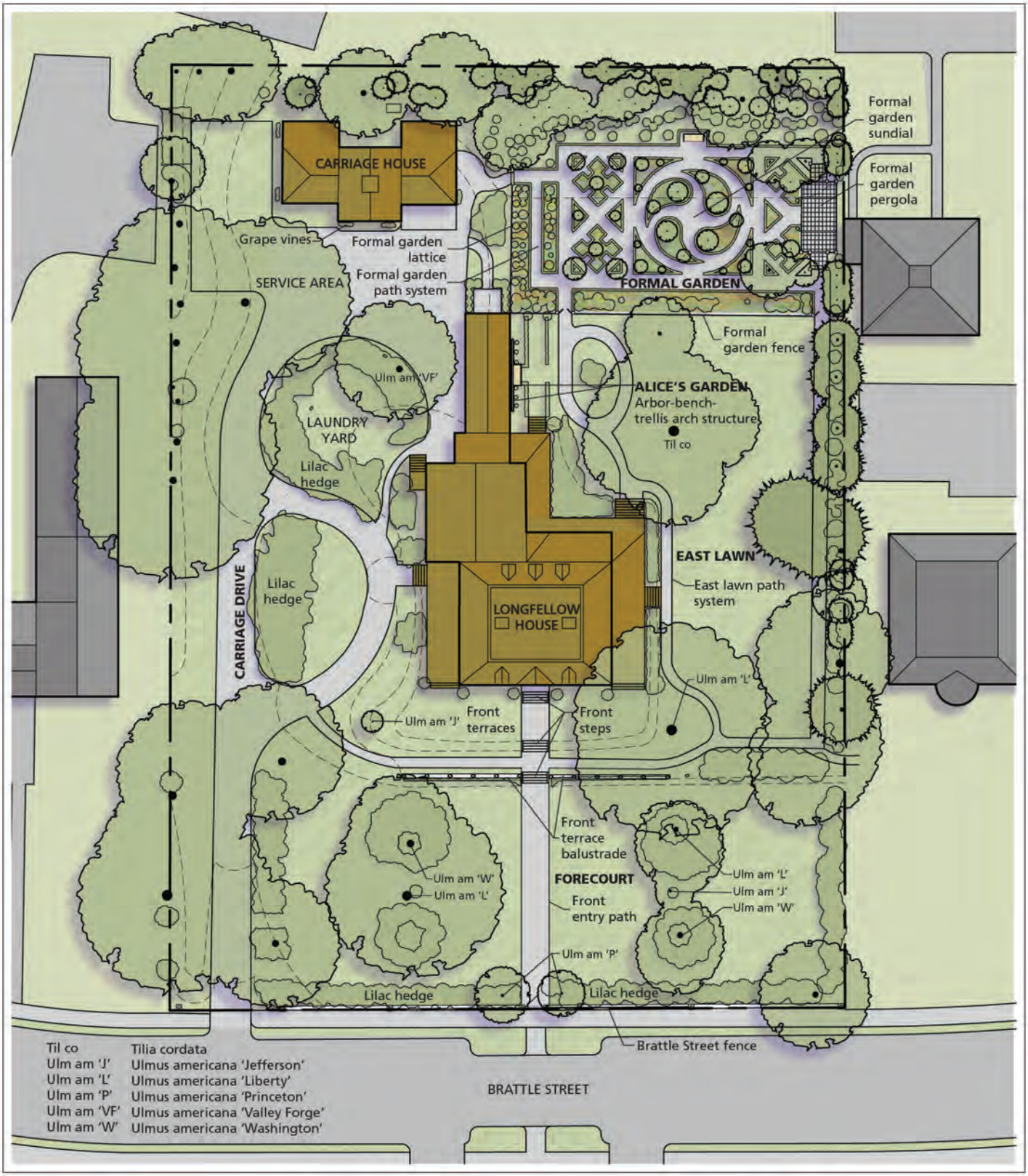
LEGEND

- Property Line
- Buildings
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs/Lawn
- Herbaceous Planting
- Asphalt
- Stonedust/Concrete

Cultural Landscape Report
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, MA

2015 Existing Conditions
Site Plan

0' 12.5' 25' 50'



DRAWN BY
Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D, Photoshop CS6, Illustrator CS6

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.

SOURCES
1. Field notes, 2020
2. Aerial Photograph, 2019
3. Existing Conditions Plan, Sharon Crapo, 2007,
4. Existing Conditions Plan, Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Buildings
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs/Lawn
- Herbaceous Planting
- Asphalt
- Stonedust/Concrete

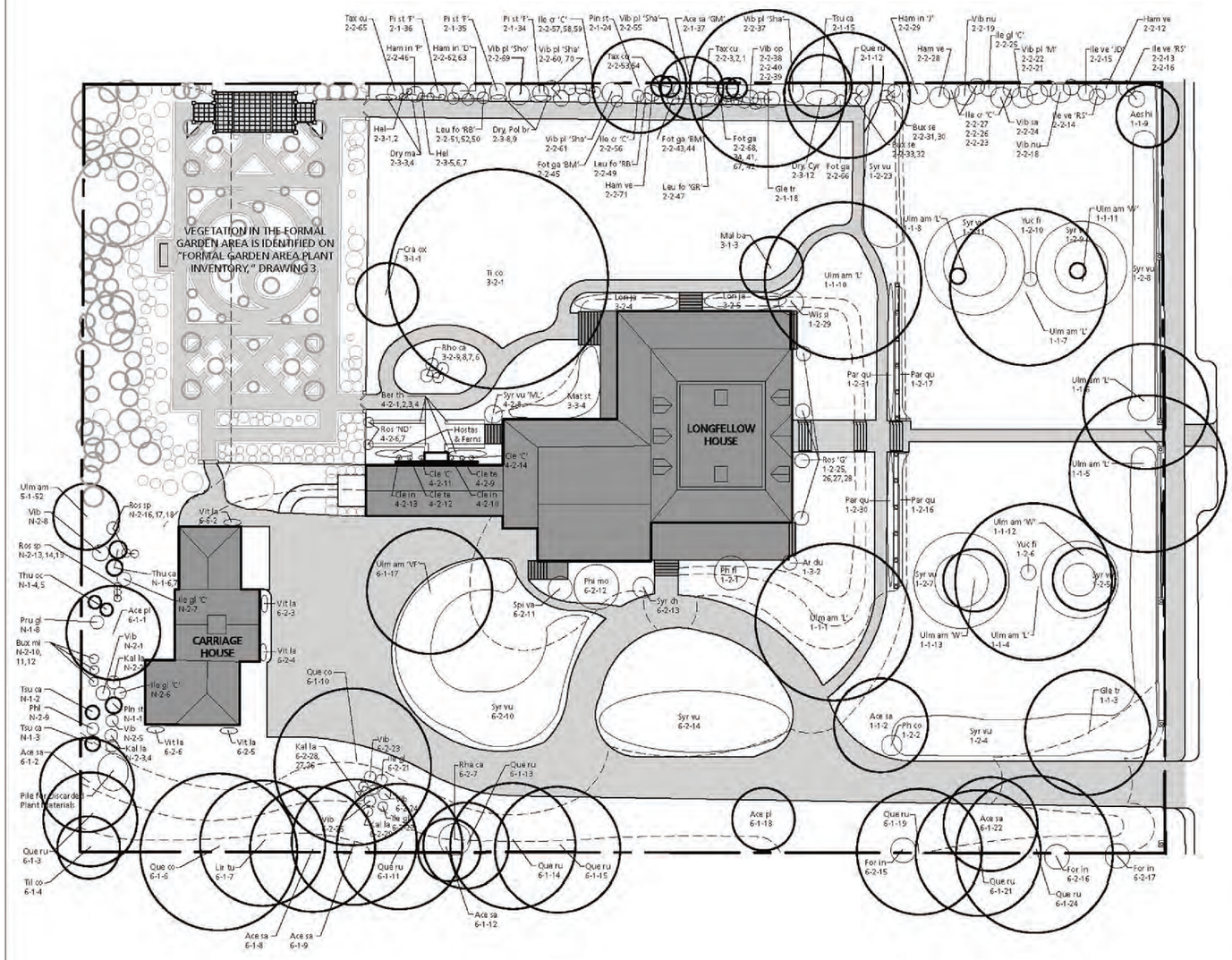
Cultural Landscape Report
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site
Cambridge, MA

2020 Existing Conditions
Site Plan

0' 12.5' 25' 50'

Drawing 2

APPENDIX B. PLANT INVENTORIES: 2007, 2015, 2019/2020



TREES (ENTIRE SITE)

Ace pl	Acer platanoides	Norway maple
Ace sa	Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Ace sa 'GM'	Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'	sugar maple
Aes hi	Aesculus hippocastanum	horsechestnut
Ama la	Amalanchier laevis	serviceberry
Cat sp	Catalpa speciosa	catalpa
Cra ox	Crataegus oxycantha	hawthorn
Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust
Lir tu	Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar
Mal ba	Malus baccata	Siberian crabapple
Mal 'C'	Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella crabapple
Mal 'CB'	Malus 'Coral Burst'	Coral Burst crabapple
Pin st	Pinus strobus	white pine
Pin st 'F'	Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'	upright white pine
Pru gl	Prunus glandulosa rosea	flowering almond
Pru mu	Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	flowering apricot
Pru se 'K'	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese cherry
Pru se 'O'	Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Japanese cherry
Pru tr	Prunus triloba	flowering almond
Pyr ca	Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Jack pear
Que co	Quercus coccinea	scarlet oak
Que ru	Quercus rubra	red oak
Thu oc	Thuja occidentalis 'Brandon'	arborvitae cultivar
Til co	Tilia cordata	European littleleaf linden
Tsu ca	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian/eastern hemlock
Ulm am	Ulmus americana	American elm
Ulm am 'L'	Ulmus americana 'Liberty'	Liberty elm
Ulm am 'VF'	Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'	Valley Forge elm
Ulm am 'W'	Ulmus americana 'Washington'	Washington elm
X Cup le	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress

SHRUBS & WOODY VINES (ENTIRE SITE)

Ber th	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese barberry
Bux mi	Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen' and 'Wintergem'	Korean boxwood hedge
Bux se	Buxus sempervirens	common boxwood
Cle 'C'	Clematis 'Crispa'	curly clematis
Cle in	Clematis integrifolia	solitary clematis
Cle te	Clematis ternifolia	sweet autumn clematis
For in	Forsythia intermedia	forsythia
Fot ga	Fothergilla gardenii	fothergilla
Fot ga 'BM'	Fothergilla gardenii 'Blue Mist'	fothergilla cultivar
Ham in 'D'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Diane'	Diane hybrid witch hazel
Ham in 'J'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Jelena'	Jelena hybrid witch hazel
Ham in 'P'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Pallida'	Pallida hybrid witch hazel
Ham ve	Hamamelis vernalis	vernal witch hazel
Ile cr 'C'	Ilex crenata 'Compacta'	dwarf Japanese holly
Ile gl	Ilex glabra	inkberry
Ile op 'JP'	Ilex opaca 'Jersey Princess'	American holly
Ile pe	Ilex pedunculosa	longstalk holly
Ile ve 'JD'	Ilex verticillata 'Jim Dandy'	winterberry holly cultivar
Ile ve 'RS'	Ilex verticillata 'Red Sprite'	winterberry holly cultivar
Kal la	Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel
Kol am	Kolwitzia amabilis	beautybush
Leu fo 'GR'	Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Gerard's Rainbow'	leucothoe cultivar
Leu fo 'RB'	Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Roger's Burgundy'	leucothoe cultivar
Lon fr	Lonicera frangrantissima	honeysuckle
Lon ja	Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle
Par qu	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	woodbine, Virginia creeper
Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	mockorange
Phi fl	Philadelphus x floribundus	mockorange
Phi mo	Philadelphus x monstrosus	mockorange
Phi vi	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Minnesota Snowflake'	virginal mockorange
Pru gl	Prunus glandulosa rosea	flowering almond
Rha ca	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn
Rho ca	Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba rhododendron
Spi va	Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte spirea
Syr jo 'R'	Syringa x josiflexa 'Royalty'	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr ch	Syringa x chinensis	Chinese lilac
Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac
Syr vu 'ML'	Syringa vulgaris 'Mr. Lincoln'	Mr. Lincoln lilac
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Vib	Viburnum	species/cultivar unknown
Vib ca	Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga viburnum
Vib op	Viburnum opulus 'Oriental'	cranberrybush viburnum
Vib pl 'M'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Mariesii'	doublefile viburnum
Vib pl 'Sha'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Shasta'	doublefile viburnum
Vib pl 'Sho'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Shoshoni'	doublefile viburnum
Vib sa	Viburnum sargentii 'Onondaga'	Sargent viburnum
Vib si	Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold viburnum
Vib nu	Viburnum nudum 'Winterthur'	Winterthur viburnum
Vit la	Vitis labrusca 'Concord'	Concord grape vines
Wis fl	Wisteria floribunda	Japanese wisteria
Wis si	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria
Yuc fi	Yucca filamentosa	yucca

SELECTED ROSES IDENTIFIED ON THIS PLAN

Ros sp	Rosa species	rose species
'G'	Rosa 'Gardenia'	gardenia rose
'ND'	Rosa 'New Dawn'	rose cultivar

SELECTED HERBACEOUS VEGETATION IDENTIFIED ON THIS PLAN

Dry	Dryopteris	wood fern
Dry ma	Dropteris marginalis 'Brilliant'	brilliant wood fern
Dry wa	Dryopteris wallichiana	Wallich's wood fern
Hel	Hellebore	hellebore
Hos	Hosta	hosta
Mat st	Matteuccia struthiopteris	ostrich fern
Pol br	Polystichum braunii	Braun's holly fern

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

2007 Plant Inventory

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Fields inventory, 2007
2.
3.
4.
5.

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

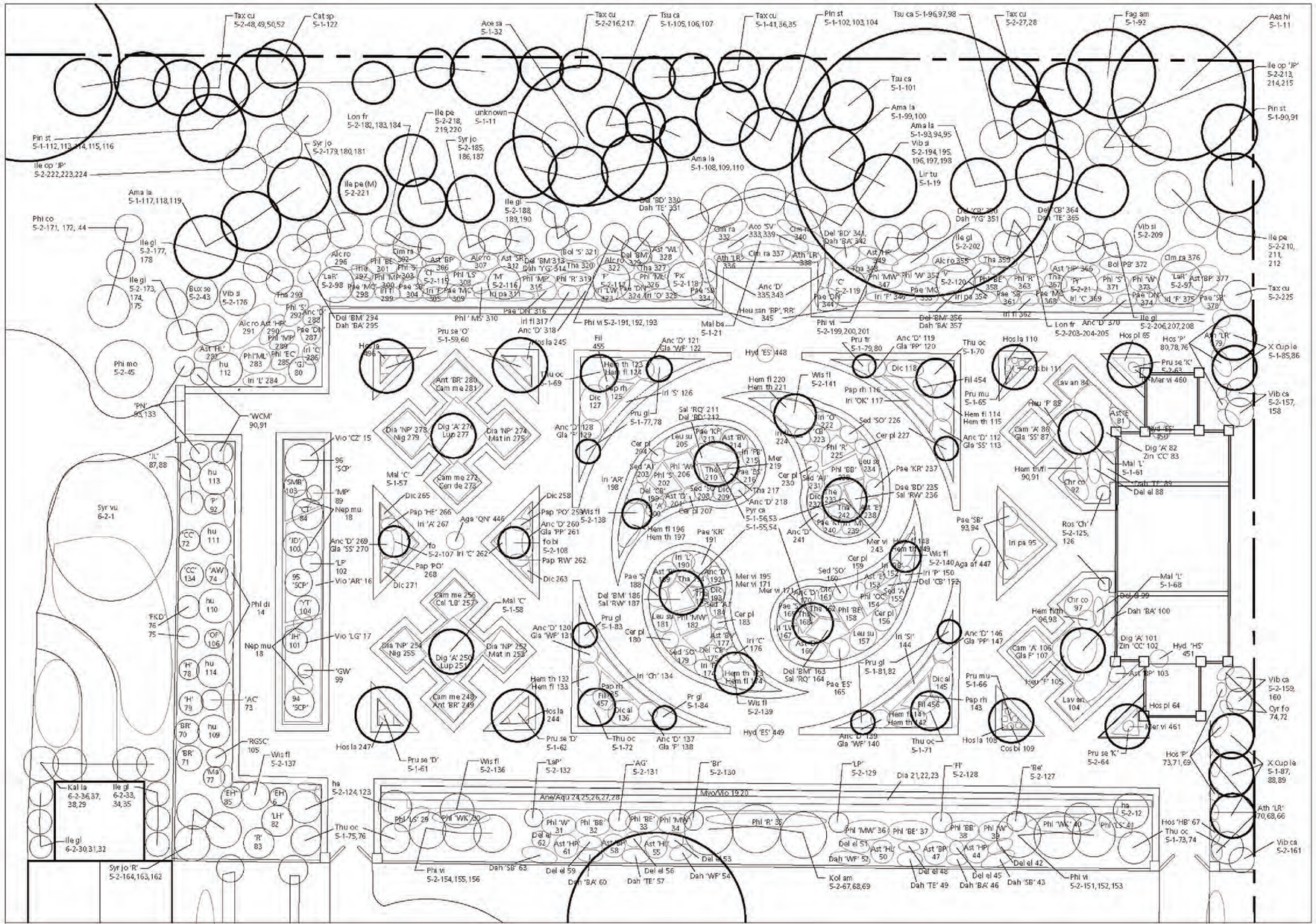
- Property Line
- Buildings
- Circulation
- Vegetation
- Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. All vegetation within the formal garden area is identified in detail on "Formal Garden Area Plant Inventory," Drawing 3.
3. Numbers following species identification keys correspond to historic numbers identified on vegetation feature data sheets (2007).

0' 10' 20' 40'

Appendix B, Drawing 1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Cat sp 5-1-122
Ace sa 5-1-32
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Tsu ca 5-1-105,106,107
Tax cu 5-1-41,36,35
Pin st 5-1-102,103,104
Tsu ca 5-1-96,97,98
Tax cu 5-2-27,28
Fag am 5-1-92
Aes hi 5-1-11
Pin st 5-1-112,113,114,115,116
Lon fr 5-2-182,183,184
Ile pe 5-2-218, 219,220
unknown 5-1-11
Syr jo 5-2-179,180,181
Ile op 'JP' 5-2-222,223,224
Ile pe (M) 5-2-221
Ama la 5-1-108,109,110
Tau ca 5-1-101
Ama la 5-1-99,100
Ama la 5-1-93,94,95
Vib si 5-2-194,195, 196,197,198
Lir tu 5-1-19
Ile op 'JP' 5-2-213, 214,215
Pin st 5-1-90,91
Ama la 5-1-117,118,119
Phi co 5-2-171, 172, 44
Ile gl 5-2-188, 189,190
Del 'BD' 330 Dah 'TE' 331
Del 'CB' 350 Dah 'YG' 351
Del 'CB' 364 Dah 'TE' 365
Vib si 5-2-209
Ile pe 5-2-210, 211, 212
Ile gl 5-2-177, 178
Ile gl 5-2-173, 174, 175
Tax cu 5-2-225
Ile gl 5-2-202
Ile gl 5-2-206,207,208
Lon fr 5-2-203-204-205
Hos pl 65
Ash 'LR' 79
X Cuple 5-1-85,86
Pru se 'K' 5-2-63
Mar vi 460
Vib ca 5-2-157, 158
Phi mo 5-2-45
'PN' 85,133
'WCM' 90,91
'IL' 87,88
Vio 'CZ' 15
96 'SCP'
'MP' 89
Nep mu 18
'CT' 84
'ID' 100
'LP' 102
Vio 'AR' 16
95 'SCP'
'YT' 104
'IH' 101
Vio 'LG' 17
'GW' 99
94 'SCP'
'AC' 73
'RGSC' 105
Wis fl 5-2-137
'Ma' 77
'EH' 85
'EH' 6
'LH' 82
'R' 83
Kal la 6-2-36,37, 38,29
Ile gl 6-2-33, 34,35
Ile gl 6-2-30,31,32
Syr jo 'R' 5-2-164,163,162
ha 5-2-124,123
Thu oc 5-1-75,76
Phi vi 5-2-154,155,156
Dah 'SB' 63
Del el 59
Dah 'BA' 60
Del el 56
Dah 'TE' 57
Dah 'WF' 54
Kol am 5-2-67,68,69
Phi vi 5-2-151,152,153
Del el 42
Dah 'SB' 43
Del el 45
Dah 'BA' 46
Del el 48
Dah 'TE' 49
Hos 'HB' 67
Thu oc 5-1-73,74
Vib ca 5-2-161
Ash 'LR' 70,68,66
Hos 'P' 73,71,69
X Cupla 5-1-87, 88,89
Vib ca 5-2-159, 160
Cyr fo 74,72
Hos pl 64
Mer vi 461
Hyd 'HS' 451
Ast 'BP' 103
Dig 'A' 101
Zin 'CC' 102
Del el 99
Dah 'BA' 100
Mal 'L' 5-1-68
Ros 'Ch' 5-2-125, 126
Iri pa 95
Aga af 447
Pae 'SB' 93,94
Hem th/fl 90,91
Mal 'L' 5-1-61
Dah 'TE' 89
Del el 88
Dig 'A' 82
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Ast 'E' 81
Cam 'A' 86 Gla 'SS' 87
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Ast 'HP' 366
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Clm ra 376
Ast 'BP' 368
Pae 'MG' 368
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Pae 'SB' 376
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Clm ra 376
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Tax cu 5-2-225
Ile gl 5-2-206,207,208
Ash 'LR' 79
X Cupla 5-1-85,86
Vib ca 5-2-157, 158
Pru se 'K' 5-2-63
Mar vi 460
Ile gl 5-2-199,200,201
Del 'BM' 356 Dah 'BA' 357
Iri fl 362
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Vib si 5-2-209
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Tax cu 5-2-225
Ile gl 5-2-206,207,208
Lon fr 5-2-203-204-205
Anc 'D' 370
Hos pl 65
Ash 'LR' 79
X Cupla 5-1-85,86
Pru se 'K' 5-2-63
Mar vi 460
Vib ca 5-2-157, 158

ROSES (ENTIRE SITE)

'AC'	Rosa 'Mrs. Aaron Ward'	hybrid tea rose
'AW'	Rosa 'Mrs. Aaron Ward'	hybrid tea rose
'Be'	Rosa 'Belinda'	hybrid musk rose
'Br'	Rosa 'Brenda'	eglantine hybrid rose
'C'	Rosa 'Cornelia'	hybrid musk rose
'CC'	Rosa 'Captain Christy'	hybrid perpetual rose
'Ch'	Rosa 'Chapeau de Napoleon'	moss rose
'CT'	Rosa 'Madame Caroline Testout'	hybrid tea rose
'EH'	Rosa 'Madame Edouard Herriot'	hybrid tea rose
'F'	Rosa 'Felicity'	hybrid musk rose
'FI'	Rosa 'Flora McIvor'	eglantine hybrid rose
'FKD'	Rosa 'Frau Karl Druschki'	hybrid perpetual rose
'G'	Rosa 'Gardenia'	gardenia rose
'GJ'	Rosa 'General Jacqueminot'	hybrid perpetual rose
'GW'	Rosa 'General Washington'	rose
'H'	Rosa 'Hadley'	hybrid tea rose
ha	Rosa x harisonii	Harison rose
hu	Rosa hugonis	rose
'JD'	Rosa 'Jaune Desprez'	noisette rose
'JH'	Rosa 'John Hopper'	hybrid perpetual rose
'JL'	Rosa 'Mrs. John Laing'	hybrid perpetual rose
'LaP'	Rosa 'Lady Penzance'	eglantine hybrid rose
'LaR'	Rosa 'LaReine'	hybrid perpetual rose
'LF'	Rosa 'LaFrance'	hybrid tea rose
'LP'	Rosa 'Lord Penzance'	eglantine hybrid rose
'LH'	Rosa 'Lady Hidlington'	hybrid tea rose
'M'	Rosa 'Moonlight'	hybrid musk rose
'Ma'	Rosa 'Marcellene'	hybrid tea rose
'MP'	Rosa 'Madame Plantier'	hybrid alba-noisette rose
'ND'	Rosa 'New Dawn'	rose cultivar
'OF'	Rosa 'Mrs. Oakley Fischer'	hybrid tea rose
'P'	Rosa 'Padre'	hybrid perpetual rose
'Pr'	Rosa 'Prosperity'	hybrid musk rose
'Px'	Rosa 'Pax'	hybrid musk rose
'SCP'	Rosa 'Souvenir de Claude Pernet'	hybrid tea rose
'R'	Rosa 'Rembrandt'	hybrid tea rose
'RGSC'	Rosa 'Mrs. RG Sharman-Crawford'	hybrid perpetual rose
'SMB'	Rosa 'Souvenir de Madame Boullet'	hybrid tea rose
'V'	Rosa 'Variety'	hybrid musk rose
'WCM'	Rosa 'Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller'	hybrid tea rose
'YT'	Rosa 'Yellow Talisman'	hybrid tea rose

HERBACEOUS VEGETATION (ENTIRE SITE)

Aco 'SV'	Aconitum autumnale	monkshood
Aga 'QN'	Agapanthus africanus 'Queen of the Nile'	African lily
Aga af	Agapanthus africanus	African lily
Alc ro	Alcea roses	hollyhocks
Anc 'D'	Anchusa azurea	Italian bugloss
Ane	Anemone x hybrida	Japanese windflower
Ant 'BR'	Antirrhinum majus 'Brighton Rock'	snapdragon
Aqu	Aquilegia vulgaris	columbine
Ast 'BP'	Aster novae-angliae	New England aster
Ast 'BV'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Bridal Veil'	bearded iris
Ast 'D'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Diamont'	astilbe
Ast 'E'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Europa'	astilbe
Ast 'HL'	Aster novae-angliae 'Hella Lacey'	New England aster
Ast 'HP'	Aster novae-angliae 'Harrington's Pink'	New England aster
Ast 'R'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Rheinland'	astilbe
Ast 'SR'	Aster novae-angliae 'September Ruby'	New England aster
Ast 'WL'	Aster novae-angliae 'Wedding Lace'	New England aster
Ath 'LR'	Athyrium felix-femina 'Lady in Red'	lady fern
Bol 'PB'	Boltonia asteroides 'Pink Beauty'	boltonia
Bol 'S'	Boltonia asteroides 'Snowbank'	boltonia
Cal 'LS'	Calendula officinalis	pot marigold
Cam 'A'	Campanula persicifolia 'Alba'	peach-leaved bellflower
Cam me	Campanula medium	Canterbury bells
Cen de	Centaurea dealbata	cornflower
Cer pl	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	plumbago
Chr co	Chrysanthemum coccinea	painted daisy
Cim ra	Cimicifuga racemosa	fairy candle, bugbane
Cos bi	Cosmos bipinnatus	cosmos
Cyr fo	Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese holly fern
Dae 'BD'		
Dah 'BA'	Dahlia 'Betty Anne'	Betty Anne dahlia
Dah 'SB'	Dahlia 'Stolz von Berlin'	dahlia
Dah 'TE'	Dahlia 'Thomas A. Edison'	dahlia
Dah 'WF'	Dahlia 'White Fawn'	dahlia
Dah 'YG'	Dahlia 'Yellow Gem'	dahlia
Del 'BM'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Bellamosa'	garland delphinium
Del 'BD'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Belladonna'	garland delphinium
Del 'CB'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Casa Blanca'	garland delphinium
Del el	Delphinium x elatum	delphinium
Dia	Dianthus x allwoodii	carnation flower
Dia 'NP'	Dianthus barbatus 'Newport Pink'	sweet william
Dic	Dictamnus albus	gas plant
Dig 'A'	Digitalis purpurea 'Alba'	foxglove
Dry	Dryopteris	wood fern
Dry ma	Dropteris marginalis 'Brilliant'	brilliant wood fern
Dry wa	Dryopteris wallichiana	Wallich's wood fern
Fil	Filipendula vulgaris	spirea, meadowsweet
Gla 'F'	Gladiolus 'Friendship'	gladiola
Gla 'PP'	Gladiolus 'Peter Pears'	gladiola
Gla 'SS'	Gladiolus 'Spic and Span'	gladiola
Gla 'WF'	Gladiolus 'White Friendship'	gladiola
Hel	Hellebore	hellebore
Hem fl	Hemerocallis flava	lemon daylily
Hem th	Hemerocallis thunbergii	Thunberg's daylily
Heu 'F'	Heuchera sanguinea 'Firefly'	coral bells
Heu san 'BP'	Heuchera sanguinea 'Best Pink'	coral bells
Heu san 'RR'	Heuchera sanguinea 'Raspberry Royale'	coral bells
Hos 'HB'	Hosta 'Hadspen Blue'	hosta
Hos la	Hosta lancifolia	lanceleaf hosta
Hos 'P'	Hosta 'Patriot'	hosta
Hos pl	Hosta plantaginea	plantain hosta
Hyd 'ES'	Hydrangea 'Endless Summer'	hydrangea
Iri 'A'	Iris x germanica 'Amas'	bearded iris
Iri 'AR'	Iris x germanica 'Argent'	bearded iris
Iri 'BB'	Iris x germanica 'Bronze Beauty'	bearded iris
Iri 'C'	Iris x germanica 'Celeste'	bearded iris
Iri 'F'	Iris x germanica 'Flavescens'	bearded iris
Iri 'FB'	Iris x germanica 'Flutter By'	bearded iris
Iri fl	Iris florentina	bearded iris
Iri 'L'	Iris x germanica 'Loreley'	bearded iris
Iri 'LW'	Iris x germanica 'Lent A. Williamson'	bearded iris
Iri 'M'	Iris x germanica 'Monsignor'	bearded iris
Iri 'O'	Iris x germanica 'Othello'	bearded iris
Iri 'OK'	Iris ensata 'Osho Kun'	Japanese iris
Iri 'P'	Iris x germanica 'Perfection'	bearded iris
Iri pa	Iris pallida Dalmatica	sweet, or Dalmatian, iris
Iri 'S'	Iris ensata 'Satozakura'	Japanese iris
Iri 'SI'	Iris ensata 'Suitten Ishoku'	Japanese iris
Lav an	Lavandula angustifolia 'Munsted'	lavender
Leu su	Leucanthemum x superbum	Shasta daisy
Lup	Lupinus 'Gallery Hybrid' and 'Russell Hybrid'	lupine
Mat in	Matthiola incana	stocks
Mat st	Matteuccia struthiopteris	ostrich fern
Mer vi	Mertensia virginica	Virginia bluebells
Myo	Myosotis palustris	forget-me-not
Nep mu	Nepeta mussini	catmint
Nig	Nigella damascena 'Miss Jekyll'	love-in-a-mist
Pae 'DN'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Duchesse du Nemours'	garden peony
Pae 'ES'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Edulis Superbe'	garden peony
Pae 'KF'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Katelyn Fontejyn'	garden peony
Pae 'KR'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Karl Rosenfield'	garden peony
Pae 'MC'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Martin Cahuzac'	garden peony
Pae 'S'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Sorbet'	garden peony
Pae 'SB'	Paeonia lactiflola 'Sarah Bernhardt'	garden peony
Pap 'HE'	Papaver orientale	garden peony
Pap 'PO'	Papaver orientale 'Prince of Orange'	oriental poppy
Pap rh	Papaver rhoes	common poppy
Pap 'RW'	Papaver orientale 'Royal Wedding'	oriental poppy
Phl 'BB'	Phlox paniculata 'Blue Boy'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'BE'	Phlox paniculata 'Bright Eyes'	border/garden phlox
Phl di	Phlox divaricata	woodland phlox
Phl 'EC'	Phlox paniculata 'Eva Cullum'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'ES'		
Phl 'LS'	Phlox paniculata 'Lao P. Schlageter'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'ML'	Phlox carolina 'Miss Lingard'	wedding phlox
Phl 'MP'	Phlox paniculata 'Mother of Pearl'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'MS'		
Phl 'MW'	Phlox paniculata 'Midsummer White'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'OC'	Phlox paniculata 'Old Cellarhole'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'R'	Phlox paniculata 'Rijnstroom'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'S'	Phlox paniculata 'Starry Skies'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'W'	Phlox paniculata 'Widar'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'WK'	Phlox paniculata 'Wilhelm Kesselring'	border/garden phlox
Phl	Phlox paniculata cultivar (Widar, Robert Poore or Franz Schubert)	border/garden phlox
Pol br	Polystichum braunii	Braun's holly fern
Sal 'RQ'	Salvia nemorosa 'Rose Queen'	salvia
Sed 'AJ'	Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	sedum, stonecrop
Sed 'SO'	Sedum spectabile 'Samuel Oliphant'	sedum, stonecrop
Tha	Thalictrum delavayi	meadow rue
The	Thermopsis lanceolata	false lupine
Vio	Viola cornuta 'Magic'	pansy violet
Vio 'AR'	Viola 'Alice de Rothschild'	sweet violet
Vio 'CZ'	Viola 'Czar'	sweet violet
Vio 'LG'	Viola Mrs. Loyd Georges'	sweet violet
Zin 'CC'	Zinnia elegans 'Cut and Come Again'	zinnia

SELECTED TREES IDENTIFIED ON DRAWING 3.3

Acesa	Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Aeshi	Aesculus hippocastanum	horsechestnut
Ama la	Amalanchier laevis	serviceberry
Cat sp	Catalpa speciosa	catalpa
Fag am	Fagus americana	American beech
Lir tu	Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar
Mal ba	Malus baccata	Siberian crabapple
Mal 'C'	Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella crabapple
Mal 'L'	Malus 'Lancelot'	Lancelot crabapple
Pin st	Pinus strobus	white pine
Pru gl	Prunus glandulosa rosea	flowering almond
Pru mu	Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	flowering apricot
Pru se 'K'	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese cherry
Pru se 'O'	Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Japanese cherry
Pyr ca	Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Jack pear
Thu oc	Thuja occidentalis 'Brandon'	arborvitae cultivar
Tsu ca	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian/eastern hemlock
X Cup le	Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress

SELECTED SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES IDENTIFIED ON DRAWING 3.3

Bux mi	Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen' and 'Wintergem'	Korean boxwood hedge
Bux se fo	Buxus sempervirens	common boxwood
Ile gl	Ilex glabra	inkberry
Ile op 'JP'	Ilex opaca 'Jersey Princess'	American holly
Ile pe	Ilex pedunculosa	longstalk holly
Kol am	Kolwitzia amabilis	beautybush
Lon fr	Lonicera frangrantissima	honeysuckle
Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	mockorange
Phi mo	Philadelphus x monstrosus	mockorange
Phi vi	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Minnesota Snowflake'	virginal mockorange
Pru tr	Prunus triloba	flowering almond
Syr jo 'R'	Syringa x josiflexa 'Royalty'	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Vib ca	Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga viburnum
Vib si	Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold viburnum
Wis fl	Wisteria floribunda	Japanese wisteria

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area 2007 Plant List

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2007

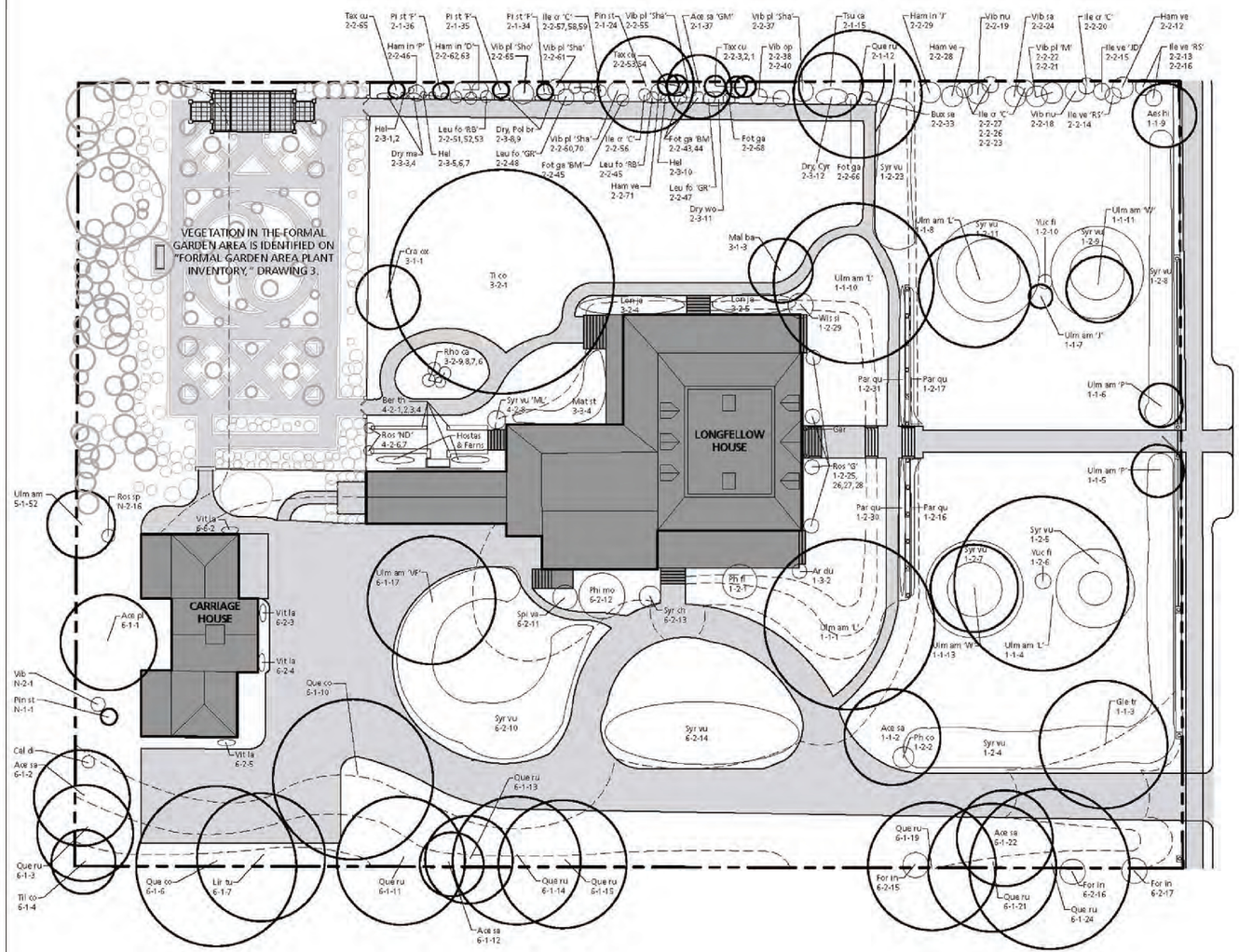
DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CS5

NOTES

1. This plant list is keyed to "Formal Garden Plant Identification," Drawing 3.1.



TREES (ENTIRE SITE)

Ace pl	Acer platanoides	Norway maple
Ace sa	Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Ace sa 'GM'	Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'	sugar maple
Aes hi	Aesculus hippocastanum	horsechestnut
Ame la	Amelanchier laevis	serviceberry
Cat sp	Catalpa speciosa	catalpa
Cra ox	Crataegus oxycantha	hawthorn
Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	honey locust
Lir tu	Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar
Mal ba	Malus baccata	Siberian crabapple
Mal 'C'	Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella crabapple
Mal 'CB'	Malus 'Coral Burst'	Coral Burst crabapple
Pin st	Pinus strobus	white pine
Pin st 'F'	Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'	upright white pine
Pru gl	Prunus glandulosa rosea	flowering almond
Pru mu	Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	flowering apricot
Pru sa	Prunus sargentii	Sargent cherry
Pru se 'K'	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese cherry
Pru se 'O'	Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Japanese cherry
Pru tr	Prunus triloba	flowering almond
Pyr ca	Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Jack pear
Que co	Quercus coccinea	scarlet oak
Que ru	Quercus rubra	red oak
Thu oc	Thuja occidentalis 'Brandon'	arborvitae cultivar
Til co	Tilia cordata	European littleleaf linden
Tsu ca	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian/eastern hemlock
Ulm am	Ulmus americana	American elm
Ulm am 'J'	Ulmus americana 'Jefferson'	Jefferson elm
Ulm am 'L'	Ulmus americana 'Liberty'	Liberty elm
Ulm am 'P'	Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	Princeton elm
Ulm am 'VF'	Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'	Valley Forge elm
Ulm am 'W'	Ulmus americana 'Washington'	Washington elm
X Cup le	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress

SHRUBS & WOODY VINES (ENTIRE SITE)

Ber th	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese barberry
Bux mi	Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen' and 'Wintergem'	Korean boxwood hedge
Bux se	Buxus sempervirens	common boxwood
Cal di	Callicarpa dichotoma	beautybush
Cle 'C'	Clematis 'Crispa'	curly clematis
Cle in	Clematis integrifolia	solitary clematis
Cle te	Clematis ternifolia	sweet autumn clematis
For in	Forsythia intermedia	forsythia
Fot ga	Fothergilla gardenii	fothergilla
Fot ga 'BM'	Fothergilla gardenii 'Blue Mist'	fothergilla cultivar
Ham in 'D'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Diane'	Diane hybrid witch hazel
Ham in 'J'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Jelena'	Jelena hybrid witch hazel
Ham in 'P'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Pallida'	Pallida hybrid witch hazel
Ham ve	Hamamelis vernalis	vernal witch hazel
Ile cr 'C'	Ilex crenata 'Compacta'	dwarf Japanese holly
Ile gl	Ilex glabra	inkberry
Ile op 'JP'	Ilex opaca 'Jersey Princess'	American holly
Ile pe	Ilex pedunculosa	longstalk holly
Ile ve 'JD'	Ilex verticillata 'Jim Dandy'	winterberry holly cultivar
Ile ve 'RS'	Ilex verticillata 'Red Sprite'	winterberry holly cultivar
Kal la	Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel
Kol am	Kolwitzia amabilis	beautybush
Leu fo 'GR'	Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Gerard's Rainbow'	leucothoe cultivar
Leu fo 'RB'	Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Roger's Burgundy'	leucothoe cultivar
Lon fr	Lonicera frangrantissima	honeysuckle
Lon ja	Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle
Par qu	Parthenocissus quinquuafolia	woodbine, Virginia creeper
Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	mockorange
Phi fl	Philadelphus x floribundus	mockorange
Phi mo	Philadelphus x monstrosus	mockorange
Phi vi	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Minnesota Snowflake'	virginal mockorange
Pru gl	Prunus glandulosa rosea	flowering almond
Rha ca	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn
Rho ca	Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba rhododendron
Spi va	Spiraea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte spirea
Syr jo 'R'	Syringa x josiflexa 'Royalty'	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr ch	Syringa x chinensis	Chinese lilac
Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac
Syr vu 'ML'	Syringa vulgaris 'Mr. Lincoln'	Mr. Lincoln lilac
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Vib	Viburnum	species/cultivar unknown
Vib ca	Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga viburnum
Vib op	Viburnum opulus 'Oriental'	cranberrybush viburnum
Vib pl 'M'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Mariesii'	doublefile viburnum
Vib pl 'Sha'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Shasta'	doublefile viburnum
Vib pl 'Sho'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Shoshoni'	doublefile viburnum
Vib sa	Viburnum sargentii 'Onondaga'	Sargent viburnum
Vib si	Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold viburnum
Vib nu	Viburnum nudum 'Winterthur'	Winterthur viburnum
Vit la	Vitis labrusca 'Concord'	Concord grape vines
Wis fl	Wisteria floribunda	Japanese wisteria
Wis si	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria
Yuc fi	Yucca filamentosa	yucca

SELECTED ROSES IDENTIFIED ON THIS PLAN

Ros sp	Rosa species	rose species
'G'	Rosa 'Gardenia'	gardenia rose
'ND'	Rosa 'New Dawn'	rose cultivar

SELECTED HERBACEOUS VEGETATION IDENTIFIED ON THIS PLAN

Cyr fo	Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese holly fern
Dry	Dryopteris	wood fern
Dry ma	Dropteris marginalis 'Brilliant'	brilliant wood fern
Dry wa	Dryopteris wallichiana	Wallich's wood fern
Ger	Geranium	geranium
Hel	Hellebore	hellebore
Hem	Hemerocallis	daylily
Heu sa	Heuchera sanguinea	coral bells
Hos	Hosta	hosta
Iri ge	Iris x germanica	bearded iris
Mat st	Mattaucda struthiopteris	ostrich fern
Pol br	Polystichum braunii	Braun's holly fern
Vin mi	Vinca minor	periwinkle

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

2015 Plant Inventory

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2007
2. Field notes prepared by Mona McKindley, 2011

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CS5

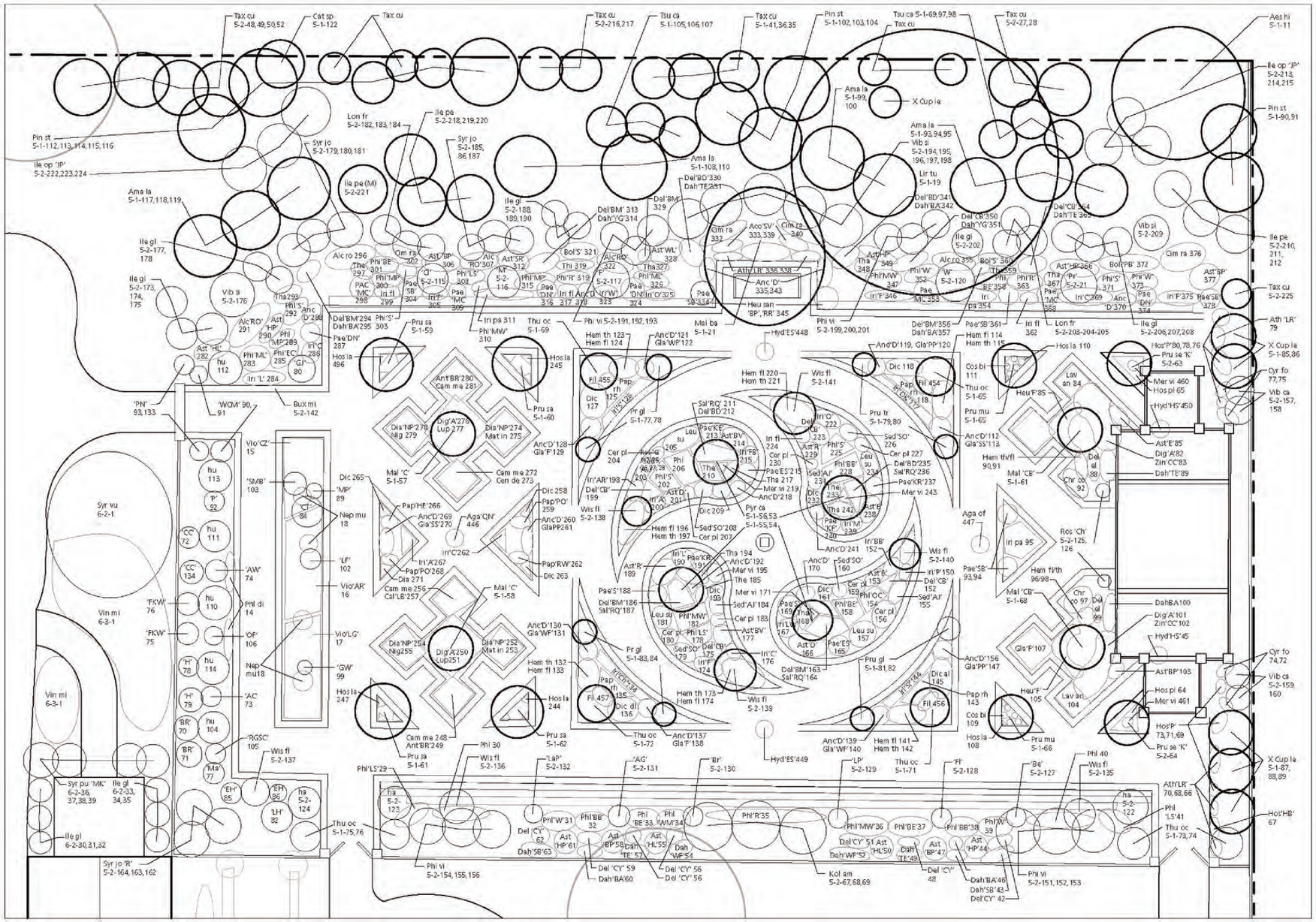
LEGEND

- Property Line
- Buildings
- Circulation
- Vegetation
- Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. All vegetation within the formal garden area is identified in detail on "Formal Garden Area Plant Inventory," Drawing 3.
3. Numbers following species identification keys correspond to historic numbers identified on vegetation feature data sheets (2007).

0' 10' 20' 40'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Cat sp 5-1-122
Tax cu
Tax cu 5-2-216,217
Tsu ca 5-1-105,106,107
Tax cu 5-1-41,36,35
Pin st 5-1-102,103,104
Tsu ca 5-1-69,97,98
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Aes hi 5-1-11
Pin st 5-1-112,113,114,115,116
Ile op 'JP' 5-2-222,223,224
Lon fr 5-2-182,183,184
Ile pe 5-2-218,219,220
Syr jo 5-2-179,180,181
Syr jo 5-2-185, 86,187
Ama la 5-1-99, 100
X Cup le
Ama la 5-1-93,94,95
Vib si 5-2-194,195, 196,197,198
Ile op 'JP' 5-2-213, 214,215
Pin st 5-1-90,91
Ama la 5-1-117,118,119
Ile pe(M) 5-2-221
Ama la 5-1-108,110
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Lir tu 5-1-19
Del'BD'341 Dah'BA'342
Ile gl 5-2-177, 178
Ile gl 5-2-188, 189,190
Del'BM' 313 Dah'YG'314
Del'BM' 329
Gim ra 332
Aco'SV' 333,339
Cim ra 340
Del'CB'350 Dah'YG'351
Ile gl 5-2-202
Del'CB'354 Dah'TE'355
Vib si 5-2-209
Ile pe 5-2-210, 211, 212
Ile gl 5-2-173, 174, 175
Vib si 5-2-176
Ile gl 5-2-206,207,208
Tax cu 5-2-225
Ath 'LR' 79
X Cup le 5-1-85,86
Cyr fo 77,75
Vib ca 5-2-157, 158
'PN' 93,133
'WCM' 90, 91
Vio 'CZ' 15
'SMB' 103
'MP' 89
Nep mu 18
'LF' 102
Vio 'AR' 16
'FKW' 76
'FKW' 75
Phl di 14
'OF' 106
Nep mu18
'GW' 99
'AW' 74
'AC' 73
'RGSC' 105
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Syr vu 6-2-1
Syr pu 'MK' 6-2-36, 37,38,39
Ile gl 6-2-33, 34,35
Ile gl 6-2-30,31,32
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Irl'C'262
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Dia 271
Cam me 256 Cal'LB'257
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Pap'PO' 259
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Dia'NP'252 Mat in 253
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Irl'BB' 152
Wis fl 5-2-140
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Dah'BA'100
Dig'A'101
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Hyd'HS'45
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Pru se 'K' 5-2-64
Cyr fo 74,72
Vib ca 5-2-159, 160
X Cup le 5-1-87, 88,89
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Ath'LR' 70,68,66
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Ile gl 5-2-203-204-205
Hos la 110
Cos bi 111
Thu oc 5-1-65
Pru mu 5-1-65
Ham th/fl 90,91
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Pae'SB' 93,94
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Dig'A'101
Zin'CC'102
Hyd'HS'45
Gla'P'107
Heu'F' 105
Lav an 104
Ast'BP' 103
Hos pl 64
Mer vi 461
Hos'P' 73,71,69
Pru se 'K' 5-2-64
Ath'LR' 70,68,66
Phl 'LS'41
Thu oc 5-1-73,74
Hos'HB' 67
X Cup le 5-1-87, 88,89
Vib ca 5-2-159, 160
Cyr fo 74,72
Ast'BP' 377
Tax cu 5-2-225
Ath 'LR' 79
Ile pe 5-2-210, 211, 212
Pin st 5-1-90,91
Ile op 'JP' 5-2-213, 214,215
Aes hi 5-1-11
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Irl pa 354
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Hem th 115
Iri fl 362
Ile gl 5-2-202
Del'CB'350 Dah'YG'351
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Vib si 5-2-194,195, 196,197,198
X Cup le
Ama la 5-1-99, 100
Tax cu 5-2-27,28
Tax cu 5-2-216,217
Tsu ca 5-1-105,106,107
Tax cu 5-1-41,36,35
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Aes hi 5-1-11
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Pin st 5-1-90,91
Pin st 5-1-112,113,114,115,116
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Phl di 14
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Wis fl 5-2-137
Vin mi 6-3-1
Syr vu 6-2-1
Syr pu 'MK' 6-2-36, 37,38,39
Ile gl 6-2-33, 34,35
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Thu oc 5-1-75,76
Mal 'C' 5-1-57
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Pap'HE'266
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Aga'QN' 446
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Pap'PO'268
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Pap'PO' 259
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Dia'NP'254 Nig255
Dig'A'250 Lup251
Dia'NP'252 Mat in 253
Hem th 132 Hem fl 133
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Cam me 248 Ant'BR'249
Pru sa 5-1-61
Pru sa 5-1-62
Phl 30
Wis fl 5-2-136
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Ant'BR'280 Cam me 281
Dia'NP'278 Nig 279
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Dia'NP'274 Mat in 275
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Pru sa 5-1-60
Thu oc 5-1-69
Hos la 245
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Dig'A'101
Zin'CC'102
Hyd'HS'45
Ast'BP' 103
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Cos bi 111
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Ham th/fl 90,91
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Dah'BA'100
Dig'A'101
Zin'CC'102
Hyd'HS'45
Gla'P'107
Heu'F' 105
Lav an 104

ROSES (ENTIRE SITE)

'AC'	Rosa 'Mrs. Aaron Ward'	hybrid tea rose
'AG'	Rosa 'Anne of Geierstein'	eglantine hybrid rose
'AW'	Rosa 'Mrs. Aaron Ward'	hybrid tea rose
'Be'	Rosa 'Belinda'	hybrid musk rose
'Br'	Rosa 'Brenda'	eglantine hybrid rose
'BR'	Rosa 'Baronnes Rothschild'	hybrid perpetual rose
'CC'	Rosa 'Captain Christy'	hybrid perpetual rose
'Ch'	Rosa 'Chapeau de Napoleon'	moss rose
'Cl'	Rosa 'Clymnestra'	hybrid musk rose
'CT'	Rosa 'Madame Caroline Testout'	hybrid tea rose
'EH'	Rosa 'Madame Edouard Herriot'	hybrid tea rose
'F'	Rosa 'Felicity'	hybrid musk rose
'Fl'	Rosa 'Flora McIvor'	eglantine hybrid rose
'FKD'	Rosa 'Frau Karl Druschki'	hybrid perpetual rose
'G'	Rosa 'Gardenia'	gardenia rose
'GJ'	Rosa 'General Jacqueminot'	hybrid perpetual rose
'GW'	Rosa 'General Washington'	rose
'H'	Rosa 'Hadley'	hybrid tea rose
ha	Rosa x harisonii	Harison rose
'LF'	Rosa 'LaFrance'	hybrid tea rose
'LH'	Rosa 'Lady Hidlington'	hybrid tea rose
'M'	Rosa 'Moonlight'	hybrid musk rose
'Ma'	Rosa 'Marcellene'	hybrid tea rose
'MP'	Rosa 'Madame Plantier'	hybrid alba-noisette rose
'ND'	Rosa 'New Dawn'	rose cultivar
'OF'	Rosa 'Mrs. Oakley Fischer'	hybrid tea rose
'P'	Rosa 'Padre'	hybrid perpetual rose
'Pr'	Rosa 'Prosperity'	hybrid musk rose
'PL'	Rosa 'Paul Neyron'	hybrid perpetual rose
'RGSC'	Rosa 'Mrs. RG Sharman-Crawford'	hybrid perpetual rose
'SMB'	Rosa 'Souvenir de Madame Boullet'	hybrid tea rose
'V'	Rosa 'Vanity'	hybrid musk rose
'WOM'	Rosa 'Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller'	hybrid tea rose

HERBACEOUS VEGETATION (ENTIRE SITE)

Aco 'SV'	Aconitum autumnale	monkshood
Aga 'QN'	Agapanthus africanus 'Queen of the Nile'	African lily
Alc ro	Alcea rosea	hollyhocks
Anc 'D'	Anchusa azurea	Italian bugloss
Ane	Anemone x hybrida	Japanese windflower
Aqu	Aquilegia vulgaris	columbine
Ari du	Aristolochia duror	Dutchman's pipe
Ast 'BP'	Aster novae-angliae	New England aster
Ast 'BV'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Bridal Veil'	bearded iris
Ast 'E'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Europa'	astilbe
Ast 'HL'	Aster novae-angliae 'Hella Lacey'	New England aster
Ast 'HP'	Aster novae-angliae 'Harrington's Pink'	New England aster
Ast 'PB'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Peach Blossom'	astilbe
Ast 'R'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Rheinland'	astilbe
Ast 'WL'	Aster novae-angliae 'Wedding Lace'	New England aster
Ath 'LR'	Athyrium felix-femina 'Lady in Red'	lady fern
Bol 'PB'	Boltonia asteroides 'Pink Beauty'	boltonia
Bol 'S'	Boltonia asteroides 'Snowbank'	boltonia
Cal 'LB'	Calendula officinalis	pot marigold
Cam 'A'	Campanula persicifolia 'Alba'	peach-leaved bellflower
Cam me	Campanula medium	Canterbury bells
Cen de	Centaurea dealbata	cornflower
Cer pl	Cerastostigma plumbaginoides	plumbago
Chr co	Chrysanthemum coccineu	painted daisy
Cim ra	Cimicifuga racemosa	fairy candle, bugbane
Cos bi	Cosmos bipinnatus	cosmos
Cro an	Crocus antique white	crocus
Cro 'BW'	Crocus sieberi 'Bowles White'	crocus
Cro 'JD'	Crocus vernus 'Jeanne d'Arc'	crocus
Cro 'PC'	Crocus chrysanthus 'Prince Claus'	crocus
Cyr fo	Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese holly fern
Dah 'BA'	Dahlia 'Betty Anne'	Betty Anne dahlia
Dah 'SB'	Dahlia 'Stolz von Berlin'	dahlia
Dah 'TE'	Dahlia 'Thomas A. Edison'	dahlia
Dah 'YG'	Dahlia 'Yellow Gem'	dahlia
Del 'BM'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Bellamosa'	garland delphinium
Del 'BD'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Belladonna'	garland delphinium
Del 'CB'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Casa Blanca'	garland delphinium
Del 'CY'	Delphinium 'Connecticut Yankees' or Pacific hybrids	delphinium
Dia	Dianthus x allwoodii	carnation flower
Dia 'NP'	Dianthus barbatus 'Newport Pink'	sweet william
Dic	Dictamnus albus	gas plant
Dig 'A'	Digitalis purpurea 'Alba'	foxglove
Dry	Dryopteris	wood fern
Dry ma	Dropteris marginalis 'Brilliant'	brilliant wood fern
Dry wa	Dryopteris wallichians	Wallich's wood fern
Fil	Filipendula vulgaris	spirea, meadowsweet
Gal ni	Galanthus nivalis	snowdrop
Gla 'F'	Gladiolus 'Friendship'	gladiols
Gla 'PP'	Gladiolus 'Peter Pears'	gladiols
Gla 'SS'	Gladiolus 'Spic and Span'	gladiols
Gla 'WF'	Gladiolus 'White Friendship'	gladiols
Hel	Hellebore	hellebore
Hem fl	Hemerocallis flava	lemon daylily
Hem th	Hemerocallis thunbergii	Thunberg's daylily
Heu 'F'	Heuchera sanguinea 'Firefly'	coral bells
Hos 'HB'	Hosta 'Hadspen Blue'	hosta
Hos la	Hosta lancifolia	lanceleaf hosta
Hos 'P'	Hosta 'Patriot'	hosta
Hos pl	Hosta plantaginea	plantain hosta
Hya hi	Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish bluebells
Hyd 'ES'	Hydrangea 'Endless Summer'	hydrangea
Iri 'A'	Iris x germanica 'Amas'	bearded iris
Iri 'AR'	Iris x germanica 'Argent'	bearded iris
Iri 'BB'	Iris x germanica 'Bronze Beauty'	bearded iris
Iri 'C'	Iris x germanica 'Celeste'	bearded iris
Iri 'Ch'	Iris ensata 'Chidori'	Japanese iris
Iri 'F'	Iris x germanica 'Flavescens'	bearded iris
Iri 'FB'	Iris x germanica 'Flutter By'	bearded iris
Iri fl	Iris florentina	bearded iris
Iri 'L'	Iris x germanica 'Loreley'	bearded iris
Iri 'LW'	Iris x germanica 'Lent A. Williamson'	bearded iris
Iri 'M'	Iris x germanica 'Monsignor'	bearded iris
Iri 'O'	Iris x germanica 'Othello'	bearded iris
Iri 'OK'	Iris ensata 'Osho Kun'	Japanese iris
Iri 'P'	Iris x germanica 'Perfection'	bearded iris
Iri pa	Iris pallida Dalmatica	sweet, or Dalmatian, iris
Iri 'S'	Iris ensata 'Satozakura'	Japanese iris
Iri 'SI'	Iris ensata 'Suitten Ishoku'	Japanese iris
Lav an	Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead'	lavender
Leu su	Leucanthemum x superbum	Shasta daisy
Lup	Lupinus 'Gallery Hybrid' and 'Russell Hybrid'	lupine
Mat st	Matteuccia struthiopteris	ostrich fern
Mer vi	Mertensia virginica	Virginia bluebells
Myo	Myosotis palustris	forget-me-not
Nar 'B'	Narcissus 'Beersheba'	daffodil
Nar 'C'	Narcissus 'Conspicuus'	daffodil
Nar 'E'	Narcissus 'Emporer'	daffodil
Nar 'Es'	Narcissus 'Empress'	daffodil
Nar 'GS'	Narcissus 'Golden Spur'	daffodil
Nar 'H'	Narcissus 'Horace'	daffodil
Nar 'M'	Narcissus 'Maximus'	daffodil
Nar 'O'	Narcissus 'Ornatus'	daffodil
Nar po	Narcissus poeticus var. recurvus	daffodil
Nar 'QN'	Narcissus 'Queen of the North'	daffodil
Nar 'SW'	Narcissus 'Sir Watkin'	daffodil
Nar 'WL'	Narcissus 'White Lady'	daffodil
Nig	Nigella damascena 'Miss Jekyll'	love-in-a-mist
Pae 'DN'	Paeonia lactiflia 'Duchesse du Nemours'	garden peony
Pae 'KF'	Paeonia lactiflia 'Kateryn Fonteyn'	garden peony
Pae 'KR'	Paeonia lactiflia 'Karl Rosenfield'	garden peony
Pae 'MC'	Paeonia lactiflia 'Martin Cahuzac'	garden peony
Pae 'S'	Paeonia lactiflia 'Sorbet'	garden peony
Pae 'SB'	Paeonia lactiflia 'Sarah Bernhardt'	garden peony
Pap 'HE'	Papaver orientale	garden peony
Pap 'PO'	Papaver orientale 'Prince of Orange'	oriental poppy
Pap 'RW'	Papaver orientale 'Royal Wedding'	oriental poppy
Phl 'BB'	Phlox paniculata 'Blue Boy'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'BE'	Phlox paniculata 'Bright Eyes'	border/garden phlox
Phl di	Phlox divaricata	woodland phlox
Phl 'EC'	Phlox 'Eva Cullum'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'LS'	Phlox paniculata 'Leo P. Schlageter'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'ML'	Phlox carolina 'Miss Lingard'	wedding phlox
Phl 'EC'	Phlox paniculata 'Eva Cullum'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'D'	Phlox paniculata 'David'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'MP'	Phlox paniculata 'Mother of Pearl'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'MW'	Phlox paniculata 'Midsummer White'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'OC'	Phlox paniculata 'Old Cellarhole'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'S'	Phlox paniculata 'Starry Skies'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'W'	Phlox paniculata 'Widar'	border/garden phlox
Phl	Phlox paniculata cultivar (Widar, Robert Poore or Franz Schubert)	border/garden phlox
Pol br	Polystichum braunii	Braun's holly fern
Sal 'RQ'	Salvia nemorosa 'Rose Queen'	salvia
Sed 'AJ'	Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	sedum, stonecrop
Sed 'SO'	Sedum spectabile 'Samuel Oliphant'	sedum, stonecrop
Tha	Thalictrum delavayi	meadow rue
The	Thermopsis lanceolata	false lupine
Tul 'B'	Tulipa 'Bellona'	tulip
Tul 'BA'	Tulipa 'Bleu Aimable'	tulip
Tul 'BQ'	Tulipa 'Beauty Queen'	tulip
Tul 'D'	Tulipa 'Diana'	tulip
Tul 'Dd'	Tulipa 'Diamond'	tulip
Tul 'C'	Tulipa 'Calgary'	tulip
Tul 'CC'	Tulipa 'Coleur Cardinal'	tulip
Tul 'CD'	Tulipa 'Christmas Dream'	tulip
Tul 'CM'	Tulipa 'Cottage Maid'	tulip
Tul 'G'	Tulipa 'Greuze'	tulip
Tul 'GH'	Tulipa 'Golden Harvest'	tulip
Tul 'GS'	Tulipa 'Grand Style'	tulip
Tul 'GW'	Tulipa 'General de Wet'	tulip
Tul 'M'	Tulipa 'Maureen'	tulip
Tul 'PB'	Tulipa 'Peach Blossom'	tulip
Tul 'PC'	Tulipa 'Philippe de Comines'	tulip
Tul 'QB'	Tulipa 'Queen of Bartigons'	tulip
Tul 'S'	Tulipa 'Sancerre'	tulip
Tul 'SG'	Tulipa 'Spring Green'	tulip
Tul 'VB'	Tulipa 'Violet Beauty'	tulip
Tul 'VN'	Tulipa 'Van der Neer'	tulip
Vin mi	Vinca minor	periwinkle
Vio	Viola cornuta 'Magic'	pansy violet
Vio 'AR'	Viola 'Alice de Rothschild'	sweet violet
Vio 'CZ'	Viola 'Czar'	sweet violet
Vio 'LG'	Viola Mrs. Loyd Georges'	sweet violet
Zin 'CC'	Zinnia elegans 'Cut and Come Again'	zinnia

SELECTED TREES IDENTIFIED ON DRAWING 3.3

Ace sa	Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Aes hi	Aesculus hippocastanum	horsechestnut
Ame la	Amalanchier laevis	serviceberry
Cat sp	Catalpa speciosa	catalpa
Fag am	Fagus americana	American beech
Lir tu	Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar
Mal ba	Malus baccata	Siberian crabapple
Mal 'C'	Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella crabapple
Mal 'L'	Malus 'Lancelot'	Lancelot crabapple
Pin st	Pinus strobus	white pine
Pru gl	Prunus glandulosa rosea	flowering almond
Pru mu	Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	flowering apricot
Pru se 'K'	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese cherry
Pru se 'O'	Prunus serrulata 'Oksame'	Oksame Japanese cherry
Pyr ca	Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Jack pear
Thu oc	Thuja occidentalis 'Brandon'	arborvitae cultivar
Tsu ca	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian/eastern hemlock
X Cup le	Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress

SELECTED SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES IDENTIFIED ON DRAWING 3.3

Bux mi	Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen' and 'Wintergem'	Korean boxwood hedge
Ile gl	Ilex glabra	inkberry
Ile op 'JP'	Ilex opaca 'Jersey Princess'	American holly
Ile pe	Ilex pedunculosa	longstalk holly
Kal la	Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel
Kol am	Kolwitzia amabilis	beautybush
Lon fr	Lonicera frangrantissima	honeysuckle
Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	mockorange
Phi mo	Philadelphus x monstrosus	mockorange
Phi vi	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Minnesota Snowflake'	virginal mockorange
Syr pu 'MK'	Syringa pubescens subsp. patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Korean lilac
Syr jo 'R'	Syringa x josiflexa 'Royalty'	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Vib ca	Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga viburnum
Vib si	Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold viburnum
Wis fl	Wisteria floribunda	Japanese wisteria

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area 2015 Plant List

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2007
2. Field notes prepared by Mona McKindley, 2011

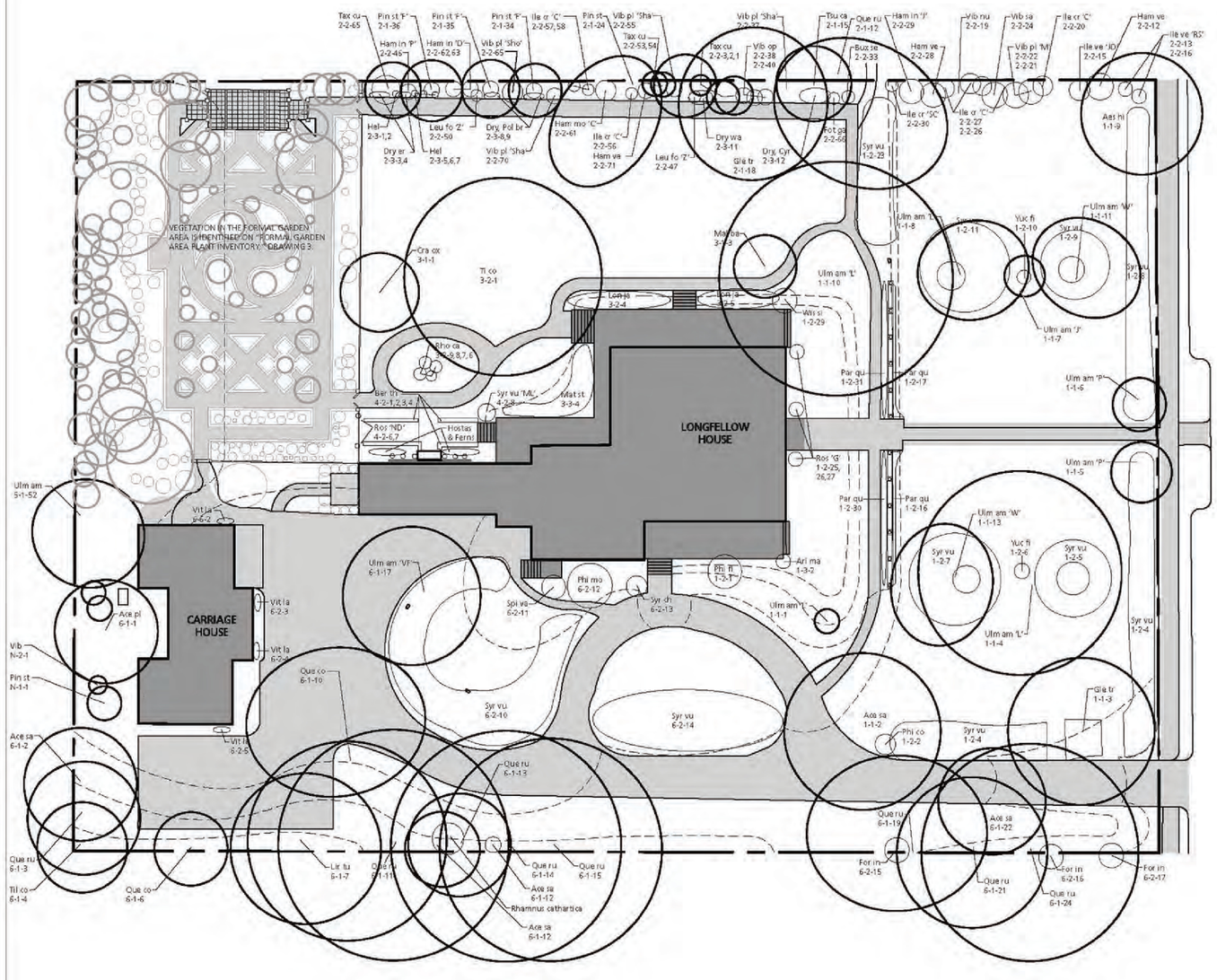
DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Chris Beagan, OCLP, 2015
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CS5

NOTES

1. This plant list is keyed to "Formal Garden Plant Identification," Drawing 3.3.



TREES (ENTIRE SITE)

Ace pl	Acer platanoides	Norway maple
Ace sa	Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Aes hi	Aesculus hippocastanum	horsechestnut
Ama la	Amalanchier laevis	serviceberry
Cat sp	Catalpa speciosa	catalpa
Cra ox	Crataegus oxycantha	hawthorn
Fag am	Fagus americana	American beech
Gle tr	Gleditsia triacanthos	honeylocust
Lir tu	Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar
Mal ba	Malus baccata	Siberian crabapple
Mal 'C'	Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella crabapple
Mal 'L'	Malus 'Lancelot'	Lancelot crabapple
Pin st	Pinus strobus	white pine
Pin st 'F'	Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'	upright white pine
Pru mu	Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	flowering apricot
Pru se 'K'	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese cherry
Pru se 'O'	Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Japanese cherry
Pru tr	Prunus triloba	Flowering Almond
Pyr ca	Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Jack pear
Que co	Quercus coccinea	scarlet oak
Que ru	Quercus rubra	red oak
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Thu oc	Thuja occidentalis 'Brandon'	arborvitae cultivar
Til co	Tilia cordata	European littleleaf linden
Tsu ca	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian/eastern hemlock
Ulm am	Ulmus americana	American elm
Ulm am 'J'	Ulmus americana 'Jefferson'	Jefferson elm
Ulm am 'L'	Ulmus americana 'Liberty'	Liberty elm
Ulm am 'P'	Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	Princeton elm
Ulm am 'VF'	Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'	Valley Forge elm
Ulm am 'W'	Ulmus americana 'Washington'	Washington elm
X Cup le	Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress

SHRUBS & WOODY VINES (ENTIRE SITE)

Ari ma	Aristolochia macrophylla	Dutchman's pipe
Ber th	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese barberry
Bux mi	Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen' and 'Wintergreen'	Korean boxwood hedge
Bux se	Buxus sempervirens	common boxwood
For in	Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia intermedia
Fot ga	Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia intermedia
Ham in 'D'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Diane'	Diane hybrid witch hazel
Ham in 'J'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Jelena'	Jelena hybrid witch hazel
Ham in 'P'	Hamamelis x intermedia 'Pallida'	Pallida hybrid witch hazel
Ham mo 'C'	Hamamelis mollis 'Goldcrest'	Goldcrest hybrid witch hazel
Ham ve	Hamamelis vernalis	vernal witch hazel
Hos	Hosta	Hosta
Ile cr 'C'	Ilex crenata 'Compacta'	dwarf Japanese holly
Ile cr 'SC'	Ilex crenata 'Schwoebel Compacta'	
Ile gl	Ilex glabra	inkberry
Ile op 'JP'	x opaca 'Jersey Princess'	American holly
Ile pe	Ilex pedunculosa	longstalk holly
Ile ve 'JD'	Ilex verticillata 'Jim Dandy'	winterberry holly cultivar
Ile ve 'RS'	Ilex verticillata 'Red Sprite'	winterberry holly cultivar
Kol am	Kolwitzia amabilis	beautybush
Leu fo 'Z'	Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Zeblid'	leucothoe cultivar
Lon fr	Lonicera frangrantissima	honeysuckle
Lon ja	Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle
Par qu	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	woodbine, Virginia creeper
Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	mockorange
Phi fl	Philadelphus x floribundus	mockorange
Phi mo	Philadelphus x monstrosus	mockorange
Phi vi	Philadelphus x viriginalis 'Minnesota Snowflake'	virginal mockorange
Rho ca	Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba rhododendron
Spi va	Spiraea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte spirea
Syr ch	Syringa x chinensis	Chinese lilac
Syr jo	Syringa x josiflexa	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr jo 'R'	Syringa x josiflexa 'Royalty'	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr pu 'MK'	Syringa pubescens subsp. patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Korean lilac
Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac
Syr vu 'ML'	Syringa vulgaris 'Mr. Lincoln'	Mr. Lincoln lilac
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Vib	Viburnum	species/cultivar unknown
Vib ca	Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga viburnum
Vib nu	Viburnum nudum 'Winterthur'	Winterthur viburnum
Vib op	Viburnum opulus 'Oriental'	cranberrybush viburnum
Vib pl 'M'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Mariesii'	doublefile viburnum
Vib pl 'Sha'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Shasta'	doublefile viburnum
Vib pl 'Sho'	Viburnum plicatum x tomentosum 'Shoshoni'	doublefile viburnum
Vib sa	Viburnum sargentii 'Onondaga'	Sargent viburnum
Vib si	Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold viburnum
Vit la	Vitis labrusca 'Concord'	Concord grape vines
Wis fl	Wisteria floribunda	Japanese wisteria
Wis si	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria
Yuc fi	Yucca filamentosa	yucca

SELECTED ROSES IDENTIFIED ON THIS PLAN

Ros 'G'	Rosa 'Gardenia'	gardenia rose
Ros 'ND'	Rosa 'New Dawn'	rose cultivar

SELECTED HERBACEOUS VEGETATION IDENTIFIED ON THIS PLAN

Cyr	Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese holly fern
Dry	Dryopteris	wood fern
Dry er	Dryopteris erythrosora	Autumn fern
Dry wa	Dryopteris wallichiana	Wallich's wood fern
Hel	Helleborе	Hellebore
Mat st	Matteuccia struthiopteris	ostrich fern
Pol br	Polystichum braunii	Braun's holly fern

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

2020 Plant Inventory

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2007
2. Field notes prepared by Mona McKindley, 2011

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

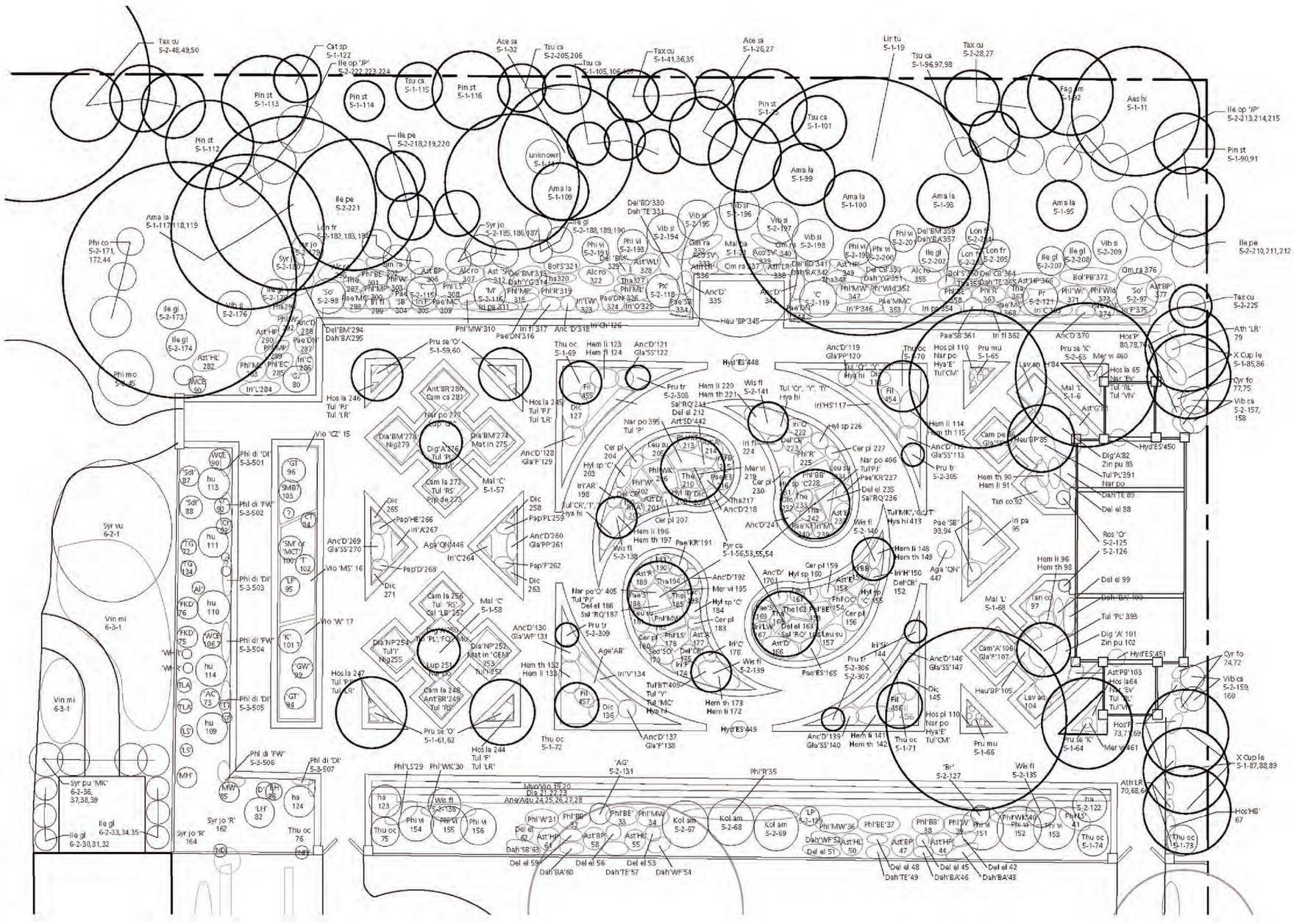
- Property Line
- Buildings
- Circulation
- Vegetation
- Species key #/historic no. — Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. All vegetation within the formal garden area is identified in detail on "Formal Garden Area Plant Inventory," Drawing 3.
3. Numbers following species identification keys correspond to historic numbers identified on vegetation feature data sheets (2007).

0' 10' 20' 40'

Appendix B, Drawing 7



Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area 2019/2020 Plant Inventory

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2020
2. Field notes prepared by Mona McKindley, 2011 & 2020
3. Iris BG, 2019

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Vegetation
- Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Vegetation outside of the formal garden area is identified on "Plant Inventory," Drawing 2.3.
3. Numbers following species identification keys correspond to historic numbers identified on vegetation feature data sheets (2007).
4. A complete plant list for the formal garden area is provided on "Formal Garden Area Plant List," Drawing 3.4.

0' 3' 6' 12'

Appendix B, Drawing 8

ROSES (ENTIRE SITE)

'AC'	Rosa 'Mrs. Aaron Ward'	hybrid tea rose
'Al'	Rosa 'Alnwick'	shrub rose
'AG'	Rosa 'Anne of Geierstein'	eglantine rose
'Br'	Rosa 'Bradwardine'	
'C'	Rosa 'Clytemnestra'	hybrid musk rose
Ros 'Cr'	Rosa centifolia 'Cristata'	
'Cr'	Rosa 'Crocus'	English shrub rose
'D'	Rosa 'Dahl'	English shrub rose
'FKD'	Rosa 'Frau Karl Druschki'	hybrid perpetual rose
Ros 'G'	Rosa 'Gardenia'	
'GJ'	Rosa 'General Jacqueminot'	hybrid perpetual rose
'GW'	Rosa 'General Washington'	rose
'GT'	Rosa 'Graham Thomas'	English climbing rose
ha	Rosa x harisonii	Harison rose
hu	Rosa hugonis	rose
'JBC'	Rosa 'J.B. Clarke'	
'K'	Rosa 'Killarney'	hybrid tea rose
'LH'	Rosa 'Lady Hindlington'	climbing rose
'LS'	Rosa 'Lady Shallot'	hybrid tea rose
'LF'	Rosa 'LaFrance'	eglantine hybrid rose
'LP'	Rosa 'Lord Penzance'	
'CT'	Rosa 'Madame Caroline Testout'	hybrid tea rose
'MH'	Rosa 'Mme Harbor'	
'M'	Rosa 'Moonlight'	hybrid musk rose
'SM'	Rosa 'Mrs. Sam McGredy'	climbing rose
'WCE'	Rosa 'Mrs. William C. Egan'	hybrid tea rose
'MW'	Rosa 'Munstead Wood'	hybrid rose
Ros 'ND'	Rosa 'New Dawn'	rose cultivar
'Px'	Rosa 'Pax'	hybrid musk rose
'Pr'	Rosa 'Prosperity'	hybrid musk rose
'Sdl'	Rosa 'Septer de Isle'	English shrub rose
'So'	Rosa 'Sonnenlicht'	
'SMB'	Rosa 'Souvenir de Madame Boullet'	hybrid tea rose
'TG'	Rosa 'Teasing Georgia'	English rose
'Th'	Rosa 'Thisbe'	shrub rose
'TLA'	Rosa 'The Lark Ascending'	English shrub rose
'T'	Rosa 'Tranquility'	English shrub rose
'WOH'	Rosa 'Wollerton Hall Road'	English rose

HERBACEOUS VEGETATION (ENTIRE SITE)

Aco 'SV'	Aconitum autumnale	monkshood
Aga 'QN'	Agapanthus africanus 'Queen of the Nile'	African lily
Age 'AB'	Ageratum 'Aloha Blue'	Flossflower
Alc ro	Alcea rosea	hollyhocks
Anc 'D'	Anchusa azurea	Italian bugloss
Ane	Anemone x hybrida	Japanese windflower
Ant 'BR'	Antirrhinum majus 'Brighton Rock'	snapdragon
Aqu	Aquilegia vulgaris	columbine
Art 'SD'	Artemisia 'Silver Dust'	Dusty Miller
Ast 'A'	Astilbe 'Amethyst'	astilbe
Ast 'BP'	Aster novae-angliae	New England aster
Ast 'D'	Astilbe 'Diamant'	astilbe
Ast 'E'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Europa'	astilbe
Ast 'G'	Astilbe 'Gladstone'	astilbe
Ast 'HL'	Aster novae-angliae 'Hella Lacey'	New England aster
Ast 'HP'	Aster novae-angliae 'Harrington's Pink'	New England aster
Ast 'PB'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Peach Blossom'	astilbe
Ast 'R'	Astilbe x arendsii 'Rheinland'	astilbe
Ast 'SR'	Aster novae-angliae 'September Ruby'	New England aster
Ast 'WL'	Aster novae-angliae 'Wedding Lace'	New England aster
Ath 'LR'	Athyrium fallix-femina 'Lady in Red'	lady fern
Bol 'PB'	Boltonia asteroides 'Pink Beauty'	boltonia
Bol 'S'	Boltonia asteroides 'Snowbank'	boltonia
Cal 'LB'	Calendula officinalis	pot marigold
Cam 'A'	Campanula persicifolia 'Alba'	peach-leaved bellflower
Cam ca	Campanula carpatica	tussock bellflower
Cam la	Campanula latifolia	giant bellflower
Cam pe	Campanula persicifolia	peach-leaved bellflower
Cer pl	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	plumbago
Cim ra	Cimicifuga racemosa	fairy candle, bugbane
Cyr	Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese holly fern
Cyr fo	Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese holly fern
Dah 'BA'	Dahlia 'Betty Anne'	Betty Anne dahlia
Dah 'SB'	Dahlia 'Stolz von Berlin'	dahlia
Dah 'TE'	Dahlia 'Thomas A. Edison'	dahlia
Dah 'YG'	Dahlia 'Yellow Gem'	Dahlia 'Yellow Gem'
Del 'BD'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Belladonna'	garland delphinium
Del 'BM'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Bellamosa'	garland delphinium
Del 'CB'	Delphinium x belladonna 'Casa Blanca'	garland delphinium
Del el	Delphinium elatum	delphinium
Dia	Dianthus x allwoodii	carnation flower
Dia 'BM'	Dianthus barbatus 'Barbarini Mix'	Sweet William
Dia 'NP'	Dianthus barbatus 'Newport Pink'	Sweet William
Dic	Dictamnus albus	gas plant
Dig 'A'	Digitalis purpurea 'Alba'	foxglove
Dry	Dryopteris	wood fern
Dry er	Dryopteris erythrosora	Autumn fern
Dry wa	Dryopteris wallichiana	Wallich's wood fern
Fil	Filipendula vulgaris	spirea, meadowsweet
Gla 'F'	Gladiolus 'Friendship'	gladiola
Gla 'PP'	Gladiolus 'Peter Pears'	gladiola
Gla 'SS'	Gladiolus 'Spic and Span'	gladiola
Gla 'WF'	Gladiolus 'White Friendship'	gladiola
Hel	Hellebore	Hellebore
Hem li	Hemerocallis lilioasph	daylily
Hem th	Hemerocallis thunbergii	Thunberg's daylily
Heu 'BP'	Heuchera 'Best Pink'	Coral Bells
Hos 'HB'	Hosta 'Hadspen Blue'	hosta
Hos la	Hosta lancifolia	lanceleaf hosta
Hos 'P'	Hosta 'Patriot'	hosta
Hos pl	Hosta plantaginea	plantain hosta
Hya 'E'	Hyacinthus 'Enchantress'	hyacinth
Hya hi	Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish bluebells
Hyd 'ES'	Hydrangea 'Endless Summer'	hydrangea
Hyl sp.	Hylotelephium spectabile 'Stardust'	Showy stonecrop
Hyl sp 'C'	Hylotelephium spectabile 'Carmen'	Carmen showy sedum
Iri 'A'	Iris x germanica 'Amas'	bearded iris
Iri 'AR'	Iris x germanica 'Argent'	bearded iris
Iri 'BB'	Iris x germanica 'Bronze Beauty'	bearded iris
Iri 'C'	Iris x germanica 'Celeste'	bearded iris
Iri 'Ch'	Iris ensata 'Chidori'	Japanese iris
Iri 'F'	Iris x germanica 'Flavescens'	bearded iris
Iri 'FB'	Iris x germanica 'Flutter By'	bearded iris
Iri fl	Iris florentina	bearded iris
Iri 'H'	Iris 'Harlequin'	bearded iris
Iri 'HS'	Iris ensata 'Helene von Siebold'	Japanese iris
Iri 'L'	Iris x germanica 'Loreley'	bearded iris
Iri 'LW'	Iris x germanica 'Lent A. Williamson'	bearded iris
Iri 'M'	Iris x germanica 'Monsignor'	bearded iris
Iri 'O'	Iris x germanica 'Othello'	bearded iris
Iri pa	Iris pallida Dalmatica	sweet, or Dalmatian, iris
Iri 'SI'	Iris ensata 'Suitten Ishoku'	Japanese iris
Iri 'V'	Iris ensata 'Varius'	Japanese iris
Lav an 'H'	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	English lavender
Leu su	Leucanthemum x superbum	Shasta daisy
Lup	Lupinus 'Gallery Hybrid' and 'Russell Hybrid'	lupine
Lup 'GY'	Lupinus 'Gallery Yellow'	lupine
Mat in	Matthiola incana	hoary stock
Mat in 'GEM'	Matthiola incana 'Giant Excelsior Mixed'	hoary stock
Mat st	Matteucca struthiopteris	ostrich fern
Mer vi	Mertensia virginica	Virginia bluebells
Myo	Myosotis palustris	forget-me-not
Nar 'Ev'	Narcissus 'Evangeline'	daffodil
Nar po	Narcissus poeticus var. recurvus	daffodil
Nar po 'O'	Narcissus 'Ornatus'	daffodil
Nig	daffodil	love-in-a-mist
Pae 'DN'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Duchesse de Nemours'	garden peony
Pae 'ES'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Edulis Superba'	garden peony
Pae 'KF'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Kateryn Fonteyn'	garden peony
Pae 'KR'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Karl Rosenfield'	garden peony
Pae 'MC'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Martin Cahuzac'	garden peony
Pae 'MMC'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Monsieur Martin Cahuzac'	garden peony
Pae 'S'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Sorbet'	garden peony
Pae 'SB'	Paeonia lactiflora 'Sarah Bernhardt'	garden peony
Pap 'F'	Papaver orientale 'Fatima'	oriental peony
Pap 'HE'	Papaver orientale	oriental peony
Pap 'PL'	Papaver orientale 'Princess Victoria Louise'	oriental peony
Phl 'BB'	Phlox paniculata 'Blue Boy'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'BE'	Phlox paniculata 'Bright Eyes'	border/garden phlox
Phl di 'DI'	Phlox divaricata 'Dirigo Ice'	phlox
Phl di 'FW'	Phlox divaricate 'Fuller's White'	phlox
Phl 'EC'	Phlox 'Eva Cullum'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'LS'	Phlox paniculata 'Leo P. Schlageter'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'ML'	Phlox carolina 'Miss Lingard'	wedding phlox
Phl 'MP'	Phlox paniculata 'Mother of Pearl'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'MW'	Phlox paniculata 'Midsummer White'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'OC'	Phlox paniculata 'Old Cellarhole'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'R'	Phlox paniculate 'Rijnstroom'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'W'	Phlox paniculata 'Widar'	border/garden phlox
Phl 'Wi'	Phlox paniculata 'Windsor'	phlox
Phl 'Wid'	Phlox paniculate 'Widar'	phlox
Phl 'Wk'	Phlox paniculata 'Wilhelm Kesselring'	phlox
Pol br	Polystichum braunii	Braun's holly fern
Psp de	Psephellus dealbatus	knapweed
Sal 'RQ'	Salvia nemorosa 'Rose Queen'	salvia
Sed 'SO'	Sedum spectabile 'Samuel Oliphant'	sedum; stonecrop
Tan co	Tanacetum coccineum 'Robinson's Rose'	painted daisies
Tha	Thalictrum delavayi	meadow rue
The	Thermopsis lanceolata	false lupine
Tul 'BT'	Tulipa 'Baronne de la Tonaye'	tulip
Tul 'C	Tulipa 'Calgary'	tulip
Tul 'CM'	Tulipa 'Cottage Maid'	tulip
Tul 'CR'	Tulipa 'Crepuscule'	tulip
Tul 'Cr'	Tulipa 'Crepuscule'	tulip
Tul 'F'	Tulipa 'Faust'	tulip
Tul 'FQ'	Tulipa 'Fairy Queen'	tulip
Tul 'I'	Tulipa 'Ibis'	tulip
Tul 'IY'	Tulipa 'Inglescombe Yellow'	tulip
Tul 'LR'	Tulipa 'LR'	tulip
Tul 'M'	Tulipa 'Maureen'	tulip
Tul 'MC'	Tulipa 'Mauve Clair'	tulip
Tul 'MK'	Tulipa 'Mrs. Kerrs'	tulip
Tul 'Mo'	Tulipa 'Moonlight'	tulip
Tul 'P'	Tulipa 'Proserpine'	tulip
Tul 'PJ'	Tulipa 'Princess Juliana'	tulip
Tul 'PL'	Tulipa 'President Lincoln'	tulip
Tul 'RL'	Tulipa 'Rose Luisante'	tulip
Tul 'RS'	Tulipa 'Rising Sun'	tulip
Tul 'T'	Tul 'Twilight'	tulip
Tul 'VN'	Tulipa 'Van der Neer'	tulip
Tul 'Y'	Tulipa 'Yolande'	tulip
Vin mi	Vinca minor	periwinkle
Vio	Viola cornuta 'Magic'	pansy violet
Vio 'CZ'	Viola 'Czar'	sweet violet
Vio 'MS'	Viola 'Mount Spokane'	violet
Vio 'W'	Viola 'Whiskers'	violet
Zin pu	Zinnia pumila	Zinnia

SELECTED TREES IDENTIFIED ON DRAWING 3.5

Ace sa	Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Aes hi	Aesculus hippocastanum	horsechestnut
Ama la	Amalanchier laevis	serviceberry
Cat sp	Catalpa speciosa	catalpa
Fag am	Fagus americana	American beech
Lir tu	Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar
Mal ba	Malus baccata	Siberian crabapple
Mal 'C'	Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella crabapple
Mal 'L'	Malus 'Lancelot'	Lancelot crabapple
Pin st	Pinus strobus	white pine
Pru mu	Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	flowering apricot
Pru se 'K'	Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese cherry
Pru se 'O'	Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Japanese cherry
Pru tr	Prunus triloba	Flowering Almond
Pyr ca	Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Jack pear
Tax cu	Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew
Thu oc	Thuja occidentalis 'Brandon'	arborvitae cultivar
Tsu ca	Tsuga canadensis	Canadian/eastern hemlock
X Cup le	Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress

SELECTED SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES IDENTIFIED ON DRAWING 3.5

Buxmi	Buxus microphylla 'Wintergreen' and 'Wintergem'	Korean boxwood hedge
Ile gl	Ilex glabra	inkberry
Ile op 'JP'	x opaca 'Jersey Princess'	American holly
Ile pe	Ilex pedunculosa	longstalk holly
Kol am	Kolwitzia amabilis	beautybush
Lon fr	Lonicera frangrantissima	honeysuckle
Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	mockorange
Phi mo	Philadelphus x monstrosus	mockorange
Phi vi	Philadelphus x virginalis 'Minnesota Snowflake'	virginal mockorange
Syr jo	Syringa x josiflexa	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr jo 'R'	Syringa x josiflexa 'Royalty'	Chinese/Hungarian lilac
Syr pu 'MK'	Syringa pubescens subsp. patula 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Korean lilac
Syr vu	Syringa vulgaris	common lilac
Vib ca	Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga viburnum
Vib si	Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold viburnum
Wis fl	Wisteria floribunda	Japanese wisteria

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area 2019/2020 Plant List

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2020
2. Field notes prepared by Mona McKindley, 2011, 2020
3. Iris BG, 2019

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

NOTES

1. This plant list is keyed to "Formal Garden Plant Identification," Drawing 3.3.

APPENDIX C: SEASONAL FORMAL GARDEN MAINTENANCE TASKS

The following narrative was prepared based on an interview with Mona McKindley in 2020.

OVERVIEW FOR WORKING IN THE GARDEN

PRECAUTIONS

It is recommended that volunteers and master gardeners work with a NPS gardener, laborer, park ranger, or technical consultant. This ensures the work is done safely and properly. Priority should always be given to ensuring staff safety and protecting the cultural resources within the Formal Garden. A gardener or laborer should always be present when a contractor is working in the garden.

NEW STAFF TRAINING

1. All garden workers should know where the emergency water shut off is in case of a broken irrigation head or puncture in the water line in the garden.

2. All garden workers should know where the water lines are so they are not punctured. Also know where digging is prohibited in protected areas that may contain archological resources.

3. All garden workers should know where potential hazardous insects, such as ground nesting solitary bees, carpenter bees, hornets, and carpenter ants, tend to nest.

4. All new staff should know how to work the power equipment. Do not start the two-cycle engine near an open window or the tool shed area because the smoke detectors will go off and the fire department will respond. They should learn how to use proper fuels, how to pour without spilling, how to clean up drips, where to store oil and grease rags, empty fuel oil cans, etc.

5. All new staff should learn how to sharpen and store hand tools properly. It is a safety hazard to have dirty tools stored improperly and debris on the floor that people can trip over.

6. Staff should know how to water plantings and how to mentor new interns and volunteers in doing so. Some plants need the whole bed flooded with water – wetting the soil only, not the foliage of the plants.

7. Some plants need a light water less often than other plants. Some plants get ruined if the leaves get wet so water with a lighter spray, hitting the soil only. Trees and shrubs should be watered a day ahead of watering the garden so the tree roots of the north screen planting do not take all moisture intended for the perennials. Some watering can be automated with a custom above ground drip line or soaker hoses with some holes poked into the line.

8. Staff should know to remove all plants from near the base of wooden structures

and mulch the soil with bark mulch that is used for lilac shrub beds. This keeps the insects and dirt from getting into the woodwork.

SEASONAL CHORES THAT ACCOMPANY SEASONAL DRAWINGS

DRAWING 4.1, EARLY SPRING, MARCH, APRIL: THE BIG THAW

Overview in Bloom

Enjoy the flowering fruit trees, crocus, tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, hellebores, honeysuckle, witch hazel, and birds in spring.

First Important Early Spring Task: Prepare for Growing Season

- General clean-up of branches and leaves on the lawns, debris on the paths, broken branches on trees or shrubs, vines on their supports.

- Safety patrols were done after winter storms, now is the time to haul away debris.

- Check large old trees and pick up debris. Looking at the shape of the fruit trees, prune fruit trees according to notes completed the previous year. Check the maintenance manual. The elm trees should have been pruned for shape, redundancy in branching during the previous fall. In spring look at how the cuts are "healing" or wounding over.

- No hard structural pruning after leaves emerge. Best to do this when they are dormant so the tree can wound over. They will bloom 5 to 10 days late if a lot of pruning is done to a fruit tree. This could impact the choreographed bloom time of trees and tulips in spring.

- Prune grape vines once the buds swell. All side branches on the main woody canes or branches should be cut back to two buds. Some side branches should be thinned out, depending on how it performed last year. Make notes in the maintenance binder or take a photo and draw on the photo. Re-tie vines to the support and re-nail loose rails to the main support.

- Uncover winter protection of shrubs and perennial beds by April 5.

- Remove leaf litter from groundcovers and save clean, disease free, dry leaves to use as shredded leaf mulch after weeding. Use leaf bags or green barrels, stored behind north screen shrubs or behind barn. Need 4 to 6 barrels full of leaves for mulching.

- Make notes on bulbs needed for next year's bloom, if planting bulbs this year.

Mark bulb colors with wooden stakes in ground and take photos.

- Rake paths, survey garden and make lists of required maintenance tasks.
- Don't walk on the lawn if there is frost. Doing so will damage turf.

Second Important Early Spring Task in Early April: Prune and Fertilize Roses

There are five different pruning methods for the five different types of roses:

- The David Austin shrub roses and all hybrid teas, hybrid perpetual roses, and any tea roses are pruned hard before they leaf out and fertilized.
- The pillar or small climber roses on tripod supports or tomato cage supports only have the side branches tipped back and four main canes are trained to the support.
- The Wichuraiana or large rambler roses are pruned in fall but check the work and make sure the ties are secure on their supports.
- The wild species Father Hugo and Harrison's Yellow rose are pruned after they flower in May according to cultural notes on the planting plan. Do not prune them in April. An errant branch or broken limb can be removed.
- The hybrid Musk and Sweetbriar roses are climbers that are trained in spring to have four to six main branches that shoot up and cascade down in an umbrella shape. They can be tied to a support but let some looseness and tousled look occur with the side branches that cascade down. They will have attractive seed pods in fall so the flowers are not cut off during summer.
- Add granular rose food according to package directions, watering soil deeply following application. Mulch rose bed with pink bark chips to deter rabbits and keep roots from drying out while allowing air and water to penetrate.

Third Important Early Spring Task: Prune Arborvitae Trees

- **Prune the arborvitae trees in the garden with hedge shears to keep the tidy, desired shape as explained in the maintenance manual.** Start with the first two at the garden gate near pipe arbor, then make the others match in height and width. Also check the viburnums and the leland cypress for early spring pruning needs.
- * IPM: Treat trees for winter moth or other insect pest that is problematic, according to weekly UMass Extension advisories. This should be done by an arborist before trees flower. Do not use neonicotinoids in the garden trees. Spot treat with Spinosad or other appropriate biological.

DRAWING 4.2, EARLY MAY, MID MAY, LATE MAY INTO JUNE: BUSY TIME

Overview in Bloom

Pear trees, Sargent cherry trees on west side then Okame at pergola, also pink flowering almond shrubs, bush honeysuckle, woodland phlox and violets, forget-me-nots, Virginia bluebells, and yellow false lupine.

*IPM: Set out pheromone traps in two different lilac hedges to catch lilac borer.

It is planting time for the 6 to 8 pink painted daisies, the 45 white foxgloves, lupines, bellflowers if needed, plus 55 new delphiniums in three colors, 20 larkspur delphiniums, any replacement perennials or shrubs on the work plan.

First Important Spring Chore After Planting: Weeding and Cultivation

- Weed garden beds and paths, loosen the top layer of soil lightly, then add granular fertilizer, work into soil and water in for all the garden beds. Coral bells get a topdressing of compost along the sides and between plants.
- Begin planting of seasonal annuals and biennials.
- As the fruit trees are blooming the roses, irises, peonies, coral bells steal the show. Big display. The coral bells need spot watering twice a week if there is no rain. The irises and peonies do not need compost or extra water, just once a week regular garden watering if there is no rain.
- Bearded iris and Italian bugloss do not need a rich soil or too much water so check the soil and skip watering if they do not show signs of needing water. Water when in bud once a week, granulated fertilizer once in spring. No need in summer.
- When columbine foliage emerges in the south bed, dig and reset or replant clumps of forget-me-nots if they have self sown out of their place along the edge of the bed.
- *IPM: Monitor boxwood for insects and spray with neem oil if needed in mid-May. Common pests may include boxwood leafminer, boxwood mite, and boxwood psyllid, among others.
- Begin spot dusting of all double flowering almond shrubs with copper dust or drench with water can with fireblight bactericide powder to keep the shrubs from getting fireblight. Prune out diseased wood, discard in trash. Follow label instructions. Record in PUPS database.

Second Important Task: Peony Hoops

- Set out peony hoops to prop up peonies when foliage is about 8" tall, as shown in Tracy de Sabata-Aunst's book on perennial care.
- Stake bearded iris with bamboo stakes as angled supports, no need to tie, let them lean against the bamboo support.
- The early lemon-yellow daylilies begin to bloom with bugloss and painted daisy companions, bellflowers too. Fragrant annuals in bud.
- When the annuals are planted the next week, the "filler annuals" of ageratum and dusty miller can be picked up from the nursery then planted in the bare spaces of the tear drop beds.

Third Important Task: Cutting Back

- **Cut back the spent flowers and brown foliage of the bulbs.**
- Replant any Virginia bluebells that are not in the proper place. Mark with a 6" bamboo stake and a discreet label so these are not dug up and discarded when planting tulips in October.
- Check roses, dead head, light prune where needed. Roses on supports train and tie with jute, not sisal twine, those on pillar supports or the flattened metal tomato cage supports.
- Stake, tie, dead-head, spot water a bit each day in summer. Leaf mulch any bare soil area.

Fourth Important Task: Weeding

- **Weed the garden beds where needed.**
- Mulch beds with shredded oak leaves or purchased "leaf mould" mulch or bagged buckwheat hull mulch. When the irises and peonies are done blooming, cut back the stalks about 10" or back to a lateral branch with a leaf. This hides the cut. Technique is shown in Tracy de Sabato-Aust's book on Perennial care.

Fifth Important Task: Watering and Feeding

- Spot water newly planted perennials, delphiniums, hollyhocks, Japanese irises, garden phlox, fairy candles, astilbe, coral bells.
- Once a month use manure tea on "heavy feeders" or plants that need a rich soil.

- Garden phlox begins to emerge so spray with deterrent to keep rabbits from nibbling. Confirm whether spraying deterrent needs to be recorded in PUPS database, depending on nature of product. These need spot watering of the soil, not the foliage. Japanese irises, the most expensive plant in the garden among perennials begin to emerge. Water every day. Add manure to water once a month. They begin to show fat flower buds quickly.

Sixth Important Task: Staking

- **Stake the daisies with the bamboo stakes and jute** (not sisal twine) as shown in Trace de Sabato-Aust's book on perennial care.
- Use peony hoop or pieces of poultry fence wire for supporting salvia but allowing it to droop from top. Hollyhocks begin to bulk up, get taller. Stake and tie plants that need support.
- Use the metal plant support with 2" circular loop on top for Japanese irises, about ten for each cluster in front of each arborvitae tree.

Seventh Important Task: Planting

- **Plant the dahlias that have been jump-started in pots indoors**. When soil reaches 55 degrees and the delphiniums are done for the season and cut back in half, then the Dahlias are planted next to them in the color scheme indicated on the drawing. Use labels for each color in each place they are planted. Use the wooden plant supports that are 4' to 5' tall, clean and freshly painted. Do not puncture the irrigation lines when pounding in the stakes. Keep stakes close to wooden fence. Check where the water lines are by pre-digging with a hand trowel.
- Check the Japanese anemone around the Casa Blanca lilies coming up. Purchase more and plant them where there are gaps, according to the design.
- June 15 plant the gladiolus in the four to six areas of the triangles and front of pergola bellflower-balloon flower beds. Label each one and use bamboo supports for the stems or the metal stakes with 2" hoops on top.

Eighth Important Task: Support

- **Set out the large, green, metal plant supports with the 4" hoops** for the Casa Blanca lilies all down the middle of the south bed. The lilies may remain leaning, there is no need for string. If some are missing, they can be ordered and planted as perennials in summer or ordered in fall and planted as a fall bulb. The flower heads are heavy, so these need the supports before they start to bloom. In fall, when removing the garden stakes with hoops, mark the bulbs with wooden stakes painted green where each lily is so they are not dug

up during spring clean-up or perennial planting.

- **Also check on Alice's Garden.** Spot water, weed, shear prune barberry hedge. Tease out new clematis vine tendrils and train to the support over the garden bench and on the side trellis along visitor's center wall. Feed clematis with liquid manure, mulch. Prune out bad leaves of Siebold hostas. Tip back errant ferns. Water ferns along east porch. Allow milkweed in this area among the ferns and under the pipe arbor, but not in the hedge.

Optional Summer Task: Pots

- Add potted agapanthus blue flowering African lily to the garden to reinforce the lines of the central cross axis in the garden, or space them apart in front of triangles. Use 14" clay pots or the cement Italian vase planters. Add metal plant support for the flower stalk.
- Add potted blue flowering endless summer hydrangea to two or four of the cement Italian vase planters. Set out in the shade of the pergola.

DRAWING 4.3, JULY AND AUGUST: NEW COLORS IN LATE SUMMER

Overview in Bloom

Late daylilies and Shasta daisies, astilbe, Casa Blanca lilies then later the Japanese anemone. Zinnias and foxgloves near pergola. Garden phlox in large drifts of two colors together, 8 to 10 different varieties. Keep spraying with rabbit deterrent and confirm whether spraying deterrent needs to be recorded in PUPS database, depending on nature of product.

Spot watering, weeding, staking, tying, deadheading spent flowers. Enjoy the garden and insects, birds, butterflies, moths.

First Important Task: Pruning Boxwood

- **The boxwood is pruned in late July if shearing is needed.** 12" tall, 9" to 10" wide with a rounded top. Size depending on if it is a 15-year-old hedge or a new 1-to-4-year-old hedge. Pull the yellow and brown leaves out of the daylilies as they fade. Trim them back if they spill out over the boxwood.

Second Important Task: Watering and Fertilizer

- **Boltonia, fairy candles, New England asters and dahlias begin to bulk up and need a good weekly soaking, maybe twice a week.** Granular fertilizer is added, cultivated in, and then watered in early July. Add stakes to support these big billowy clumps of flowers in north and south beds, tear drop beds.

Dahlias get their own individual wooden stakes at planting time.

Third Important Task: Managing Blooms

- **Roses are deadheaded routinely.** Cut back flowers that are done and stake the flowers in bud and next to bloom. Gladiolus should replace spent balloon flower (sub with peach leaved bellflower). Leave foliage there, but cut stalk back. Same for painted daisy, and delphiniums.
- All these plants need extra spot watering of the soil, not the foliage, and monthly granular fertilizer to bloom well. Don't overwater the bearded irises or Italian bugloss or foxgloves. They are okay with less water and no fertilizer. Don't get water on the foliage of the phlox and asters. The chlorinated water burns the foliage when the sun hits the wet leaves. Spot treat plants that rabbits like with a deterrent and confirm whether spraying deterrent needs to be recorded in PUPS database, depending on nature of product..

Fourth Important Task: Alice's Garden

- Spot water, weed, shear prune barberry hedge.
- Feed the clematis, prune out bad leaves of Siebold hostas.
- There are chores in the landscape along the east porch, east fence, west porch shrubs, and west property line including weeding, pruning, mulching, watering shrubs.

DRAWING 4.4, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER: AUTUMN COLORS INTO WINTER SHADOWS OF BLUE AND GRAY AND WHITE

Overview in Bloom

Finally, the New England asters in four colors are in bloom with accents of boltonia, meadow rue, bugloss, roses and dahlias among them in the north and south beds. Sedum, gladiolus, salvia Rose Queen, potted chrysanthemums, seed pods of gas plant, astilbe all have warm tones in the teardrop beds. Silver tones of dusty miller, zinnias and snapdragons and cosmos sometimes still in bloom until November. Cut foliage of Italian bugloss in triangle beds after daylilies, Japanese irises are cut back.

First Important Task: Cut Back

- **Cut back plants that are done blooming when foliage has dried.**

- Pot up 24 of the 9" size chrysanthemums of two colors in 10" pots with 2" potting soil in the bottom and some around the sides. Water well. Set a pot of chrysanthemums next to each peony that has been cut back. Make sure they are lined up in the bed in a straight row. Add to tear drop beds too.
- Chrysanthemums can be added to the pergola in large pots if the area needs embellishing for a function. Water every third day or when they feel light when picked up. Don't overwater or they rot and flowers will turn brown.

Second Important Task: Watering

- **Last call for watering trees and shrubs with sprinklers.** Give them a good soak before first frost.

Fall Clean-Up Chores

- Before leaf clean up, dig and divide any overgrown perennials and reset. This is done once every five to seven years for certain perennials. Others can last for fifteen years. Bearded irises may start to take up more space than the design allows so they are dug up, small ones set aside, larger rhizomes replanted. Donate the heirloom plant material to Mount Auburn Cemetery or another NPS site using bearded irises. Keep labels with plants but remove stakes and string, metal stakes with hoops, etc. clean and organize for next year.
- Put clean, dry, shredded oak leaves on perennial beds as a mulch and winter protection.
- Vines and grapes can be cleaned up a bit but leave about two feet of the vine side branches. Pruning is done in spring, not fall, for roses, grapes. Vines can look messy over winter. Just prune away any excessive growth, errant branches, and vines touching buildings.

Rabbit Deterrents

- Reset rabbit fencing where needed, spray the Deer Pro on all lilacs bottom three feet of the stems or canes, all roses bottom 3 feet of canes, all fothergilla. This will keep rabbits from chewing over winter. Follow label of product, report use in PUPS if required, even if you contract it out.

Winter Chores

- Set out snow stakes to mark path edges where needed before December 5.
- Get equipment, safety gear and fuel ready and stored on site according to snow removal plan.

COMMERCIAL SOURCES FOR PLANTS

The Williams planting plan includes notes about where plants were purchased each year from 2006 - 2013. **Almost all the plants in the garden are readily available during their season.** Canterbury bells are no longer grown so Carpathian harebells are used.

There are two major cemeteries with heirloom plantings in the area and other historic estates, so there is a big industry for these plants. They are not rare, they are available seasonally. It can take quite a bit of time to call and get to know growers and make sure they set aside and hold plants, usually requiring a credit card number.

Perennials: Weston Nursery or Sylvan Nursery south at Westport, near Horseneck Beach, or Cavicchio Nursery, or Mahoney's Nursery, or North East Nursery, Peabody. Sunny Border Nursery in CT who also ships plants to Mahoney's nursery, and has white foxgloves, varieties of garden phlox, dianthus, and sweet William. Order by March 1.

Specialty items such as standard wisteria: Broken Arrow Nursery, White flower Farm, CT, Sunny Border Nursery in CT. Also Russell's Garden Center in Sudbury but they do not give wholesale prices.

Annuals from Mahoney's in Winchester, Pemberton Farms in Cambridge, Russel's Garden Center, Sudbury. They have English Stock, sweet William, and snapdragons in four colors, zinnias. There are many small nurseries in Winchester and Lexington and Concord for old-fashioned annuals or native groundcovers. The filler annuals listed in the notes with the Shipman plan include annual poppies, blue ageratum, Dusty Miller, Cosmos in pots, Zephyr lilies in pots.

Cambridge Bark and Loam has shredded leaf mulch by the yard in the fall.

TASKS IN LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE THAT CAN BE CONTRACTED OUT

- Scout for rabbit nests and fill them in.
- Screen out the base of the porches with hardware mesh so the rabbits do not hide there. Build a mesh fence 4' tall around the garden of hardware mesh or poultry fencing.
- Treat stem buds on woody plants in the rose family with a spray and or a granule application of a rabbit deterrent such as Deer Pro to make the stems and buds bitter so rabbit will not eat it. Includes all lilacs, fothergilla, suckers on the Linden tree. Deer Pro works for 3 to 5 months if used in the fall to protect plants over winter. Applications of deterrent must be recorded in PUPS database, depending on nature of product.

- For foliage of herbaceous plants as they begin to set leaves, treat them with Safer brand hot pepper spray or Deer Off with clove and garlic oil. Includes astilbe, bellflowers, garden phlox, rose foliage, New England asters, and woodland phlox. Other plants need spraying with Deer Off or products with clove oil and garlic oil, after every hard rain as they grow or rabbits nibble the new growth.

- Add edging paths and weeding paths and driveway on the grounds to the mowing contract. Add weeding lilac beds without disturbing the new suckers and roots of plants to the mowing contract or create a separate contract with a landscape company who works on Brattle Street already.

- Add to the custodial cleaning contract to clean the garden benches and bottoms of posts and skirts of the pergola, garden fence, bottom of garden fence, porch rails, balustrade of all stone dust and morning dew, weekly. Formula for the soap for white painted surfaces should be arranged by NPS woodcrafter and tested. Sometimes Clorox needs to be added to get rid of sooty mold in summers for the garden fence and balustrade. Sometimes just vinegar water with a mild soap is fine.

- Contract out the annual irrigation turn on, and blow system out, and a monthly check- up for repairs of broken heads. Also setting up above ground drip lines for north and south garden beds above ground each late spring after garden is planted. A master gardener offered to do this but the supplies were never purchased.

- Contract out invasive weed management in July for new trouble areas. This would involve having the weeds dug up before they go to seed and turf weeds spot treated with a cocktail of Avenge orange oil herbicide and liquid iron. After treating it can be raked out before spot seeding is done.

- Contract out the potted tropical plants such as Crinium lily if used, agapanthus, African lily if used, surprise lily or Peruvian daffodils if used, Zephyr lilies if used. These could be set out for special events when certain plants are cut back according to the plan. Arrange the work with a local farmer who grows cut flowers.

- Routine seasonal chores in the garden. There are many high-end landscape gardener firms who specialize in perennial beds. They can do this work such as rose care, dead-heading iris and peonies, spot feeding garden phlox, staking and tying plants, weeding and mulching in the greater Boston area including:

LIST OF CONTRACTORS

- Bret Mason, All Gardens Inc. https://www.allgardensinc.com

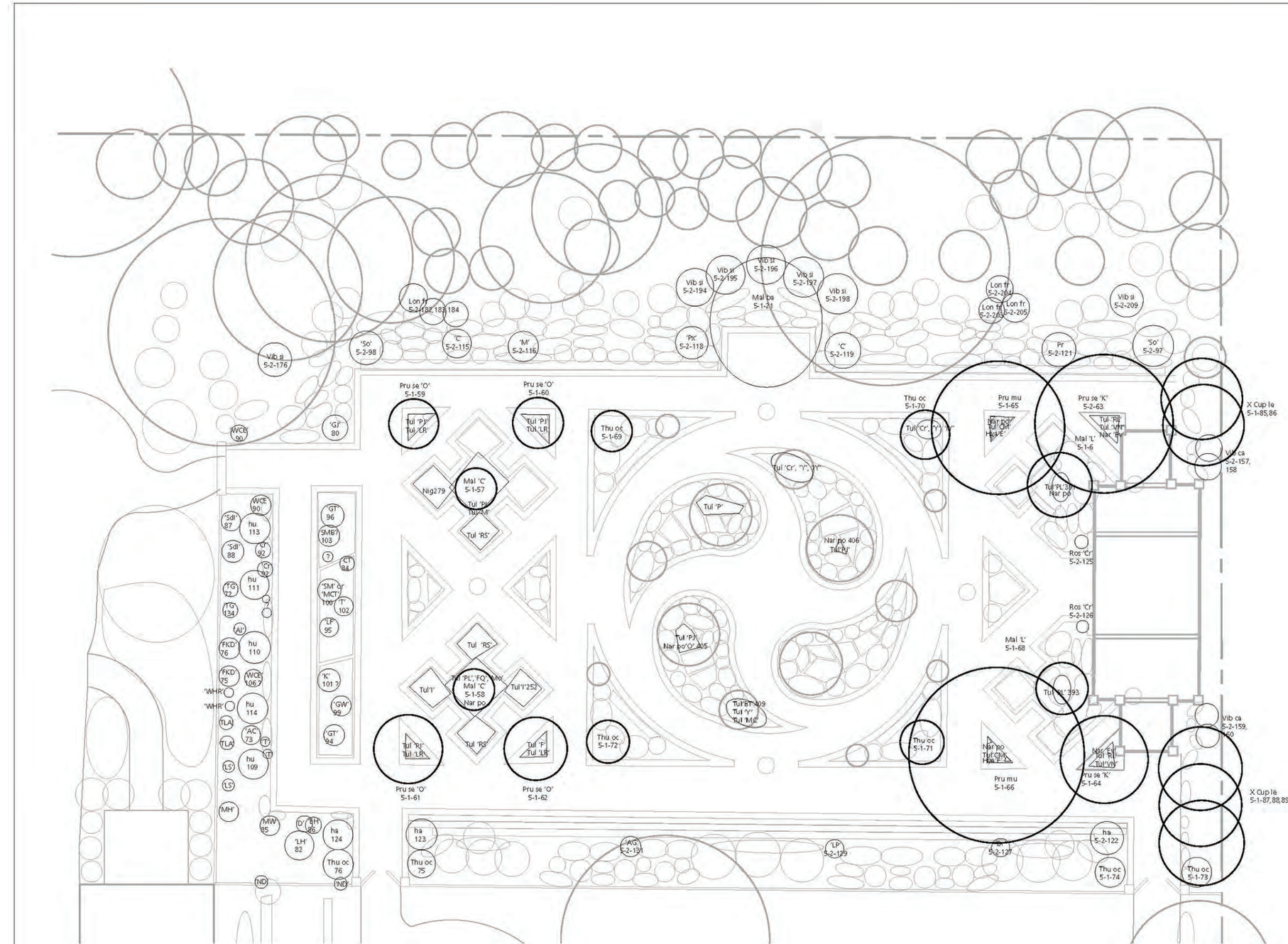
- Christy Dustman does fine pruning, probably boxwood shearing, perennial garden care, all women business and crew https://www.christiedustman.com/
- Karen Howard Designs, Newton, cares for clients in Newton, Brookline elsewhere, Mass Nurseryman and Landscape Professional member leader. http://hgdinc.com/about/
- Cambridge Landscape Co. Is great for emergencies, storm clean up. Need to be specific about what is needed and how to do it.
- Parterre Gardens, Inc. Perennial garden care, weeding invasives. https://parterregarden.com
- Perennial Gardens Landscape Design and Construction http://www.perennialgardens.net/ should be able to design and upgrade irrigation.
- Peg McAdam Four Winds Perennial Care, https://www.linkedin.com/in/peg-mcadam-61508366
- Other small firms seen working in the area can be approached.

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area
Early Spring



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Field inventory, 2020
2. Field notes prepared by Mona McKindley, 2011 & 2020
3. Iris BG, 2019

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Vegetation
- Species Key Numeric no.: Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. March and April. Early spring after the thaw

0' 3' 6' 12'

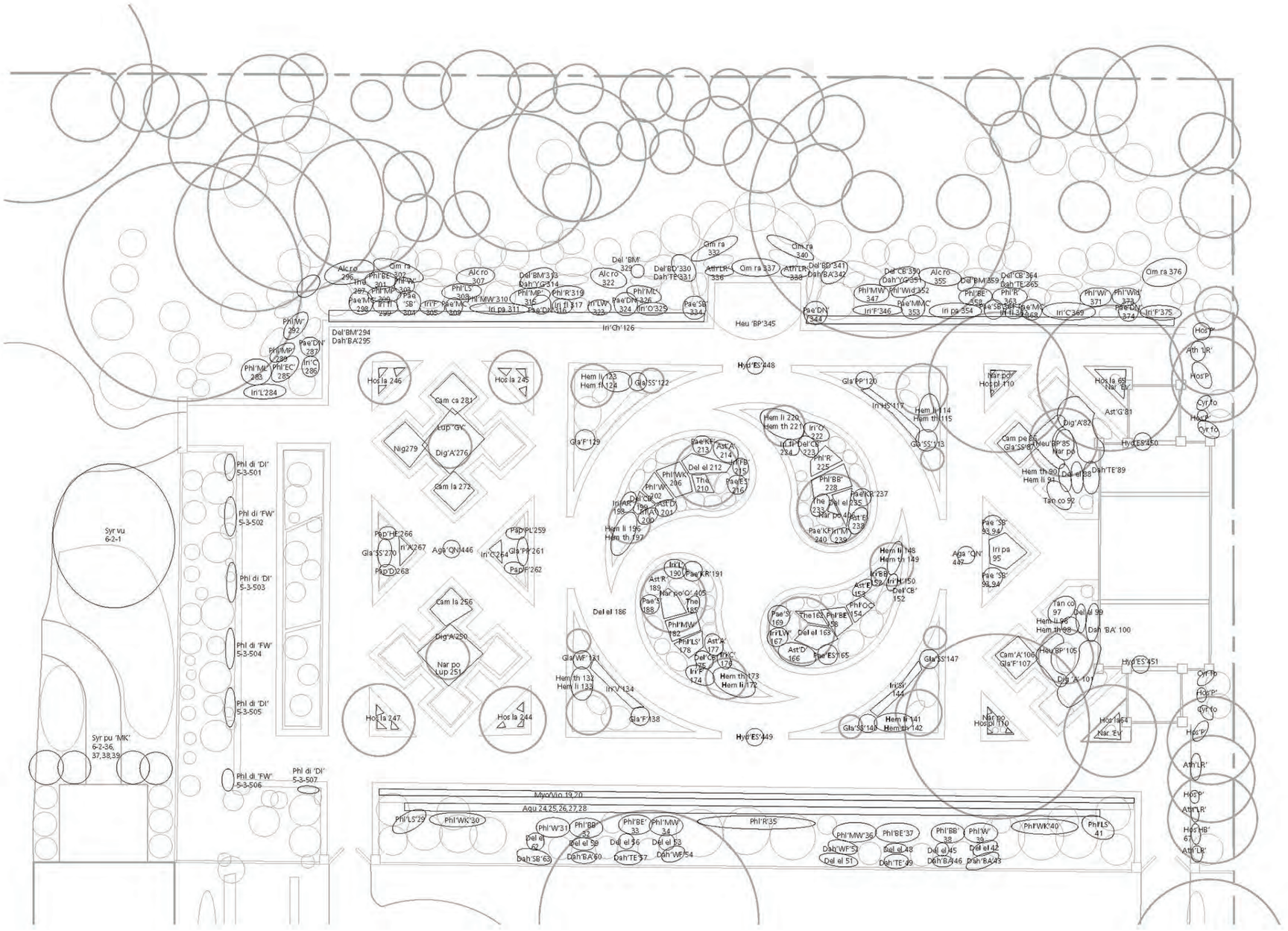
Appendix C, Drawing 1

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area
Late Spring



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
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Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Vegetation
- Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. May to June

0' 3' 6' 12'

Appendix C, Drawing 2

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area
Summer

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/olcp

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3. Iris BG, 2019

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Vegetation
- Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. July to August
3. Boxwood pruned in late July if shearing is needed.

0' 3' 6' 12'

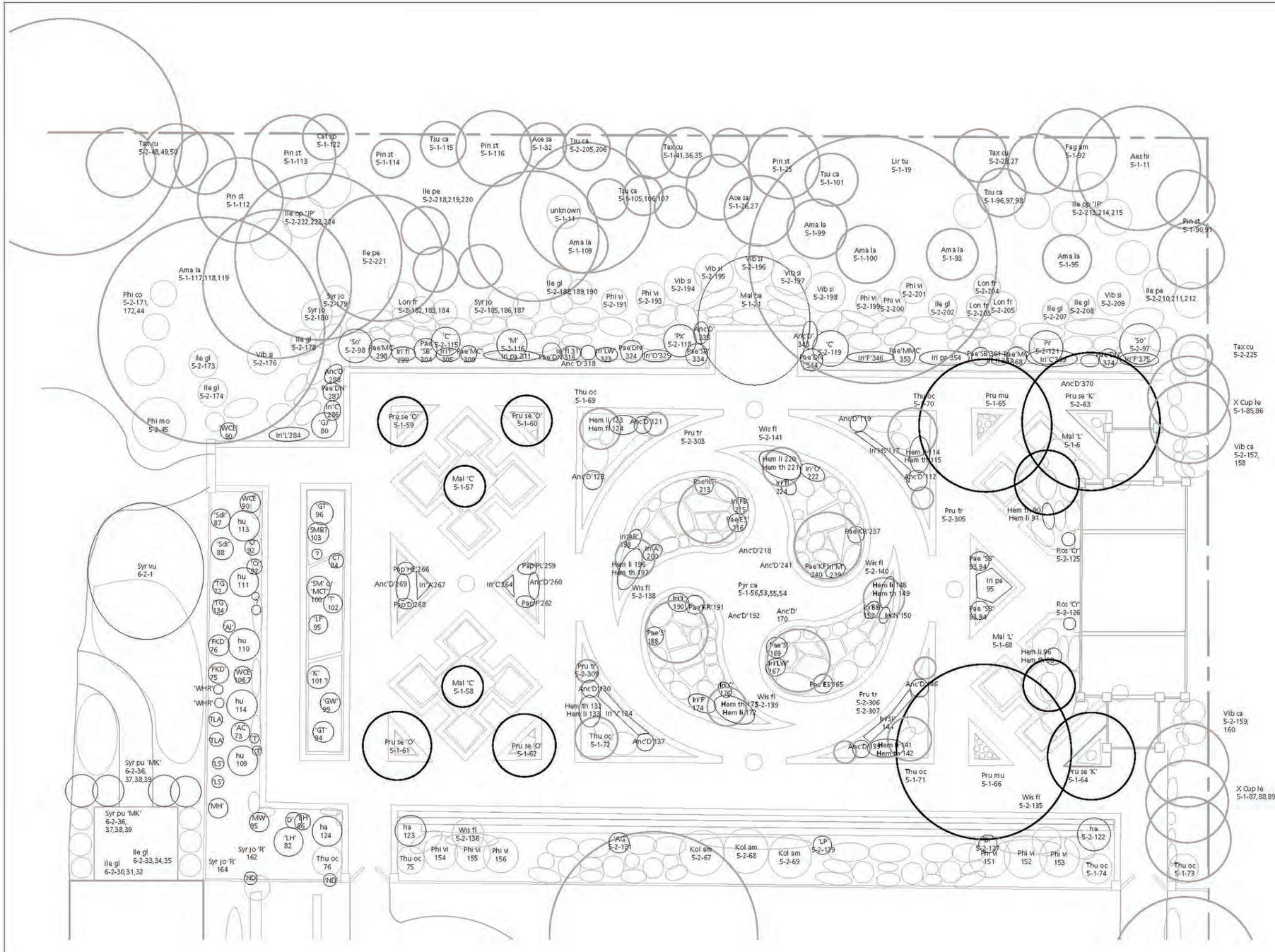
Appendix C, Drawing 3

Cultural Landscape Report

Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Formal Garden Area Autumn



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

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3. Iris BG, 2019

DRAWN BY

Sharon Crapo, 2007
AutoCAD 2002

Revised by Olivia So, OCLP, 2020
AutoCAD Map 3D
Illustrator CC

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Vegetation
- Species Key Numeric no. — Vegetation Identification Key

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Before first forst

0' 3' 6' 12'

Appendix C, Drawing 4

APPENDIX D: RECOVERY OF THE LONGFELLOW LANDSCAPE

This pamphlet was prepared by the Friends of the Longfellow House in 2005 to provide a status and promotional piece for the 2003–2007 landscape rehabilitation efforts.

RECOVERY *of the* LONGFELLOW LANDSCAPE

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
&
THE FRIENDS OF THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE

RECOVERY *of the* LONGFELLOW LANDSCAPE

I have also planted some acorns and the oaks grow for a thousand years, you may well imagine a whole line of little Longfellows, like the shadowy monarchs of Macbeth, walking under the branches for countless generations, 'to the crack of doom' all blessing the men who planted the oaks.
— H. W. Longfellow

LONGFELLOW GARDEN, POST 1905
Martha Hutcheson, Morris County Park Commission

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE **manages and interprets a historic landscape which has been loved and cultivated for over two centuries; however, as currently preserved, the gardens and other features represent a landscape in decline:**

- **The historic character of the landscape is diminished by age, disease, and the devastation of plant material.**
- **Many historic design features integral to the property – including a forecourt of elms and dramatic garden pergola – are either missing, deteriorated, or substantially reduced in size and scale.**
- **Today's landscape is spare and institutional in appearance compared with the profusely planted, overgrown, and romantic one that comforted and inspired the Longfellows and their many guests and friends.**
- **The appearance of the grounds today is inconsistent with the chosen rehabilitation period of Longfellow House and Carriage House. While the landscape retains an accumulation of features from many different historic periods, the overlay of more modern alterations diminishes it. Since no specific point in time is represented, the interpretive message conveyed to visitors is confusing and longterm preservation maintenance is difficult to achieve.**

PERGOLA, POST 1905
Martha Hutcheson
Morris County Park Commission

RECOVERY OF THE HISTORIC LONGFELLOW LANDSCAPE **by 2005 is a major program initiative of the National Park Service in concert with The Friends of the Longfellow House. This will enable Longfellow National Historic Site to consistently preserve and manage its primary cultural resources – landscape, buildings, and furnishings – and to accurately present these resources to the public as a unified whole.**

Rehabilitation of the garden and grounds will reestablish the richness, profusion, and diversity of plant material and landscape features enjoyed by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and his descendants. This treatment is technically possible, since most of the missing and important landscape features date to the early 20th century and are well-documented in plans and photographs. Finally, the historic framework of 1904-28 preserves the site's essential characteristics and integrity, including the contributions of Longfellow and daughter Alice, while retaining earlier features that signify the 200+ year history of this landmark property.

THE EXISTING 1.98 ACRE GARDEN SETTING for Longfellow House is significant as the core of a much larger c.1759 era estate whose prominent frontage on the Charles River so appealed to George Washington that he made it his headquarters in the early months of the Revolutionary War (1775-76). These historical associations later attracted poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to the site and provided an inspirational setting for his life and work (1837-82).

Conscientious preservation of the house and grounds began in earnest with Longfellow's residency and continued for more than a century after his death through the stewardship of his children. Longfellow's major interest focused on preserving the visual and historical link between the house and river and maintaining those features that "signified" the property and were integral to its identity such as the forecourt of elms. He also added refinements of his own, including an old fashioned flower garden behind the house in 1847.

VASSALL-CRAIGIE-LONGFELLOW HOUSE, 1900
S.P.N.E.A.

Daughter Alice carefully nurtured this association with the past through her efforts to establish the property as a memorial to her father and to Washington. Under her stewardship (1882-1928), the property achieved its greatest prominence as a work of landscape architecture and became a nationally known example of the Colonial Revival style – best exemplified in the formal garden designed by leading landscape architects Martha Brookes Hutcheson and Ellen Biddle Shipman.

MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT—

ARCHEOLOGY
- Archeological Overview & Assessment
- Intensive Surveys: Formal Garden and Brattle Street Forecourt
- Data Recovery

BRATTLE STREET FORECOURT
- Replace missing historic elms in forecourt and along Brattle Street with disease-resistant varieties
- Remove existing brick walk and re-establish historic width and surface material
- Remove roses on balustrade and replace with woodbine (Virginia creeper)
- Replace historic rose vines on Longfellow House pilasters and wisteria on east porch
- Replace wire mesh fence, keeping existing posts along east property line

HUTCHESON/SHIPMAN FORMAL GARDEN
- Replace missing pergola designed by Martha Brookes Hutcheson
- Replace missing garden beds in historic configuration
- Reclaim historic path configuration
- Replace missing herbaceous plants, bulbs, shrubs, vines and fruit trees based on historic plant lists
- Remove non-historic trees and other vegetation
- Rehabilitate vegetative screen along north property line
- Fabricate and install garden pots and missing bench based on historic design
- Re-align lattice fence in historic location and re-hang Hutcheson gate in line with pergola

PERGOLA VIEW OF GARDEN AND HOUSE
Martha Hutcheson
Morris County Park Commission

ADDITIONAL WORK
- In Alice's Garden, replace existing bluestone walk with grass; add perennial plantings; replace missing pipe arbor and climbing roses
- On East Lawn, relocate east walk to align with Hutcheson gate and pergola; replant vegetative screening of adjacent property; and widen oval walks at north side of east porch
- Reconfigure irrigation system, install exterior signage, and install exterior lighting for site security and program use.

PROPOSED PLANT LIST *for the* LONGFELLOW FORMAL GARDEN

Recovery of the Longfellow House landscape will first re-establish the historic formal garden designed by Martha Brookes Hutcheson and Ellen Biddle Shipman. Henry Longfellow's original flower garden of 1847 was greatly enlarged by the designers between 1904 and 1925 under the direction of daughter Alice Longfellow and made more three-dimensional with the addition of border beds, a large collection of shrub roses, gates, fences, and a dramatic pergola/arbor.

Plants listed below consist of species and cultivars that were either identified in historic records left by Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1925 or represent replacement species that best match the historic variety. (#) *Indicates quantity of Trees and Shrubs*

TREES		
Amelanchier laevis 'Cumulus'	Cumulus Serviceberry	11
X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	9
Ilex opaca 'JP'	Jersey Princess American Holly	6
Ilex opaca 'JK'	Jersey Knight American Holly	1
Ilex pedunculosa	Longstalk Holly	7
Malus sp.	Crabapple (propagated from existing)	1
Pinus strobus	White Pine	5
Thuja occidentalis 'Wareana'	Wareana Arborvitae	8
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock	6
ORNAMENTAL DWARF FRUIT TREES		
Malus 'Cinderella'	Cinderella Crabapple	2
Malus 'Lanceolot'	Lanceolot Crabapple	2
Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	Double-flowering Apricot	2
Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Cherry	2
Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Cherry	4
Prunus triloba	Flowering Almond	8
Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Standard Jack Pear	4
SHRUBS		
Buxus microphylla v. koreana 'Wintergreen'	Littleleaf Wintergreen Boxwood	480
B. m. v. k. 'Winter Gem'	Winter Gem Boxwood	1209
Ilex glabra 'Compacta'	Inkberry	12
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle	6
Philadelphus x virginalis	'Virginal' Mockorange	12
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush	5
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	19
Syringa josikaea	Josikaea Lilac	9
Viburnum carlesii 'Cayuga'	Cayuga Viburnum	5
Viburnum sieboldi	Siebold Viburnum	7

Continued . . .

ROSES

Rosa 'Anne of Gaierstein'	Anne of Gaierstein Rose
Rosa 'Baroness Rothschild'	Baroness Rothschild Rose
Rosa Baronne Prevost	Baronne Prevost Rose
Rosa 'Brenda'	Brenda Rose
Rosa 'Captain Christy'	Captain Christy Rose
Rosa 'Chapeau de Napoleon'	Chapeau de Napoleon Rose
Rosa 'Clytemnestra'	Clytemnestra Rose
Rosa 'Constance'	Constance Rose
Rosa Cornelia	Cornelia Rose
Rosa Felicia	Felicia Rose
Rosa 'Flora McIver'	Flora McIvor Rose
Rosa foetida	Austrian Yellow Rose
Rosa foetida persiana	Persian Yellow
Rosa Francesca	Francesca Rose
Rosa 'Frau Karl Druschki'	Frau Karl Druschki Rose
Rosa 'General Jacqueminot'	General Jacqueminot
Rosa x harrisonii	Harrison's Yellow Rose
Rosa hugonis	Father Hugo's Rose
Rosa 'Imperial Potentate'	Imperial Potentate Rose
Rosa 'J.B. Clarke'	J.P. Clarke Rose
Rosa 'Lady Penzance'	Lady Penzance Rose
Rosa La Reine	La Reine Rose
Rosa 'Lady Ursula'	Lady Ursula Rose
Rosa 'Los Angeles'	Los Angeles Rose
Rosa 'Lord Penzance'	Lord Penzance Rose
Rosa 'Mme. Edward Herriot'	Mme Edward Herriot Rose
Rosa 'Moonlight'	Moonlight Rose
Rosa 'Mrs. John Laing'	Mrs. John Laing Rose
Rosa 'Mrs. R.G. Sharman- Crawford	Mrs R G Sharman-Crawford Rose
Rosa 'Mrs. William C. Egan'	Mrs. William C. Egan Rose
Rosa 'Padre'	Padre Rose
Rosa 'Paul Neyron'	Paul Neyron Rose
Rosa 'Pax'	Peace Rose
Rosa 'Prosperity'	Prosperity Rose
Rosa Reine des Violettes	Reine des Violettes Rose
Rosa 'Sammy'	Sammy Rose
Rosa 'Sonnenlicht'	Sonnenlicht Rose
Rosa 'Thisbe'	Thisbe Rose
Rosa 'Vanity'	Vanity Rose

STANDARD FORM VINE

Wisteria floribunda	Japanese Wisteria
Malus 'Lanceolot'	Lanceolot Crabapple
Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'	Double-flowering Apricot
Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Cherry
Prunus serrulata 'Okame'	Okame Cherry
Prunus triloba	Flowering Almond
Pyrus calleryana 'Jack'	Standard Jack Pear

Continued . . .

PERENNIALS

Aconitum henryi 'Spark's Variety'	Autumn Monkshood
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock
A. rosea	Hollyhock - yellow singles
Anchusa azurea 'Dropmore Royal Blue'	Bugloss
Anemone x hybida	Japanese Anemone
Aster novae-angliae 'Barr's Pink'	New England Aster
A. n. 'Harrington's Pink'	New England Aster
A. n. 'Hella Lacey'	New England Aster
A. n. 'September Ruby'	New England Aster
A. n. 'Wedding Lace'	New England Aster
Astilbe arendesii 'Amethyst'	Astilbe
A. a. 'Diamant'	Astilbe
A. a. 'Etna'	Astilbe
A. japonica 'Gladstone'	Astilbe
A. j. 'Peach Blossom'	Astilbe
A. j. 'Rheinland'	Astilbe
Atherium felix-femina 'Veronia Cristata'	Red-stemmed Lady Fern
Boltonia latisquama 'Snowbank'	Snowbank Boltonia
B.l. 'Pink Beauty'	Pink Beauty Boltonia
Campanula latifolia macrantha	Great Bellflower
C. l. (white)	Great Bellflower
C. persicifolia	Peach-leaved Bellflower
Centaurea dealbata	Centaurea
Cerasostigma plumbaginoides	Plumbago
Chrysanthemum coccineum	Painted Daisy 'Robinson's Rose'
Cimicifuga racemosa	Cimicifuga
Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese Holly Fern
Delphinium elatum 'Blue Jay'	Pacific Hybrid Delphinium
D. e. 'Galahad'	Pacific Hybrid Delphinium
D. e. 'Guinevere'	Pacific Hybrid Delphinium
D. e. 'King Arthur'	Pacific Hybrid Delphinium
D. x belladonna 'Belladonna'	Garland Delphinium
D. x b. 'Bellamosa'	Garland Delphinium
D. x b. 'Casa Blanca'	Garland Delphinium
Dianthus x allwoodii	Pinks
D. barbatus 'Newport	Sweet William
Dictamnus albus	Gas Plant
Hemerocallis flava	Lemon Lily
H. thunbergii	Daylily
Heuchera sanguinea 'Best Pink'	Coralbells
Hosta lancifolia	Funkia
H. 'Patriot'	Patriot Hosta
H. plantaginea	Funkia
Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Hidcote Lavender
Leucanthemum x suberbum Switzerland'	Shasta Daisy '
Lilium candidum	Madonna Lily
L. speciosum	Oriental Lily
Lupine 'Gallery Blue'	Gallery Hybrid Lupine

Continued . . .

PERENNIALS (Cont.)

L. 'Gallery Yellow'	Gallery Hybrid Lupine
Mertensia virginica	Virginia Bluebells
Myosotis palustris	Forget-me-not
Paeonia lactifolia 'Catharina	Peony
P. l. 'Duchesse du Nemours'	Peony
P. l. 'Edulis Superbe'	Peony
P. l. 'Karl Rosenfield'	Peony
P. l. 'M. Martin Cahuzac'	Peony
P. l. 'Sarah Bernhardt'	Peony
P. l. 'Sorbet'	Peony
Papaver orientalis 'Betty Ann'	Oriental Poppy
P. o. 'Degas'	Oriental Poppy
P. o. 'Fatima'	Oriental Poppy
P. o. 'Princess Victoria Louise'	Oriental Poppy
Phlox carolina 'Miss Lingard'	Miss Lingard Phlox
P. divaricata	Canadian Phlox
P. paniculata 'Blue Boy'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Bright Eyes'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Eva Cullum'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Leo P. Schlageter'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Midsummer White'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Mother of Pearl'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Old Cellarhole'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Rijnstroom'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Widar'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Wilhelm Kesselring'	Garden Phlox
P. p. 'Windsor'	Garden Phlox
Salvia nemorosa 'Rose Queen'	Rose Queen Salvia
Sedum spectabile 'Star Dust'	Sedum
S. spectabile 'Carmen'	Sedum
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	Thalictrum
Thermopsis lanceolata	False Lupine

IRIS

Iris ensata 'Blue Danube'	Japanese Iris
I. e. 'Helen von Seiboldt'	Japanese Iris
I. e. 'Iso-no-nami'	Japanese Iris
I. e. 'Venus'	Japanese Iris
I. florentina	Iris (species)
I. x germanica 'Amas'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Argent'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Bronze Beauty'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Celeste'	Bearded Iris
I. x g.'Flavescens'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Flutter-by'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Harlequin'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Lent A. Williamson'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Loreley'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Monsignor'	Bearded Iris
I. x g. 'Othello'	Bearded Iris
I. pallida Dalmatica	Iris Pallida

Continued . . .

ANNUALS/BIENNIALS

Antirrhinum majus	'Brighton Rock' Snapdragon
Calendula officinalis 'Lemon Beauty'	Calendula
Digitalis purpurea 'Alba'	Foxglove
Matthiola incana 'Giant Excelsior'	Stock
Nigella damascena 'Miss Jekyll Blue'	Love-in-a-Mist
Papaver rhoes	Shirley Poppy
Zinnia pumila	Zinnia 'Cut & Come Again'

BULBS (Not Handy)

Dahlia 'Betty Anne'	Dahlia
Dahlia 'Thomas A. Edison'	Dahlia
Gladiolus 'Friendship'	Gladiolus
G.'Peter Pears'	Gladiolus
G. 'Spic and Span'	Gladiolus
G. 'White Friendship'	Gladiolus

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

Hyacinthus Enchantress	Hyacinth
Scilla campanulata	Spanish Bluebells

Tulips

Baronne Tonnare	L' Innocence
Crepuscule	Mauve Clair
Cottage Maid	Moonbeam
Daybreak	Moonlight
Doris	Mrs Kerra
Double Murillo	President Lincoln
General De Wet	Princess Juliana
Ellen Wilmott	Proserpine
Enchantress	Queen of the Netherlands
Fairy Queen	Rising Sun
Faust	Rose Luisante
Ibis	The Fawn
Inglescombe Yellow	Twilight
John Ruskin	Van der Neer
Lady Boreel	White Beauty
Le Merveille	Yolande
Le Reve	

Narcissus

Emperor	Mrs. Langtry
Empress	Barri Conspicuus
Evangeline	Sir Watkin
Glory of Leiden	Trumpet Major
Mme. De Graaf	

Narcissus poeticus Edward VII
Narcissus poeticus Ornatus

Plant list prepared in April 2001 by:
Mona McKindley, Olmsted-Longfellow-Kennedy NHSs
Lauren Meier, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Norma Williams, Landscape Architect, Ridgefield, CT

PROPOSED PLANT LIST *for* LONGFELLOW HOUSE FORECOURT, ALICE'S GARDEN, & EAST PERIMETER

LONGFELLOW HOUSE FORECOURT

TREES

Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	**Princeton American Elm**

ROSES & VINES

Aristolochier durior	**Dutchman's Pipe**
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	**Virginia Creeper**
Rosa 'Gardenia'	**Gardenia Rose**
Syringa vulgaris	**Common Lilac**

ALICE'S GARDEN

SHRUBS, ROSES & VINES

Berberis thunbergii	**Japanese Barberry**
Clematis fargesii var. Soulei	**Clematis**
Clematis macropetala 'White Swan'	**White Swan Clematis**
Clematis terniflora	**Sweetautumn Clematis**
Rosa 'White Dawn'	**White Dawn Climbing Rose**
Rhododendron catawbiense	**Catawba Rhododendron**
R. catawbiense	**Catawba Rhododendron**
Syringa vulgaris	**Common Lilac**

PERENNIALS, FERNS & BULBS

Atherium filix-femina	**Lady Fern**
Crocus chrysanthus 'Prince Claus'	**Prince Claus Crocus**
C. sieberi 'Bowles White'	**Bowles White Crocus**
C. vernus 'Jeanne d'Arc'	**Jeanne d'Arc Crocus**
Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	**Hosta**
Matteucia struthiopteris	**Ostrich Fern**
Tulipa 'Spring Green'	**Spring Green Tulip**
Tulipa 'Calgary'	**Calgary Tulip**

Continued . . .

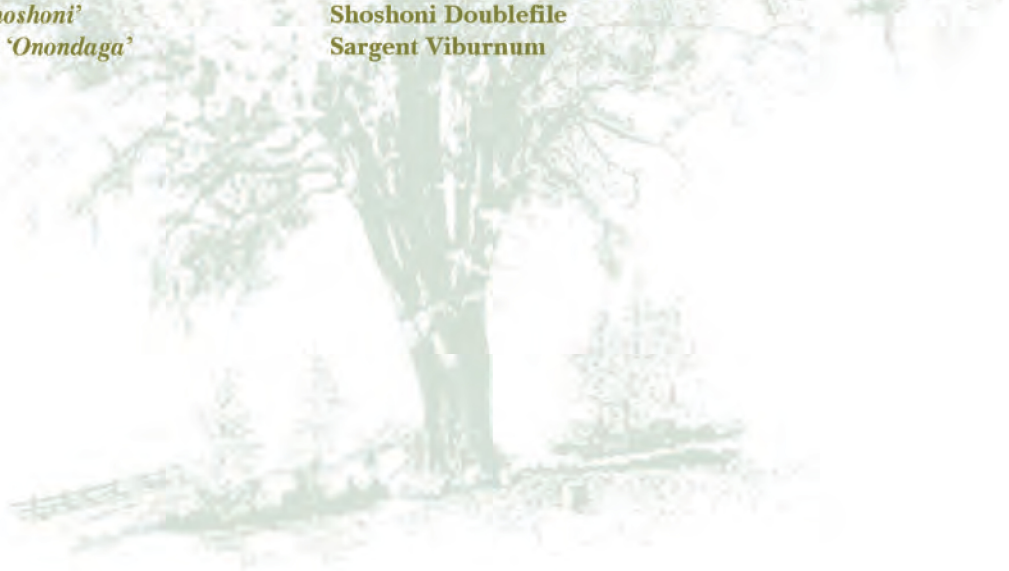
EAST PERIMETER

FERNS

Dryopteris erythrosora	Autumn Fern
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Wood Fern

TREES AND SHRUBS

Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla
F. g. 'Blue Mist'	Blue Mist Fothergilla
Hamamelis. x intermedia 'Jelena'	'Jelena' Witchhazel
H. mollis 'Goldcrest'	Chinese Witchhazel
H. vernalis	Witch Hazel
H. v. 'Sandra'	'Sandra' Witch Hazel
Ilex crenata 'Schwoebel's Compacta'	Schwoebel's Compact Holly
I. glabra 'Compacta'	Compact Inkberry
I. verticillata 'Early Male'	Dwarf Winterberry
I. verticillata 'Red Sprite'	Dwarf Winterberry
Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Scarletta'	Drooping Leucothoe
Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata'	Fastigiate White Pine
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
V. nudum 'Winterthur'	Winterthur Viburnum
V. opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf European Cranberrybush Viburnum
V. plicatum x tomentosum	Doublefile Viburnum
V. p. x t. 'Shasta'	Shasta Doublefile Viburnum
V. p. x t. 'Shoshoni'	Shoshoni Doublefile
V. sargentii 'Onondaga'	Sargent Viburnum



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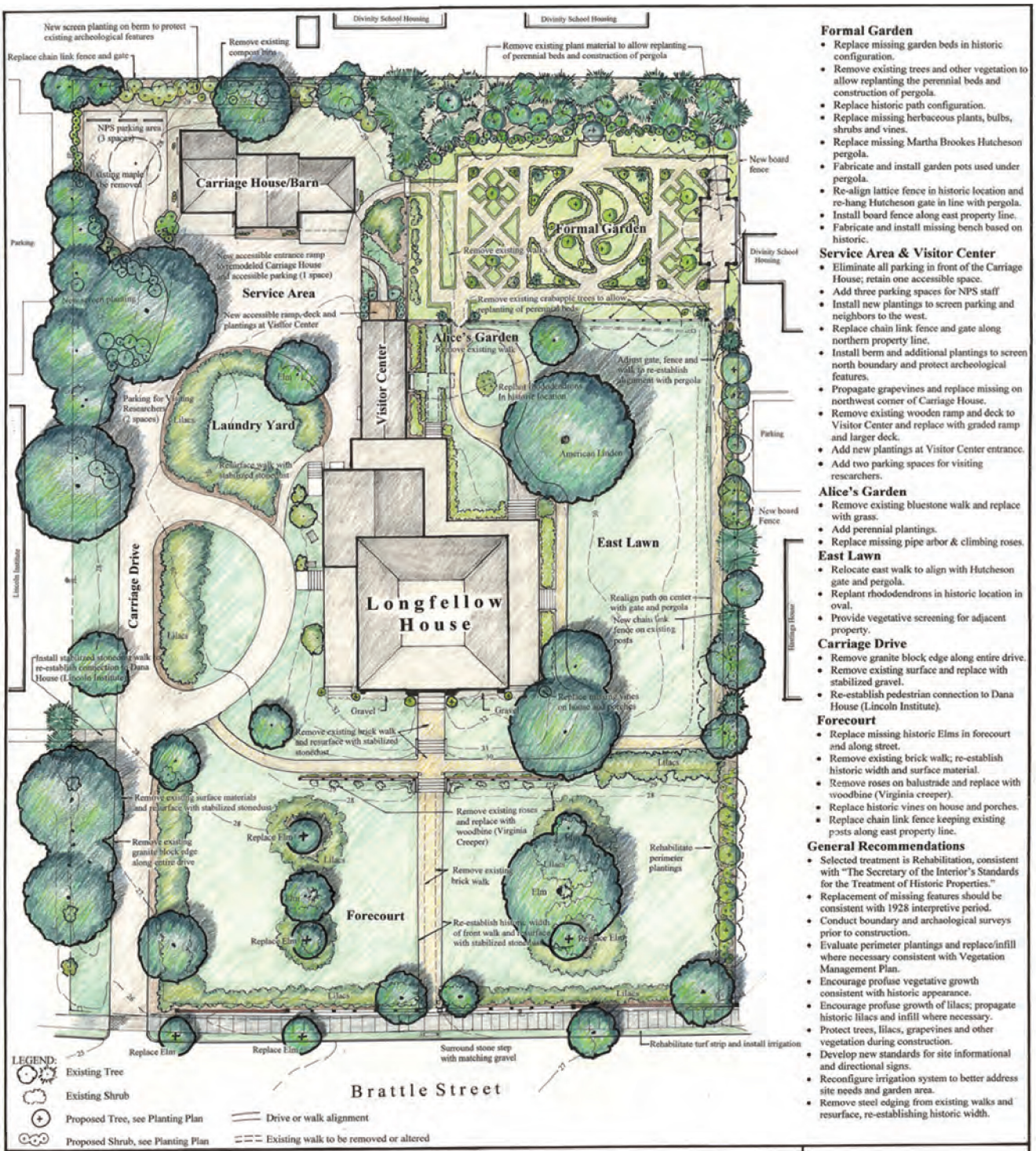

Formal Garden
- Replace missing garden beds in historic configuration.
- Remove existing trees and other vegetation to allow replanting the perennial beds and construction of pergola.
- Replace historic path configuration.
- Replace missing herbaceous plants, bulbs, shrubs and vines.
- Replace missing Martha Brookes Hutcheson pergola.
- Fabricate and install garden pots used under pergola.
- Re-align lattice fence in historic location and re-hang Hutcheson gate in line with pergola.
- Install board fence along east property line.
- Fabricate and install missing bench based on historic.

Service Area & Visitor Center
- Eliminate all parking in front of the Carriage House; retain one accessible space.
- Add three parking spaces for NPS staff
- Install new plantings to screen parking and neighbors to the west.
- Replace chain link fence and gate along northern property line.
- Install berm and additional plantings to screen north boundary and protect archeological features.
- Propagate grapevines and replace missing on northwest corner of Carriage House.
- Remove existing wooden ramp and deck to Visitor Center and replace with graded ramp and larger deck.
- Add new plantings at Visitor Center entrance.
- Add two parking spaces for visiting researchers.

Alice's Garden
- Remove existing bluestone walk and replace with grass.
- Add perennial plantings.
- Replace missing pipe arbor & climbing roses.

East Lawn
- Relocate east walk to align with Hutcheson gate and pergola.
- Replant rhododendrons in historic location in oval.
- Provide vegetative screening for adjacent property.

Carriage Drive
- Remove granite block edge along entire drive.
- Remove existing surface and replace with stabilized gravel.
- Re-establish pedestrian connection to Dana House (Lincoln Institute).

Forecourt
- Replace missing historic Elms in forecourt and along street.
- Remove existing brick walk; re-establish historic width and surface material.
- Remove roses on balustrade and replace with woodbine (Virginia creeper).
- Replace historic vines on house and porches.
- Replace chain link fence keeping existing posts along east property line.

General Recommendations
- Selected treatment is Rehabilitation, consistent with "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties."
- Replacement of missing features should be consistent with 1928 interpretive period.
- Conduct boundary and archaeological surveys prior to construction.
- Evaluate perimeter plantings and replace/infill where necessary consistent with Vegetation Management Plan.
- Encourage profuse vegetative growth consistent with historic appearance.
- Encourage profuse growth of lilacs; propagate historic lilacs and infill where necessary.
- Protect trees, lilacs, grapevines and other vegetation during construction.
- Develop new standards for site informational and directional signs.
- Reconfigure irrigation system to better address site needs and garden area.
- Remove steel edging from existing walks and resurface, re-establishing historic width.

SOURCES:
1. "Survey of Longfellow NHS," NPS Denver Service Center, 1997.
2. "Historic Plant Inventory for Longfellow NHS, Existing Conditions 1993," OCLP, June 1995, updated August 1998.
3. "Historic Plant Inventory for Longfellow NHS, Existing Conditions 1993 - Northeast Border," OCLP, June 1995, updated August 1998.
4. Landscape Rehabilitation Plans, "Protect & Conserve, Structures and Collections, Longfellow NHS", Sheets 1-5 of 5, 10/98.
5. For list of historic documents, see 1928 Period Plans.

NOTES:
1. See construction documents for detailed plans & specifications. This plan is illustrative & not intended for construction.
2. This plan reflects 1998 existing conditions and construction phases 1 & 2.

Treatment Plan

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PREPARED BY:
Norma E. Williams, Landscape Architect
Ridgefield, Connecticut

REVIEWED BY:

DATE: April 11, 2001

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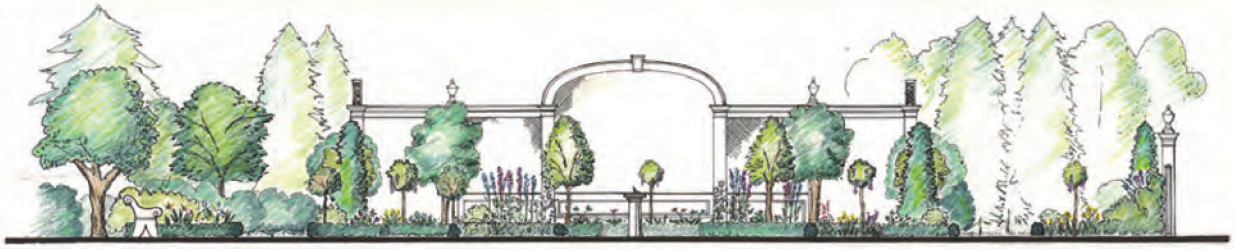
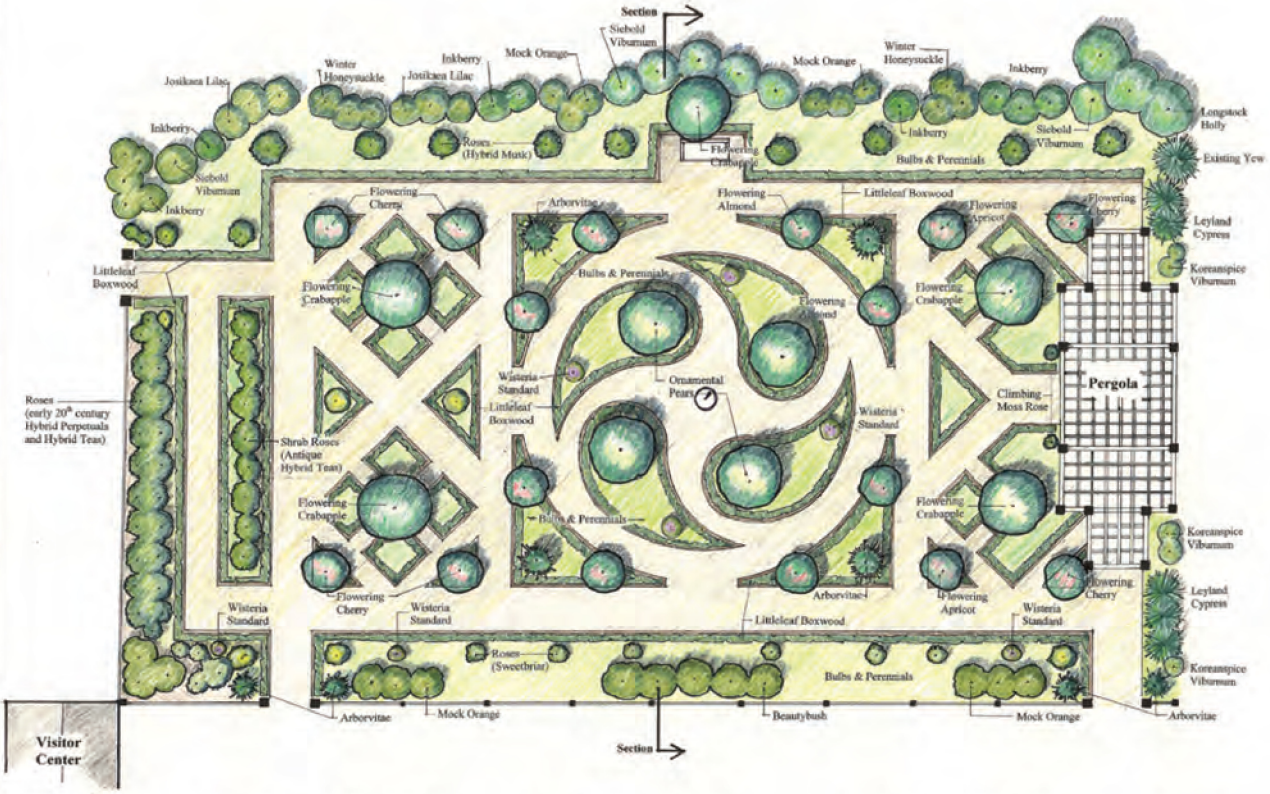


Section showing garden and west elevation of pergola

Not to Scale



Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
Amelanchier laevis	Cumulus Serviceberry
X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Ilex pedunculosa	Longstalk Holly
Malus	Crabapple
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Thuja occidentalis	Arborvitae
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock
Ornamental Dwarf Fruit Trees	
Malus	Crabapple
Prunus mume	Flowering Apricot
Prunus serrulata	Flowering Cherry
Prunus triloba	Flowering Almond
Pyrus calleryana	Pear
Shrubs	
Buxus microphylla	Littleleaf Boxwood
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
Philadelphus x virginalis	Mockorange
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush
Rosa	Rose

Botanical Name	Common Name
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac
Syringa josikaea	Josikaea Lilac
Viburnum carlesii	Koreanspice Viburnum
Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold Viburnum
Standard Form Vine	
Wisteria floribunda	Japanese Wisteria
Perennials	
Aconitum henryi	Autumn Monkshood
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock
Anchusa azurea	Bugloss
Anemone x hybrida	Japanese Anemone
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster
Astilbe arendsii	Astilbe
Astilbe japonica	Astilbe
Athyrium felix-femina	Lady Fern
Bolbotia latisquama	Bolbotia
Campanula latifolia macrantha	Great Bellflower
Campanula persicifolia	Peach-leaved Bellflower
Centaurea dealbata	Centaurea
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Plumbago
Chrysanthemum oreoleucum	Painted Daisy
Cimicifuga racemosa	Cimicifuga

Botanical Name	Common Name
Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese Holly Fern
Delphinium elatum	Delphinium
Delphinium x belladonna	Garland Delphinium
Dianthus x allwoodii	Pinks
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William
Dictamnus albus	Gas Plant
Hemerocallis flava	Lemon Lily
Hemerocallis thunbergii	Daylily
Heuchera sanguinea	Coralbells
Hosta lancifolia	Funkia
Hosta plantaginea	Funkia
Iris florentina	Iris
Iris x germanica	Bearded Iris
Iris ensata	Japanese Iris
Iris pallida Dalmatica	Iris Pallida
Lavandula angustifolia	Lavender
Leucanthemum x superbum	Shasta Daisy
Lilium candidum	Madonna Lily
Lilium speciosum	Oriental Lily
Lupine	Lupine
Mertensia virginica	Virginia Bluebells
Myosotis palustris	Forget-me-not
Paeonia lactiflora	Peony

Botanical Name	Common Name
Papaver orientalis	Oriental Poppy
Phlox carolina	Carolina Phlox
Phlox divaricata	Canadian Phlox
Phlox paniculata	Garden Phlox
Salvia nemorosa	Salvia
Sedum spectabile	Sedum
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	Thalictrum
Thermopsis lanceolata	False Lupine
Annuals/Biennials	
Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon
Calendula officinalis	Calendula
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
Matthiola incana	Stock
Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-Mist
Papaver rhoes	Shirley Poppy
Zinnia pumila	Zinnia
Bulbs	
Dahlia	Dahlia
Gladiolus	Gladiolus
Hyacinthus	Hyacinth
Narcissus	Narcissus
Scilla campanulata	Spanish Bluebells
Tulipa	Tulip

SOURCES:

1. "Detail Plan of Garden, Henry W. Longfellow Place," HABS, 1935.
2. "Perennial Planting Plan for Miss Alice Longfellow," Ellen Shipman, 1925.
3. "Bulb and Shrub Planting Plan for Miss Alice Longfellow," Ellen Shipman, 1925.
4. "Survey of Longfellow NHS," NPS Denver Service Center, 1997.
5. Historic photographs and "Historic Plant Inventory," Longfellow National Historic Site.
6. Martha Brookes Hutcheson Photo Archives, Morris County Parks Commission.

NOTES:

1. Plants in the formal garden are listed on this plan either as individual species or as the genus when multiple species or cultivars are used.

Rehabilitation Plan
Formal Garden

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PREPARED BY:
Norma E. Williams, Landscape Architect
Ridgefield, Connecticut

REVIEWED BY:

DATE: April 11, 2001

PARTNERS *in* LANDSCAPE RECOVERY

"He who undertaketh a great house, undertaketh a great care."

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE **at 105 Brattle Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts, joined the National Park System in 1972. Its many layers of tangible history, distinguished architecture, landscaped gardens and grounds, and extensive museum collections reflect the birth and flowering of our nation and are a continuing source of inspiration for schoolchildren and scholars alike. Built in 1759, the house most notably served as a headquarters for George Washington during the Siege of Boston in 1775-1776 and was later the home of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of America's foremost poets and scholars, and his family between 1837 and 1950.**

THE FRIENDS OF THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE **is a private, non-profit organization incorporated and doing business under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The mission of the Friends is to build public awareness of the diversity and richness of Longfellow House, its history, and collections; support the highest quality stewardship for the buildings, grounds, and collections; promote scholarly access to collections; promote publications that illuminate the collections; and enhance quality of the public programs. The Friends have proposed raising at least $995,000 in funds through grants and non-profit fundraising to rehabilitate the Longfellow House landscape by 2005 and ensure the continued preservation of the historic gardens and grounds.**

For further information:

LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
&
THE FRIENDS OF THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE

105 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA
617.876.4491

APPENDIX E: MONTHLY MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The following narrative and plans were prepared by Mona McKindley in 2020.

JANUARY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1	Snow removal of main paths	Maintenance Crew	4		
1	Purchase irrigation supplies	Maintenance Crew	8	Determine where sprinklers or drip irrigation will be needed and write scope of work for contractions out irrigation upgrades, or do it in house.	
2	Monitor after storm	Maintenance Crew	1	Check for broken branches, storm damage.	Load into dump truck or make an organized brush pile near fenceline, out of way of foot traffic to trash cans.
3	Do online training needed	Maintenance Crew	6 to 18	Horticulture, perennial care, Pest control, cultural resources library on site	

FEBRUARY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1	witch hazels bloom	Maintenance Crew	0	Note the bloom, photo, note pruning needs.	Lead gardener
2	crocus, hellebores	Maintenance Crew	1	Remove debris. Cut brown leaves, rake paths.	Lead gardener shows new recruits.
3	Tool Time	Maintenance Crew	4	Bring tools to shed, organize, gatherbamboo garden stakes, wooden tall plant stakes, metal hoop stakes, peony stakes, jute twine, sisal twine, hemp fine twine for roses, and organize supplies where they are accessible for staff, volunteers, master gardeners, seasonal staff.	Lead gardener shows new recruits.
4	Winter Gardening	Maintenance Crew	10	List plants needed, make draft nursery orders with contact name, phone numbers.	some nurseries want a call by Feb 14, others want you to wait until March 15 to get orders in for a mid April delivery or pick up.
4	IPM	Maintenance Crew	2 to 4 hours. Usually the park grounds foreman or horticulturist.	Order pest control supplies, pheremone traps, fungicide for roses, rabbit deterrent in spray and granule, fireblight control product, orange oil product for weeds product for mosquitos and carpenter ants, Neem oil for boxwood.	

MARCH					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1	Winter Pruning	Maintenance Crew	10	Prune fruit trees or any overgrown shrubs that need shaping.	
2	Winter Pruning	Maintenance Crew	15	Prune and tie arborvitae trees so all are uniform and tidy.	
2	Lilac beds	Maintenance Crew	8 to 16	Weed lilac beds, spread mulch evenly to keep bare soil covered and supress new weeds. Check for bindweed in hedges along ballustrade and circle beds. Remove by digging up roots 3" deep and discard in trash bag, do not add to debris for the brush dump.	
2	Grape vines	Maintenance Crew	Lead gardener trains new recruits, 3 to 4 hours	According to the system written in the maintenance binder, prune the grapes back to one or two buds every 14" along the main canes. This is done when grapes buds are swollen, last week of March or early April. Weather dictates. Some older grape spurs can be removed to allow new ones to form if a new one is present behing the old one.	Retie vines with garden twine or hemp twine, not garden jute used for perennials.
3	Ongoing storm clean up	Maintenance Crew	4	Do not shovel snow on plants, toss on lawns. No de-icer salts on paths.	When removing ice from roofs do not throw on plants nearby but toss into wheel barrel and throw out on lawn in sunny place. Especially Trellis work area near east porch.
3	Spring clean-up general grounds and paths.	Maintenance Crew	4 to 12 hours depends on winter storms. Could be joint crew	Remove burlap, leaves, twine from plants that required winter protection. Rake paths and lawns if no frost, warm spring.	

MARCH					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Tree work is done last week of March.	Contractors	1 to 4	Arborist to spray or do pruning if scheduled.	
4	Spring clean-up Formal garden.	Maintenance Crew	8 to 12 Lead Gardener shows new recruits the garden.	Remove witner protection leaves on plants coming up. Wait a week if still cold. Roses can be done now if it is a warm spring.	Lead gardener shows new recruits, volunteers.
4	Check vines	Maintenance Crew	2 to 4 Lead gardener shows new recruits.	Attach vine to support with new twine or jute or wire as needed. Prune out dead wood, debris.	In past master gardeners have helped with this task if some are available before their annual orientation.
4	Monitor trees	Maintenance crew	2 Usually Lead gardener	Check trees for drought stress, extreme changes of weather stress.	One year there was a lrage crack on the Linden tree and ice has widened the crack. My end of May it was wounding over and there was not further problem.
4	Start Dahlias is pots	Volunteer	4 to 8 hrs. Lead gardener and seasonal gardener	Pot up dahlias in 28 pots, four colors, 12 of 3 colors, 6 of other color, as indicated on plan. Water once a week untit time to plant.	

APRIL					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1	spring bulbs emerge	Maintenance Crew	1	Take notes, photo what is in bloom, what is missing	
1	Tend to spring flowering shrubs, add compost where needed in garden, roses and clematis	Master Gardeners	3 to 6 hours Lead gardener shows volunteers the shape, size desired.	Cultivate soil of Koreanspice Viburnum, prune if needed for shape, tend to other shrubs, mock orange, roses, beauty bush.	
1	IPM Monitoring	Maintenance Crew	1	check all fruit trees and roses for fireblight or black knot.	
2	Complete late March chores spring clean up	Maintenance Crew	4 to 8 to 12	Rake debris out of lawns, clean east fenceline, weed, clean west of long driveway.	Note: This chore could be contracted out to a landscape crew trained in how the landscape should look.
2	Pick up plant orders	Maintenance Crew	3 hours	If available, pick up lupines, foxgloves, CT Yankee Delphiniums.	Should have already picked up stakes, clay pots, fertilizer, leaf mulch, Jute, Sisal twine, fuel for leaf blower, IPM supplies in March.
2	Pick up annuals	Maintenance Crew	2 to 3 hours	Purchase and pick up trays of early annuals.	
2	Rose Care	Master Gardeners	8 to 10	Prune all roses except the wild FR. Hugo and Harrison's Yellow and climbers, ramblers according to growers recommendations or notes in maintenance manual. Weed, add rose food, cultivate in, water well. Add buckwheat hull mulch to rose beds on all David Austin roses.	Must be followed up and completed by the end of the week.

APRIL					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
3	Plant perennials, biennials	Master Gardeners	8 to 10 hours Lead gardener shows new staff where plants go according to design.	Survey the beds, replace missing bellflowers, bugloss, fairy candles, meadow rue.	Usually two people plant delphiniums, add compost, plant, add fresh 36" bamboo stake.
3	Seed in annuals	Master Gardeners	1	Weed, cultivate area, seed Love in a Mist among Sweet William, and English stock among other Sweet william, accourding to plan. Seed in Cornflower where noted on plan. Place seed packet on a stick to smark what is planted.	Often a draw for master gardener involvement to learn about seasonal annuals and how to collect seed for next year.
3	Train emerging annuals	Master Gardeners	8	Weed columbine sprouts and Forget-Me-Not seedlings from South bed, reset in places where missing. Check Virginia Bluebells under pear trees. Mark with a 6" bamboo stake. Replant those out of place to their proper place.	An educational opportunity for master gardeners to learn the historic design and learn to read the plans.
4	Lawn IPM	Maintenance Crew	2	Weed and Feed is applied to lawn with a spreader. Use approved product with crab grass pre-emergent. Do not apply where clover is growing in the lawn.	Rabbit eat clover and dandilion stems.
4	Lawns spot mowing	Maintenance Crew	1 to 3	Mow areas that are over 4" in height before mowing contract begins in May.	

APRIL					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Feed lilalcs 8 hedges	Master Gardeners	8 to 16	Use one to two cups of granule fertilizer for each lilac shrub, spread with grain scoop around the rootflare and cultivate in lightly. Weed and water in after fertilizer is spread.	Can mulch the beds after feeding in areas where last year's mulch is sparce. This job can be ongoing all month, do one or two hedges each week. Also Persian lilac, Hungarian lilacs, Miss Kim lilacs.
4	Clean porches, rake all paths	Maintenance Crew	4	Sweep or hose down, wash porches, porch rails. Monitor for wood rot, ants, carpenter bees, sooty mold.	Review work plan with buildings foreman.
4	Monitor Elm trees	Maintenance Crew	1	Take photos if needed. Look for shape, redundant branches, prune. Monitor for Dutch Elm Disease. Follow up in June, August.	IPM, Lead gardener, or horticulturist or can be contracted out.
4	Columbine and Forget-Me-Nots	Master Gardeners	2	Weed, dig and replant those seedlings out of their place in a row of south bed.	
4	False Lupine	Maintenance Crew	1	mark all yellow false lupine where it comes up. Make notes to plant more if it is dying back. Spot water and weed as it emerges.	
4	Korean spice Viburnum, Sieboldii Viburnum	Maintenance Crew	2	Need spot watering. Check for black aphids, prune out branch tips.	Will flower in May if watered. Compost or fertilizer for Koreanspice Viburnum is good. None needed for Sieboldii Viburnums.

MAY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
All	Spot weeding garden beds	Master Gardeners	1 hour a day, can be done while spot watering.	Weed out invasives and chickweed, chinese forget me not, smart weed, pig weed, things 4" or taller in among the perennials. Priority near plants in bud or bloom.	Wear gloves when working near gas plant, foxgloves, Italian bugloss, Monkshood.
All	Japanese Irises	Maintenance Crew	Half hour	Every morning spot water the four clusters of Japanese Irises with one watercan per cluster. Every third time can use manure tea mixed in the water.	The Japanese Irises need water every day until they are done blooming.
1	Flowering Shrubs	Master Gardeners	2	Note health of plant, bloom time, check for shape, prune out redundant branches, fertilize with compost or granule food if area is already mulched. Always scout for invasive weeds.	Can be done by a volunter with gardening background. Need access to maintenance binder.
2	Follow up Roses	Maintenance Crew	2	Check the woodland phlox in the rose beds. Replace according to the planting plan. Stake and tie all climblers, HT, MH roses as they grow to their support. Add new supports when needed.	Good job for a rosarian volunteer who wants to work with an NPS gardener.
2	Continue planting	Master Gardeners	8 to 12	Plant foxgloves and stake, lupines, any missing plants that were purchased. Weed, water, mulch with shredded leaves or buckwheat hull mulch.	Can be done by a volunter with gardening background. Need access to maintenance binder. Option: Also plant any missing plants that bloom in May-June such as Italian Bugloss, Meadow Rue, Larkspur Delphiniums, 60 dianthus in two colors.
3	Monitor perennials	Maintenance Crew	3	Make work plan according to findings. Treat all phlox with rabbit deterent spray. Make list of replacement plants needed.	

MAY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
3	Continue planting	Master Gardeners	8 to 12	Plant delphiniums with compost added, plant zinnias, snapdragons, any missing plants.	For vase planters use 2 for African Lilies and 2 to 4 for the hydrangea shrubs. Set out to reinforce lines in the garden or to slow group traffic, your choice. Consider the views from afar and make they symmetrical. Option: Pot up African Lilies and blue Hydrangea shrubs in Vase planters for garden display.
3	Roses Prune wild roses Master Gardeners		4 to 6 need ladders	The species roses bloom once in spring only. When done, prune for shape.	Consult maintenance binder or ARS online information. For Fr. Hugo Roses, cut hard, Harrison's Yellow, make the three at garden gates look the same -in balanced shape to match each other. Option: Thin prune and train to their supports for all Sweetbriars and Hybrid Musk Roses.
3	Forecourt	Master Gardeners	1	Tidy the woodbine vine on ballustrade and vines growing on porches and Rosa Gardenia on pilasters at door.	
3	Spring fertilizer	Maintenance Crew	1 to 4	Add granule fertilizer to all beds, skip areas where seeded with annuals, go light for bugloss, bearded irises.	
4	Clematis vines	Master Gardeners	1	Weed, add composted manure, mulch, water.	Scout for invasive weeds, wildflowers in this area among the lady ferns.
4	Cut back bulb foliage	Maintenance Crew	4	Pull brown leaves out of beds, cut back daffodil foliage by 4" to 8" to allow roses, perennials room to grow.	
4	Cut back delphiniums, Plant dahlias	Master Gardeners	8	As delphiniums are cut back dahlias are planted inbetween. Add compost, consult plan.	The dahlias are purchesed as tubers and started indoors in potting soil in 8" plastic pots. When rooted and the soil is at least 55 degrees and the delphiniums are done, the dahlias are planted.

MAY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Columbine	Master Gardeners	Half hour	Cut off foliage with leaf miner. Smokers should wash hands first.	Columbine foliage can get viral diseases.
JUNE					
Week	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
All	Spot water dry areas	Master Gardeners	3 to 4 in one day, may need it twice a week.	Use hoses attach to faucet or water can, water potted plants, shrubs and all garden beds that are dry.	Skip plants that do not need extra water. Water potted plants well, all new boxwood at least twice a week, older boxwood once a week.
All	Japanese Irises in bud	Master Gardeners	Half hour to an hour.	Water every day, use liquid manure once a month. One whole water can or two on each cluster of 9 Japanese Irises each morning. Support new buds with metal garden stakes with 2' hoop at top.	
1	Plant "filler annuals"	Master Gardeners	8	The ageratum, dusty miller, planted according to plan in tear drop beds. The cosmos can be planted in pots, sed out under fruit trees.	
1	Weed, mulch w/ leaves	Master Gardeners	8	Each week weeding around plants in bud, about to bloom. Cultivate the soil when weeding, then add shredded leaf mulch to the bare soil to smother weed seeds and conserve moisture.	
1 and 3	Roses	Master Gardeners	3 to 4	Remove spent flowers by cutting the stem back to an entire leaf of five leaflets for each tea, hybrid tea, hybrid perpetual and all David Austing English Roses. Prune back branches growing into garden path. Thin prune out redundant branches where needed. Pick up dropped leaves with black spot and discard with trash. Adjust rose labels and pine bark mulch as needed.	

JUNE					
Week	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
2	Plant supports, stakes	Master Gardeners	2	Consult the maintenance plan for the proper method to stake plants with bamboo for some, metal stake with 2" hoop for others, wire mesh for salvia to grow through, and using jute to tie plants where needed. No twine, that is for other tasks.	
2	Casa Blanca lilies	Master Gardeners	1	Don not overwater lilies. Weed and support with the large 4" metal lily hoops.	
3	Liquid feed certain plants	Master Gardeners	1 to 2	Use plant food dissolved in water or use compost soaked in water for 4 or more hours. Pour strained water into watering can. Use this to water base of plant, not foliage.	Coral bells, Fairy Candles, Hollyhocks, Garden Phlox, and Japanese Irises all need a rich soil and plenty of moisture.
3	Plant gladiolus	Maintenance Crew	4	Set out bulbs in 6 areas with right colors for each area according to plan. Plant 5" deep with hand trowel, water, mark with label of name and color. Add stake for support now or later when it begins to grow. Will come up in ten days.	Can add a label in the ground with the bulbs and tie one on the stake or use wooden label with black marker. Avoid plastic labels.
3 and 4	Dead head daylilies	Master Gardeners	4	Remove spent flower stalks all the way to the base where foliage emerges.	

JUNE					
Week	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Stake Shasta Daisy and Salvia clumps according to sketch in maintenance plan.	Master Gardeners	4 to 6 depends on size of clumps	Use bamboo stakes 18" to 22" tall, jute twine. Stake at four corners of the cluster of daisies, Wrap jute twice around the four stakes. Allow daisies to flop over hide string. Loose and billowy.	For salvia a piece of poultry fence can be used as a mesh for the plant to grow through. Adjust as it grows.
4	Woodbine on ballustrade	Volunteer	8 to 10	Good group task for 2 to 4 people, trim vine from ballustrade, cut lawn edge, mulch bare ground, create even edge on both sides of the main path. Make it symmetrical. Watch sprinkler heads.	Trim only at the lawn edge, and the vines growing up to the wood work but leave some flowers on the vine in the middle. See digital image for how it should look. Maintenance plan.

JULY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
All	Remove spent flowers	Master Gardeners	1 to 3	Dead head whole stems of flower that are done blooming. Clean up brown leaves. Cut back long foliage of day lilies to allow dahlias to grow.	Look up each plant in perennial care book or consult maintenance plan binder if needed.
All	Weed, spot water	Master Gardeners	2	Cut back flowers that are done to make room for new flowers in bud. Trim the filler annuals if they are growing too far into other plants.	Can Concult plan drawings of Norma Williams to see the space for each plant. This is more detailed than the other drawings. Or consult photos of years past.
All	Stake and tie continued	Master Gardeners	1	If not done in June, stake the daisies and salvia, support Italian Bugloss, Meadow Rue, Fairy candles with either bamboo or metal plant supports but be consistent with the same support for all the same type of flower throughout the garden, to give continuity.	

JULY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1 and 3	Prune standard wisteria	Maintenance Crew	4	Cut all green stems back about 10" to 20" to a lateral bud to maintain the round shape of a lolipop. Cut any suckers from the base of the trunk all the way out. Make all five topiary tree wisterias look the same size and shape.	
2	Stake dahlia, gladiolus	Master Gardeners	2	If these were planted, use the painted wooden stakes for dahlias, just twine in two places, and gladiolus use the metal garden stakes with 2" hoop at top. Allow the plant a loose support to meld with the other plants nearby.	
2 and 4	Fairy Candles, hollyhocks	Master Gardeners		Stake and weed, cultivate the soil, granule fertilizer. Spot water if needed.	Like the Japanese Irises, these need extra water and manure "tea" or compost tea once a month.
2 and 4	Roses, feed, dead head	Maintenance Crew	4	Use granular rose food, cultivate in lightly, then deep water whole bed, the soil only, not the foliage. Remove spent flowers by cutting back to an entire leaf of five leaflets. Can prune some of the unusually taller plants back if needed, without removing all the flower buds for next week.	May be some pruning as you go
3	Beauty Bush, Mock Orange	Maintenance Crew	2	Prune to thin, reduce bulk, allow other plants to grow. Keep wildness character. Use cuttings in bouquets.	

JULY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
3 or 4	Stake NE Asters, boltonia	Master Gardeners	5 to 8	Use bamboo stakes in south bed, large wooden green painted stakes in north bed. Consult Perennial book or the maintenance manual binder for the technique with four stakes around the clump, then use jute wrapped around each stake and proceed around the four stakes and tie off.	Use an extra string through the center of the clump from the top right stake tied to the lower left stake and another one from the top left stake to the lower right stake to create and X in the center of the clump with jute that supports the stems in the center. See sketch for shasta daisy stake technique.
3	Stake Monkshood	maintenance crew	half hour	Use the metal stakes with 2" hoop at top. Lightly cultivate soil, add granule fertilizer if needed. Spot water if needed.	Wear gloves, wash hands and gloves after work is done.
4	Roses, dead head, weed	Master Gardeners	2	Continue to cut spent flowers. Omit the climbers, species roses, hybrid musks, sweetbriars. This is the Napoleon's Cap Rose, the roses in north and south bed. These will have lovely rose hips. Can go ahead and remove spent flowers on the Rosa New Dawn on the pipe arbor.	Keep rabbits from eating the woodland phlox with spot spray deterrent or use granule. Can use 4" poultry fence with wire poking up in phlox that is hidden in foliage. Can use 5" pieces of Fr. Hugo rose clippings with sharp thorns.
4	Yucca in Forecourt	Maintenance Crew	1 to 3	Weed, spot water, cut out brown foliage. Will bloom this month.	
4	Cornflower	Master Gardeners	1 to 2	If conflower has bolted and no new seedling are coming up, can transplant some plumbago to their spot.	

JULY					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Foxgloves and zinnias	Master Gardeners	2 or 3	Cut back 2 or two leaves of foliage of foxgloves if too dense to allow zinnias to emerge. Plant more zinnias if they are sparce. Zinnias appear to emerge among the foxgloves, a good plant combo.	Do not remove more than one or two leaves from the very base of the foxgloves and the flower will die back and the foliage will be the display through the summer.
4	Shear prune boxwood	Maintenance Crew	30 to 50	Prune hedges that are scruffy or foliage is out of shape. Newly planted shrubs need shear pruning every year for the first three years. 12" tall by 10" wide and rounded like a loaf of sandwich bread. Thin cut out dead wood with snips. Rake leaves out, water the hedge when done.	Boxwood hedges older than 6 years may only need shear pruning every other year. Cut back foliage of perennials near the hedge before beginning or use bamboo stakes to hold the foliage out of the way while pruning. A leaf blower helps get the dried boxwood leaves up. If the leaves are not picked up, when watering the garden the leaves will wash into the path and need to be raked each time you water the garden beds.
4	Check shrubs	Maintenance Crew	8	Prune viburnus, mock orange, beautybush, to thin or tip back out of way of flowering perennials below.	Can bedone next month. Sieboldi viburnums get very large quickly, need hard cuts. But maintain shape desired in design.

AUGUST					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
All	Water garden beds, pots	Maintenance Crew	3 to 4	Water all boxwood hedges once a week, spot water perennials that need it, potted plants, shrubs in North Screen Planting.	
All	Deadhead, weed, mulch	Master Gardeners	4	Pull brown leaves out of irises, daylilies, other perennials when cutting spent flower stalks	Use shredded leaf mulch on bare soil after weeding.
1	Cut back Yucca flower stalk, weed	Master Gardeners	2	Remove woody flower stalks at the base, tri out brown leaves, weed around the yucca, edge the lawn with sod cutter.	

AUGUST					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1	Collect annual seed	Master Gardeners	4	Collect seed from the seed heads of Love-in-a-Mist and Columbine Grandmother's Garden. Keep seed in separate labeled envelopes or jars. Allow to dry if it got wet. When plants are cut back the last week of the month, scratch the soil with cultivator, then spread the seed lightly in the proper place. Consult maintenance manual for notes orphotos on how it had been done in the past. For Calendula seed, just crush the seed heads in you fingers and sprinkle the seeds in the same bed, after weeding.	
1 and 3	Prune standard wisteria	Maintenance Crew	1 or 2	Same as last month. Can cut some branches shorter, back to a lateral branch or all the way out to thin the "Mop Head' shape a bit. Strive for a round lolipop on a stick look, all wisteria of uniform shape and size.	
1 and 4	Water shrubs east fenceline	Volunteer	3	Irrigation lines are missing so lay out soaker hoses or sprinklers and move every fifteen minutes until the east fenceline is watered.	
2	east porch honeysuckle, ferns	Maintenance Crew	3	Spot water, granule feed, prune back from path edge if too long, cut any ferns touching wood work. Cut out ferns growing near lawn edge.	Nothing touches woodwork, all plants are weeded 6" from wood at the base of the porches.
2	Adjust ties dahlias, deadhead	Maintenance Crew	1	Same as last month. Spot water if needed. Will rot if over watered.	
2	Water all elm trees,	Volunteer	2 to 3	Set out a sprinkler for fifteen minutes or 8 to ten minutes each side of a tree.	
3	Water all lilac hedges	Volunteer	8 to 14 to do all 8 hedges	Water with soaker hoses or bubblers or low volune sprinklers to soak the soil but not wet the foliage of lilacs.	

AUGUST					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
3	Cut back spent perennials	Maintenance Crew		Cut daylily foliage back to make it tidier and keep from covering boxwood. Cut daisies back to 10" and remove stakes and string, trim salvia as it still flowers. Keep seed heads of astilbe and gas plant if attractive, just thin some stalks out. Cut poppy stems.	
3	Water garden beds, pots	Maintenance Crew		Same as last month. If the irises are done a sprinkler can be set out to water the whole garden at once, for 20 minutes one side, then 20 minutes other side. Use leaf blower to shake water off the foliage of plants.	
4	Cut lawn edges near paths	Volunteer	8 to 16	Use sod cutter to edge the lawn growing into the garden path at all areas. Consult the maintenance binder as to areas done last year so focus on other areas needed it more. Also check laundry yard lawn to edge it along lilac hedge.	

SEPTEMBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1 or 2	Cut back plants	Maintenance Crew	6 to 10	Lead gardener trains others in cutting back peony, clean up other perennials, filler annuals, to tidy garden. Leave attractive seed pods of gas plant, astilbe or cut back if it is brown and rotted.	
1, 2, and 3	Continue August duties	Maintenance Crew	8 each week	Weeding, spot watering, remove spent flowers, cut back remove brown leaves, rake paths.	
2	Remove used plant supports	Maintenance Crew	1 or 2	Remove plant supports, clean, store in organized manner with like materials. Peony hoops all hung on hook on wall.	

SEPTEMBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
3	Pot up mums	Maintenance Crew	3 to 5	Use newly purchased 9" mums and pot up in 18 to 24 small 10" clay pots. Two colors, according to color scheme of peonies, whites, pinks, maroons. Set a pot of mums next to each peony that was cut back. This can be ommited if the garden has no programs in Fall.	
4	Remove leaves from shrub beds	Contractors	4	Leaf removal from shrub borders	

OCTOBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
1	Plant spring flowering tulips, daffodils, hyacinths accourding to plan.	Maintenance Crew	8 to 12	Plant two varities white tulips among lady ferns, Trellis garden. Plant two colors of tulips near each Hybrid Musk Roses in drifts of 25 nest to each rose, alternating colors down the North Bed. Plant 12 tulips and 3 hyacinths and the 6 of the Poets narcissus under each fruit tree and standard crabapple. See simplified bulb plan with new color scheme from 2013.	Remove all of the bulbs from previous year or match the remnants there and just add to the existing bulbs. This is an optional activity since the park is usually not open when the bulbs bloom in April, early May. This could be contracted out once every three year. Keep good records, take photos to maintain the color scheme.
1	Complete fall clean up	Maintenance Crew	8	Go to the brush dump to get rid of all debris piles. Clean work bench, sterilize with chlorox solution cleaner the pots being reused. Store clay pots in a dry place, turn vase planter over, clear drain holes, store in a safe place. Store all rubber hoses, plastic tools wheel barrell indoors so they do not dry rot.	
2 and 3	Cut back perennials	Maintenance Crew		Similar to last month. Save usable plant supports. Save dahlias, gladiolus, wash, dry, label, store in boxes with shredded newspaper in cold storage until next year.	

OCTOBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
2 and 3	Linden and oak leaf clean up	Contractors	2	Remove leaves from east lawn. Remove oak leaves from west property line, save 5 barrells of dry, clean oak leaves for use to make leaf mulch for next spring. Store in covered barrels under pines of north screen.	
2	Cut back perennials	Maintenance Crew	8	Finish garden bed clean up, add compost to plants that need it, add leaf mulch for winter protection.	
3	Compost topdressing	Maintenance Crew	4	Add two inches of compost around plants needing it in garden. Consult maintenance plan binder for the "heavy feeders" or plants that need a rich soil such as Japanese Iris, Fairy candles, garden phlox.	
3	Irrigation Repairs	Contractors	6 to 12	Fix bad sprinkler heads, purchase parts for drip irrigation or soaker hoses for spring next year.	Clean heads of sprinklers, roll up and tie hoses, clean nozzles, clean hose ends of dirt, rub oil on ends, secure ends together to keep hoses from rusting.
4	Winter protection of roses	Maintenance Crew	6	Wrap roses with burlap blankets lined with bubble wrap or epifoam sheets. See maintenance manual or American Rose Society manual for method of protection from winter winds. Use bamboo stakes to make tee-pee over the rose, then wrap. Mound each rose with two shovel scoops of loam at base to protect roots.	68 roses in the landscape, don't foret the North and South Bed roses, the pipe arbor, and the Fore Court Rosa gardenia on pilaster.
4	Wash woodwork	Maintenance Crew	8	Use spray bottles, mild chlorox solution, sponges to rid the white painted surfaces of sooty mold, dirt, bird droppings, etc.	

OCTOBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Store garden furniture	Maintenance Crew	4	Take benches to maintenance shop. Pick up snow stakes and supplies needed for winter care of paths and drives. Bring to storage area of barn.	
4	Repaint garden stakes	Maintenance Crew	8	Store metal garden stakes, bamboo stakes,peony hoops, wire mesh used to support plants	

NOVEMBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
All	Complete October tasks	Maintenance Crew	8 to 20	Complete all tasks begun the weeks before.	
2	Update plant records	Maintenance Crew	20	Gather field notes, records in maintenance binder. Update in Iris BG and in FMSS to value of assets is updated.	This data is used to write grants and PMIS projects to obtain funding for plant replacements, turf repairs, irrigation upgrade, wood work repairs, or other landscape work.
3,4	Pruning	Maintenance Crew	16	Finish any pruning needed on overgrown ornamental shrubs.	
4	Shred Oak Leaves	Maintenance Crew	4	Save one yard of dry oak leaves. Lay it out on the ground in a long row, mow it up into a mower with a bag. As bag is full, shake the leaves into a green barrell. Make 4 to 5 barrells full, save in a dry place or cover with a board. Use in spring next year in garden.	Can use this leaf mulch in the garden in fall if needed. Save some for spring. Use after spring clean up.

DECEMBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
All	Prepare for winter storms	Maintenance Crew	16	See previous month	Buildings Foreman sets procedures for staff to follow.
1	Attend training	Maintenance Crew	16 to 24	Required online training in garden techniques, horticultural topics, cultural resource management topics, pest control, safety, government regulation, etc.	Online courses through Arnold Arboretum or Univ. of Georgia has class in perennials, also courses at Mass Horticultural Society. https://gpnmag.com/news/uga-offers-online-perennials-course/.
1	Set up snow stakes	Maintenance Crew	2	Last chance before ground freezes.	
1	Garden stakes	Maintenance Crew	16	Clean garden stake, recut broken ones, make new ones 4' tall, 6' tall. Paint dark garden green. Dry, store	
2	Set up snow stakes	Maintenance Crew	2	By Dec 5 or when ground freezes set out snow stakes along walks and driveways that will be plowed. Review snow removal plan, print out for all staff to be informed on procedures for the year.	
2	Winter Gardening	Maintenance Crew	1	Order catalogs of product you use frequently or save websites online of vendors you use. Update contacts. Make lists of plants you need to order for the next year that are missing in the garden.	
3	Move supplies to site	Maintenance Crew	4	Move supplies and equipment to the site barn that will be used for snow removal.	
3	Iris BG	Maintenance Crew	24	Update records	

DECEMBER					
Week of the Month	**Task**	**Who**	**Est. Hours**	**Scope of Work**	**Notes**
4	Sharpen tools	Maintenance Crew	12	Clean, repair, sharpen edge, store in an organized manner with other tools.	Taylor's Guide to Gardening or other encyclopedia of gardening or tool catalogs gives guidance.

APPENDIX F: FORMAL GARDEN PLANTS NEEDING REPLACEMENT

The following chart was prepared by Samantha DiMatteo and Mona McKindley in 2020.

TOTAL MISSING FORMAL GARDEN PLANTS, 2020 SEASON (Plants Prone to Rabbit Browsing are Highlighted in Pink)			
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock	39	4" size to quart size, six or eight to a try so five to six trays
Anchusa azurea 'Dropmore Royal Blue'	Italian Bugloss	41	
Anenome x hybrida 'Bressingham Glow'	Japanese Anenome	10	
Anenome x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert'	Japanese Anenome	10	
Anenome x hybrida 'Prinz Heinrich'	Japanese Anenome	10	
Anenome x hybrida 'September Charm'	Japanese Anenome	10	
Antirrhinum majus 'Brighton Rock'	Snapdragon	48	4 trays (12 per tray) pinks and whites and yellows, no reds
Aquilegia vulgaris 'Grandmother's Garden'	Columbine	60	Or spread 4 packets of seed evenly in spring
Aster novae-angliae 'Barr's Pink'	New England Aster	18	
Aster novae-angliae 'Harrington's Pink'	New England Aster	21	
Aster novae-angliae 'Hella Lacy'	New England Aster	9	
Aster novae-angliae 'September Ruby'	New England Aster	6	
Aster novae-angliae 'Wedding Lace'	New England Aster	7	
Astilbe arendesii 'Amethyst'	Astilbe	4	
Astilbe arendesii 'Etna'	Astilbe	4	
Astilbe arendesii 'Peach Blossom'	Astilbe	4	
Astilbe arendesii 'Rhineland'	Astilbe	4	
Atherium filix-femina	Red-stemmed Lady Fern	12	
Boltonia latisquama 'Pink Beauty'	Boltonia	18	
Boltonia latisquama 'Snowbank'	Boltonia	18	
Campanula medium (blue)	Canturbury Bells	30	Can use harebell, Campanula carpatica or C. lactiflora
Campanula medium (white)	Canterbury bells	30	Can use harebell, Campanula carpatica or C. lactiflora
Centaurea dealbata	Cornflower	2	(2 seed packets)
Cimicifuga racemosa	Fairy Candle	30	
Cyrtomium fortunei	Japanese Holly Fern	16	
Dahlia 'Betty Anne'	Dahlia	5	Or pink variety
Dahlia 'Thomas A. Edison'	Dahlia	5	
Dahlia 'Evanline'	Dahlia	10	Can also use 'White Fair' variety
Dahlia 'Rembrandt'	Dahlia	10	
Dahlia 'Café Au Lait'	Dahlia	10	
Dahlia 'Gallery Serenade'	Dahlia	10	
Delphinium X belladonna 'Belladonna'	Garland Delphinium	42	
Delphinium x belladonna 'Bellamosa'	Garland Delphinium	14	
Delphinium X belladonna 'Casa Blanca'	Garland Delphinium	42	
Dianthus barbatus 'Newport Pink'	Sweet William	48	2 flats (24 per flat) Any single pink is okay if Newport not available
Dianthus x allwoodii 'Allspice'	Dianthus	20	
Dianthus x allwoodii 'Inchmery'	Dianthus	20	
Dianthus x allwoodii 'Rosedumae'	Dianthus	20	
Dictamnus albus	Gas plant	6	

TOTAL MISSING FORMAL GARDEN PLANTS, 2020 SEASON (Plants Prone to Rabbit Browsing are Highlighted in Pink)			
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Digitalis purpurea 'Alba'	Foxglove	40	Quart-size pots, one plant-per-pot, in bud, not already blooming
Gladiolus 'Peter Pears'	Gladiolus	25	
Gladiolus 'Spic and Span'	Gladiolus	25	
Gladiolus 'White Friendship'	Gladiolus	25	
Hemerocallis flava	Lemon Lily	3	
Hemerocallis thunbergii	Thunberg Lily	3	
Heuchera sanguinea 'Firefly'	Coralbells	18	Or a red or deep pink variety with green foliage, not varigated or marbled or chocolate
Hosta 'Hadspen Blue'	Hadspen Blue Hosta	5	
Hosta 'Patriot'	Hosta Patriot	8	
Iris ensata 'Chindori'	Japanese Iris	9	
Iris ensata 'Oshukun'	Japanese Iris	9	
Iris ensata 'Sato Zakura'	Japanese Iris	9	
Iris ensata 'Suitten Ishoku'	Japanese Iris	9	
Lavandula augustifolia 'Munstead'	Lavender	16	Quart-size plants
Lupine 'Gallery Blue'	Gallery Hybrid Lupine	6	Mixed colors are okay
Lupine 'Gallery Yellow'	Gallery Hybrid Lupine	6	
Mertensia virginica	Virginian bluebells	4	***Check in spring, might be there and just dig and reset from one bed to next**
Myosotis palustris	Forget-me-not	36	(6 seed packets) or tray of 36 4" plants
Nigella damascena 'Miss Jekyll Blue'	Love-in-a-Mist	4	(4 seed packets)
Papaver orientalis 'Royal Wedding'	Oriental Poppy	3	
Papaver rhoes	Shirley Poppy	8	(8 seed packets) optional, seasonal annual
Phlox carolina 'Miss Lingard'	Miss Lingard Phlox	16	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Blue Boy'	Garden Phlox	18	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Bright Eyes'	Garden Phlox	36	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Eva Cullum'	Garden Phlox	10	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Leo P. Schlageter'	Garden Phlox	9	Or a modern variety, pale lavender is okay such as Franz Shubert
Phlox paniculata 'Midsummer White'	Garden Phlox	11	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Mother of Pearl'	Garden Phlox	19	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Old Cellarhole'	Garden Phlox	8	Gallon size, or modern cultivar pale blue
Phlox paniculata 'Rijnstroom'	Garden Phlox	18	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Robert Poore'	Garden Phlox	4	Gallon size
Phlox paniculata 'Widar'	Garden Phlox	14	More Robert Poor can be used to fill in for this rare variety
Phlox paniculata 'Windsor'	Garden Phlox	7	Deep lavender or purple substitute can be used modern cultivar

TOTAL MISSING FORMAL GARDEN PLANTS, 2020 SEASON (Plants Prone to Rabbit Browsing are Highlighted in Pink)			
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Platycodon grandiflorus 'Fairy Snow'	Balloon Flower	6	To replace bellflowers in pergola beds; cultivar negotiable
Platycodon grandiflorus 'Misato Purple'	Balloon Flower	6	To replace bellflowers in pergola beds; cultivar negotiable
Prunus glandulosa rosea	Flowering Almond	3	Prunus triloba is often at the nurseries now instead of glandulosa
Rosa 'Bradwardine'	Rose	1	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Clymenestra'	Rose	1	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Felicia'	Rose	2	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Flora McIver'	Rose	1	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Golden Celebration'	David Austen Rose	2	2 gallon size, climber
Rosa 'Graham Thomas'	David Austen Rose	2	2 gallon size, climber
Rosa 'Lady Penzance'	Rose	2	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Moonlight'	Rose	1	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Prosperity'	Rose	2	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Rosa 'Vanity'	Rose	2	Custom propagation or 1 gal. size
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	Thalictrum	12	Quart pot
Thermopsis lanceolata	False Lupine	40	Can substitute with 20 yellow Baptista tinctoria, false Indigo which is very hardy, early bloomer.
Hydrangea 'Endless Summer'	Blue hydrangea	2 to 4	2 gal. size for vase planters
Agapanthus africanus 'Queen of the Nile'	African Lily	2 to 4	2 gal. size for vase planters or 20" clay pots
Ageratum 'Aloha Blue'	Ageratum	48	**Optional,** 1 tray 48 plants as filler seasonal annual
Artemisia 'Silver Dust'	Dusty Miller	48	**Optional,** 1 tray 48 plants as filler seasonal annual
Cosmos bipinnatus (pink and white)	Cosmos	20	**Optional**, pint or quart plants for 10" clay pots 8 to 12 pots needed

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