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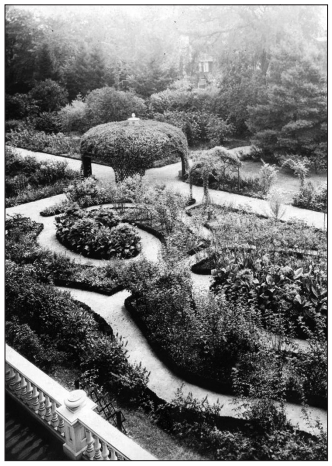


Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, Inc.

Volume II: Treatment



"Yes, all these brave houses and flowery gardens came up from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. One and all, they were harpooned and dragged up hither from the bottom of the sea."

Herman Melville,
writing of New Bedford
in *Moby Dick*, 1851

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New Bedford, Massachusetts

Volume II: Treatment

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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2012

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Cover photograph: The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum parterre garden. View looking southeast, 2011 (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, hereinafter OCLP).

Title page photograph: The Jones family parterre garden. View looking southeast, around 1925 (The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum archives, hereinafter RJD).

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In a city that built a national park on the principle of partnership, we thank New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park Superintendent Jennifer Nersesian and Historian Janine da Silva for their guidance and participation in developing this report. We also thank Anne Louro, Preservation Planner with the City of New Bedford, and Lisa Bergson, Executive Director of the Waterfront Area Historic League, for their input during the landscape treatment workshop. This report builds on the findings of the *Cultural Landscape Report and Geophysical Survey* completed in 2010. We thank DHM Design, Pressley Associates, Hager GeoScience, and Bryant Associates for researching and preparing this report.

Finally, our thanks are due to the members of the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay for their dedication to the ongoing care of the museum's grounds. In particular, we would like to acknowledge Sue Fairfax, Ruth Furman, Fran Levin, Celeste Penney, Mary Schubert, and Nan Sinton, as well as Jim Sears and Jim Perry for the horticultural expertise and thoughtful comments they provided during the landscape treatment workshop and in draft review.

Foreword

New Bedford is a special place. Home to the whaling industry during its heyday in the nineteenth century, the city's motto, *Lucem Diffundo* ("I spread the light"), was true; New Bedford lit the world with whale oil. Monies from the whaling industry were invested in real estate, and New Bedford became a city of beautiful homes and gardens. The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum is a rare survivor—an intact whaling merchant's estate. The house sits on its original one-acre parcel with original mansion and accompanying garden. Visitors are now welcome to explore how the three families who occupied this home once lived.

The home's pleasure grounds and service areas are important parts of this story. The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, a legislated partner with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, invited the National Park Service to participate in the development of a cultural landscape report to establish a basis for sound stewardship of the grounds. The park enlisted the services of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation to prepare treatment recommendations for the historic landscape that would build on the findings of the first volume of the cultural landscape report, completed by Pressley Associates. Together, the museum, park, Olmsted Center, Garden Club of Buzzards Bay, City of New Bedford, and Waterfront Area Historic League envisioned a strategy to provide for the long-term improvement and management of the landscape.

This treatment volume provides detailed guidance and recommendations on rehabilitation of the museum grounds to reestablish their historic domestic character. This guidance emphasizes ongoing community collaborations and communicates to our partners the formidable work to be accomplished. With this report, the museum will now be able to match the considerable collections management efforts inside the house with an accurate and sustainable treatment of the historic landscape. We are grateful to all those who helped to bring this report to fruition and to those who are working to keep New Bedford's lights and legacy alive for generations to come.

Jennifer T. Nersesian, Superintendent
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

The lush property at 396 County Street imparts a unique and distinctive sense of place. An oasis of green in an urban spread of sidewalks, parking lots and streets, the whaling mansion, its historic landscape structures and generous garden spaces evoke feelings of attachment, permanence, and habitation that transcend time.

The mansion's 1834 design situated the house at the north side of the property with a circular driveway near the street. This construct accommodated extended garden spaces and privacy from neighbors with a perimeter wooden fence at what is today the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum.

In the course of 147 years, only three families occupied the property, and each kept the house and grounds remarkably intact. It is today a rare vestige of the nineteenth-century estate encompassing a full city block of sculptured grounds, and the only American whaling-era mansion on its original grounds open to the public.

Situated as it is on the crest of a hill, the mansion's cupola overlooks its gardens as well as the cityscape down to the harbor. The land surrounding the house was well used and loved by its families, as documented in letters and diaries. The parterre garden, boxwoods, roses, woodland alcoves, and a fruit orchard were all part of the long-term usages of this space. Today these extant spaces stand in sharp contrast to those of abutting neighbors, mansions and working-class homes alike, whose gardens were long ago paved over for parking lots.

Just as the Interior Furnishing Plan directs preservation, restoration and interpretation of our Greek Revival mansion and its interiors, the Landscape Treatment Plan will provide a framework for rehabilitation of the property and the opportunity for enhanced interpretation and expanded educational programming. In tandem the house and grounds are a National Historic Landmark. Now, their treatment and interpretation will reflect that significance.

We are extremely grateful for the skill and collaborative spirit of the team from the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. In addition, the Museum was most fortunate to have the participation of extremely knowledgeable horticulturists and historians on the Planning Committee from the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay, as well as the community of New Bedford whose perspectives were invaluable in crafting an appropriate and viable landscape plan.

The landscape plan generated as a result of this research will ensure the best use and care of the Rotch-Jones-Duff house and gardens for generations to come. We will welcome visitors to open our gates and step back in time, to experience another era and its special sense of place.

Kate Corkum, Executive Director
The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

INTRODUCTION

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, located on County Street in New Bedford, Massachusetts, chronicles 147 years of economic and social life in New Bedford through its architecture, decorative arts, and landscape, along with the stories of the three principal families who inhabited the home from 1834 through the late 1970s. The property comprises an entire city block, roughly one acre in extent, with the house situated in the northwest quarter of the lot, bordered by gardens and lawns to the south, and a greenhouse complex to the east.

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum landscape retains much of its historic residential character, defined by the buildings, lush gardens, and loose aggregate garden paths that typify the property. While largely intact, the landscape has changed since the occupancies of the Rotch, Jones, and Duff families due to natural growth, decline, and replacement of vegetation, accommodation for public use, and the perennial constraints of maintenance. With the transition from private to public use, the grounds have lost some of the domestic qualities that once contributed to their historic character. The purpose of this report is to outline a program of tasks that will preserve what survives and recapture the gardens' former character to the greatest extent possible.

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND METHODS

Treatment is a term used to describe planned changes to the physical appearance of a cultural resource, usually with the goal of enhancing historic character in the context of contemporary use. The purpose of a landscape treatment plan is to present guidelines and specific tasks for preserving and enhancing the landscape's characteristics and features in the context of significance, existing conditions, and use.[1] The overall goal of this treatment report is to provide a basis for the sound stewardship of the grounds of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum.

In this report, treatment is described through narrative and graphics at the conceptual level. Further planning and design may be required for implementation based upon the complexity of the proposed tasks. Furthermore,

1 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, second printing 2005), 81.

treatment does not address routine and cyclical maintenance tasks, such as tree pruning and lawn mowing, that are necessary to perpetuate the historic character of the landscape.

The methods used in this report are based on *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Content, Process, and Techniques*.[2] This report constitutes the second volume of the cultural landscape report for the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, building on the site history, existing conditions, historical analysis, and site and geophysical surveys completed in 2010.[3] The treatment framework is the product of a cooperative and interactive effort led by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in early February 2011, with the support of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, as well as committee members from the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay, the City of New Bedford, and the Waterfront Area Historic League (WHALE). The treatment workshop was followed by two draft review workshops held at the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum with the core project team in late June and mid-December 2011.

This report is organized into three chapters. The first chapter establishes a philosophical and planning framework for recommending appropriate treatment that is based on the museum's mission and the findings of *Cultural Landscape Report and Geophysical Survey, Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum*. This framework articulates a landscape treatment philosophy that establishes a primary treatment approach for the landscape and a treatment date as a benchmark for assessing historic character. Based on this treatment framework, the second chapter provides an overview of the landscape organized into five landscape treatment areas and defines specific tasks to enhance the historic character of the landscape. The report concludes with a summary table of treatment tasks that identifies priorities and suggests an implementation sequence.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum landscape reflects changing tastes and values during ownership of the house by two important whaling families, the Rotches (1834-1850) and the Joneses (1850-1935). Subsequently, the house was owned and occupied by the Duff family (1935-1981), another prominent New Bedford family, before it was sold to the Waterfront Area Historic League (1981-1985) and the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum (1985-present).

2 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, second printing 2005).

3 DHM Design, Pressley Associates, Hager GeoScience, and Bryant Associates, "Cultural Landscape Report and Geophysical Survey: Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum" (September 2010).



Figure 0.1. The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum from County Street. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

By 1818, William Rotch acquired the property presently occupied by the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum from Abraham Russell.[4] After William Rotch's death in 1828, the property was deeded to his heirs, who disputed his will before the property was conveyed to his son, William Rotch Jr., in 1831.[5] William Rotch Jr. contracted architect Richard Upjohn (1802-1878) to design a home for him and his new wife, Lydia Rotch née Scott, in the Greek revival style. The house was the first built to a design by Richard Upjohn, who later became one of the most noteworthy architects in the United States during the nineteenth century. The prominence of the house William Rotch Jr. built on County Street reflected the social status and prestige of its owner (Figure 0.1).

William Rotch Jr. occupied the house in the fall of 1834. A founding member of the New Bedford Horticultural Society, William Rotch Jr. had a keen interest in horticulture, then a fashionable hobby of New Bedford's leading citizens. Rotch's submissions to the society's exhibitions with his gardener, William M. Howard, provide documentation of some species that Rotch may have grown on the grounds of his County Street home. However, other references to his gardens are scarce. In a letter to his grandson, Rotch demonstrated his appreciation for his

4 Janice Hodson, "Historic Furnishings Report: Rotch-Jones-Duff House, Volume 1: Historical Data with Implementation Options" (February 2005), 19.

5 Daniel Ricketson, *The History of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts* (New Bedford, Massachusetts: published by the author, 1858), 23, as referenced in "CLR" (2010), 2.4.



Figure 0.2. Postcard view under the vine-clad central garden pergola showing low boxwood edging bordering all four garden quadrants. The lush plantings that characterized the south gardens under Mary Jones's care are visible at right and left. View looking north, around 1915 (RJD).

County Street garden: "I find a good deal of employment in arranging the Garden, planting Trees &c."[6] In the mornings he walked "half a mile by going four times round the Garden."[7] Despite these references and numerous submissions to the horticultural society exhibits, no visual documentation of William Rotch Jr.'s garden has been located.

Upon William Rotch Jr.'s death in 1850, Edward Jones purchased the property from Rotch's daughter, Sarah Arnold née Rotch, in December 1850. Edward Jones, his second wife, Emma Chambers Jones née Nye, and his three daughters moved into the County Street house in May 1851. Emma Jones died in 1852, and Edward Jones remarried in 1872 to Mary Luce. Edward Jones's improvements to the property were numerous, including construction of the coachman's house (1851), grapery (before 1868), stable (before 1871), and greenhouse (before 1872). The Jones family employed at least five different gardeners. Early photographs from Edward Jones's era document a garden markedly Victorian in character (Drawing 1).

After Edward Jones's death in 1880, his third wife, Mary, and daughter, Amelia, remained in the house. Around 1905, Mary added a porch to the southern façade of the house overlooking the gardens. Around the same time, Mary's gardens were described in a newspaper article, "of the old-fashioned variety" (sub-divided into rectangular plots, rather than in the then popular naturalistic style), bursting with flowers throughout the summer season. Of particular note were the highly cultivated plots at the front of the property, including the parterre garden and plot to the south, which was characterized by trees and shrubs scattered over lawn,

6 William Rotch Jr. to Benjamin S. Rotch, New Bedford, November 12, 1834, as quoted in "CLR" (2010), 2.6.

7 William Rotch Jr. to Benjamin S. Rotch, New Bedford, November 12, 1834, as quoted in "CLR" (2010), 2.12.



Figure 0.3. The Jones parterre garden under the care of Amelia Jones. Note the change in planting composition to favor large specimen plants over the small specimens that characterized the gardens during the period of significance. Fruit trees are no longer present in the southwest garden quadrant. However, planting beds bordering the axial garden path remain. View looking southeast, around 1925 (RJD).

with flowering borders along the garden paths (Figure 0.2). The garden plots to the east were occupied by a cutting garden and a wild garden, which was left, as Mary Jones wished, "to develop as it would."[8]

After her stepmother's death in 1917, Amelia Jones continued to tend the garden of her County Street home. Her passion for roses and azaleas is evident in historic photographs from the era. Amelia, who never married, divided her time between the County Street house and her summer home, *Sky-Field*, in Dublin, New Hampshire. Despite this, photographs of the Country Street property show increasingly lush and varied herbaceous vegetation in the south gardens (Figure 0.3). Around 1928, Amelia was in a disabling car accident. Despite the fact that she kept a gardener on staff until her death, later reports indicate that the gardens began to decline after the accident.[9]

8 "A Garden which [illegible]…Colors of its Flowers," n.p., n.d., as quoted in "CLR" (2010), 2.18-19.

9 Janice Hodson, "Historic Furnishings Report: Rotch-Jones-Duff House, Volume 1: Historical Data with Implementation Options" (February 2005), 19.



Figure 0.4. The northeast garden quadrant from below the central garden pergola early in the Duff family's ownership of the property. The apiary is visible at far right. The Duffs replaced the low boxwood edging with brick edging and perennial beds bordered by mown lawn. The ornamental pool installed by the Duffs is also visible at center. View looking northeast, spring 1938 (RJD).

After Amelia Jones's death in 1935, Mark Duff purchased the house from the executor of her estate. According to his wife, Beatrice, Mr. Duff took a particular interest in the gardens.[10] Together, the Duffs oversaw the revival of the gardens under the direction of landscape architect Helen Coolidge. A former editor of *House Beautiful*, educated at the Lowthorpe School and Rhode Island School of Design, Mrs. Coolidge's approach to the landscape was based on her "training to preserve, not to change."[11] Nonetheless, the Duff's improvements to the gardens included a new stone terrace to the east of the house, which featured a decorative pool and fountain, as well as a water garden in the lawn immediately to the south of the terrace (Figure 0.4). Photographs from the Duff family era show an expanded appreciation for naturalistic planting along the property's southern perimeter, as well as diverse ornamental planting in the other beds of the south gardens.

In 1981, Beatrice Duff sold the house to the Waterfront Area Historic League (WHALE). The organization was established in 1962 to preserve the heritage of New Bedford in the face of urban renewal. WHALE took the first important steps in stabilizing the historic property and beginning restoration, including repainting the exterior of the house, conserving the front and rear porches, reconstructing the central garden pergola, and removing the Duff's decorative pools and staircase to the stone terrace. In 1982, the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay signed a ten-year lease for the first floor of the coachman's house, greenhouse, and a portion of the grounds.[12] Greenhouse restoration specialist Mark Ward, working with builder

10 "Visit by Mrs. Mark Duff to 369 County Street, June 9, 1982," as referenced in "CLR" (2010), 2.29.

11 Telephone interview with Mrs. John Coolidge, Bedford, Massachusetts, April 27, 1985, as quoted in Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum Inc. "Historic Structure Report of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum" (1985), 33.

12 Waterfront Historic Area League of New Bedford Inc. and Garden Club of Buzzards Bay Inc., "Lease," July 16, 1982, as referenced in "CLR" (2010), 2.40.

Preston Henderson, completed an extensive rehabilitation of the greenhouse.[13] The Garden Club of Buzzards Bay took an active role in stabilizing the landscape as well, in part using the grounds to continue the club's work in the propagation of boxwood. In 1983, the house museum was opened to the public.

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, Inc. was incorporated in 1985 and assumed ownership of the property, continuing its restoration and use as a historic house museum. Since 1985, the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum has also expanded its educational and outreach programs, including the woodland garden, apiary, and history programs with New Bedford Public Schools' fourth and fifth grade students. The museum has maintained a long-standing relationship with the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay as well. In 1985, the garden club added the wildflower garden to the southern property boundary and the Civic Garden to the eastern side of the property.[14] In 1986, the garden club also relocated their boxwood collection to the grounds of the museum. In 1992, the museum began reconstruction of the apiary as the centerpiece of the fifth grade garden education program. In 1996, the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, Inc. became a partner with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park at the time of its establishment by the National Park Service.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum site is bordered by County Street to the west, Madison Street to the north, Seventh Street to the east, and Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way (formerly Cherry Street) to the south. The rectangular lot is comprised of just under one acre of land and bounded by a historic wooden fence, with the house situated in the northwest quarter of the property on a slight rise in topography. The northern half of the lot is occupied (from west to east) by a semi-circular entrance drive, the historic house, a stone terrace, the greenhouse/coachman's house/garage complex, and a mown lawn that stretches along the Madison Street frontage. The southern half of the lot is occupied by an ornamental garden, punctuated by a central wooden garden pergola and two ornamental wooden garden settees.

Within the south gardens, the northwest garden quadrant is occupied by an intricate boxwood parterre planted nearly exclusively with roses (Figure 0.5). The northeast garden quadrant is occupied by an open lawn, which is used for special events, and the Civic Garden, which is comprised of a geometric garden installed by the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay. Along the southern property boundary, a

13 Garden Club of Buzzards Bay, Executive Committee and Building Committee to Members of the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay, June 17, 1982, as referenced in "CLR" (2010), 2.40.

14 In 2004, the wildflower garden was converted to a woodland garden.



Figure 0.5. Parterre garden and south porch from the central garden path. View looking northeast, 2011 (OCLP).

meandering woodland garden walk passes through mature stands of trees and shrubs. This garden space is used by the museum and garden club in educational programming.

Vehicular circulation on the grounds of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum is limited to the bituminous concrete semi-circular entrance drive to the west (front) of the house. To the north and east of the house, stone slab-paved walks accommodate visitor access to the museum from Madison Street. Throughout the southern half of the property, crushed stone garden paths bordered by brick or metal edging provide access to the garden.

Vegetation on the grounds is comprised of a wide variety of species ranging from mature deciduous and evergreen trees along the perimeter of the property, to small flowering trees interspersed throughout the grounds, to a wide array of woody shrubs throughout the southern half of the property and surrounding the greenhouse (Figure 0.6). Herbaceous vegetation, including flowering perennials and vines, are growing on the embankment bordering the south porch, in the Civic Garden, and throughout the woodland garden walk. The rhododendron collection at the front entrance, the boxwood collection surrounding the greenhouse, and the rose collection located in the parterre garden are all noteworthy groupings. Much of the vegetation is in good health, with the exception of flowering dogwoods, which are in decline throughout the property. However, many of the plant specimens are overgrown and have matured beyond their design intent, including boxwood surrounding the parterre beds, shrubs throughout the woodland garden walk, and hedges adjacent to the stone terrace (Drawing 2).



Figure 0.6. The ornamental boxwood collection surrounding the entrance to the greenhouse. View looking north, 2011 (OCLP).

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The William Rotch Jr. House is a National Historic Landmark owning to its significance in the areas of architecture, economics, industry, and maritime history. The period of significance defined in the National Historic Landmark nomination spans 1834 to 1880, consistent with the property's primary function as the home of whaling merchants. Specific dates are indicated as 1834 identifying construction of the mansion, as 1851 at the beginning of Jones family occupancy, and as 1856 owing to interior architectural alterations. Contributing resources identified on the National Historic Landmark nomination for the William Rotch Jr. House include two buildings (William Rotch Jr. house and coachman's house/garage), one site (garden and landscape), and one structure (pergola).[15] The only non-contributing resource identified on the National Historic Landmark nomination is the greenhouse (structure).

The overall spatial organization of the landscape and many of the essential landscape characteristics remain remarkably intact from the period of significance. A basic test of integrity requires the use of imagination to judge whether a participant in the historic period would recognize the property and its features as they exist today. That is to say, if the most noteworthy historic residents of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House were to return today, would they easily recognize the property as their home? Overall, the landscape retains integrity to the period of significance, with all seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) evidenced on the grounds. Only design, materials, and feeling are slightly diminished by minor alterations to the garden's layout, the loss of some historic plant material and small-scale features, and changes in the composition of the garden's vegetation, respectively.

15 Contributing resources are features that were present during the historic period, retain their historic character, and are associated with the historical significance of the site.



Figure 0.7. The parterre garden from below a climbing rose arbor on the central garden path. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

TREATMENT SUMMARY

This treatment volume of the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum* provides a basis for sound stewardship of the museum's historic grounds. The landscape treatment framework defined in chapter one of this report identifies rehabilitation as the preferred treatment approach and outlines tasks to enhance the historic character of the landscape, while considering contemporary uses and maintenance capacity. Rather than restoring the historic residential grounds to their exact appearance around 1880, which would require intensive daily maintenance, rehabilitation is focused on achievable tasks that meet the diverse objectives of the museum. In addition to enhancing the historic character of the landscape, treatment tasks are designed to support the museum's educational programming and special event uses.

Treatment tasks included in chapter two of this report are organized according to five geographically-defined landscape areas, including the front entrance area, south gardens area, service area, north lawn area, and perimeter area. The narrative for each treatment area is accompanied by an overview that outlines treatment objectives and pertinent management concerns, and provides a brief analysis of the historic condition of the landscape treatment area. The overview for each landscape treatment area also includes a discussion of missing historic features that are not recommended for replacement at present, as well as extant non-historic features that must be retained to support museum operations.

To the west (front) of the house and throughout the south gardens, treatment is focused on reestablishing the historic spatial arrangement of the landscape, largely defined by circulation patterns, and rehabilitating the site's ornamental plantings to reflect their historic domestic character. To the east (rear) of the house and throughout the north lawn, treatment is focused on improving visitor

access to the museum, enhancing the museum's capacity to host special events, and reestablishing the historic separation between the service area and the home's pleasure grounds to the south.

BUSH STREET

COUNTY STREET

Stone stairs
(probable feature)

Historical documentation of
the north lawn around 1880 is scarce -
probable location of croquet lawn

COACHMAN'S HOUSE

JONES BARN

Granite entrance piers

Stone post fence

Iron fence set on
granite curb

Evergreen trees over
rough lawn

Crushed stone entrance
drive

Wooden boardwalk

FRONT PORTICO

JONES HOUSE

EAST PORCH (COVERED)

Historical documentation of
the area to the east of the
house around 1880 is scarce -
probable location of service yard

GREENHOUSE

Spear-headed wooden
picket fence

Covered wooden
staircase

Wooden lattice
fence

Wooden cold frame

Wooden grape arbor

Granite stairs and
low stone piers

Tilled area -
probable location of family
kitchen/cutting garden

Wood-framed
garden bed

Wooden apiary

Wooden garden
settee

Wooden garden
pergola (probable
feature)

Parterre garden

Crushed stone garden path, typical

American elm street tree
planting, typical

Orchard

Tilled area -
probable location of family
kitchen/cutting garden

Woody shrubs
in boxwood-lined
planting beds

Wooden perimeter fence

SEVENTH STREET

Wooden garden settee
(probable feature)

CHERRY STREET (PRIVATE WAY)

Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford, Massachusetts

1880 Period Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Jones Era Period Plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Historic photographs in the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum archives.

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2012
AutoCAD Civil 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Fruit or flowering tree
- Woody shrub
- Boxwood edging
- Flowering perennial planting
- Mown lawn
- Crushed stone/earthen drive
- Crushed stone garden path
- Flagstone walk
- Probable feature (undocumented in 1880)

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. One-foot contours are approximate, based on historic photographs and existing conditions.

0′ 5′ 25′ 50′

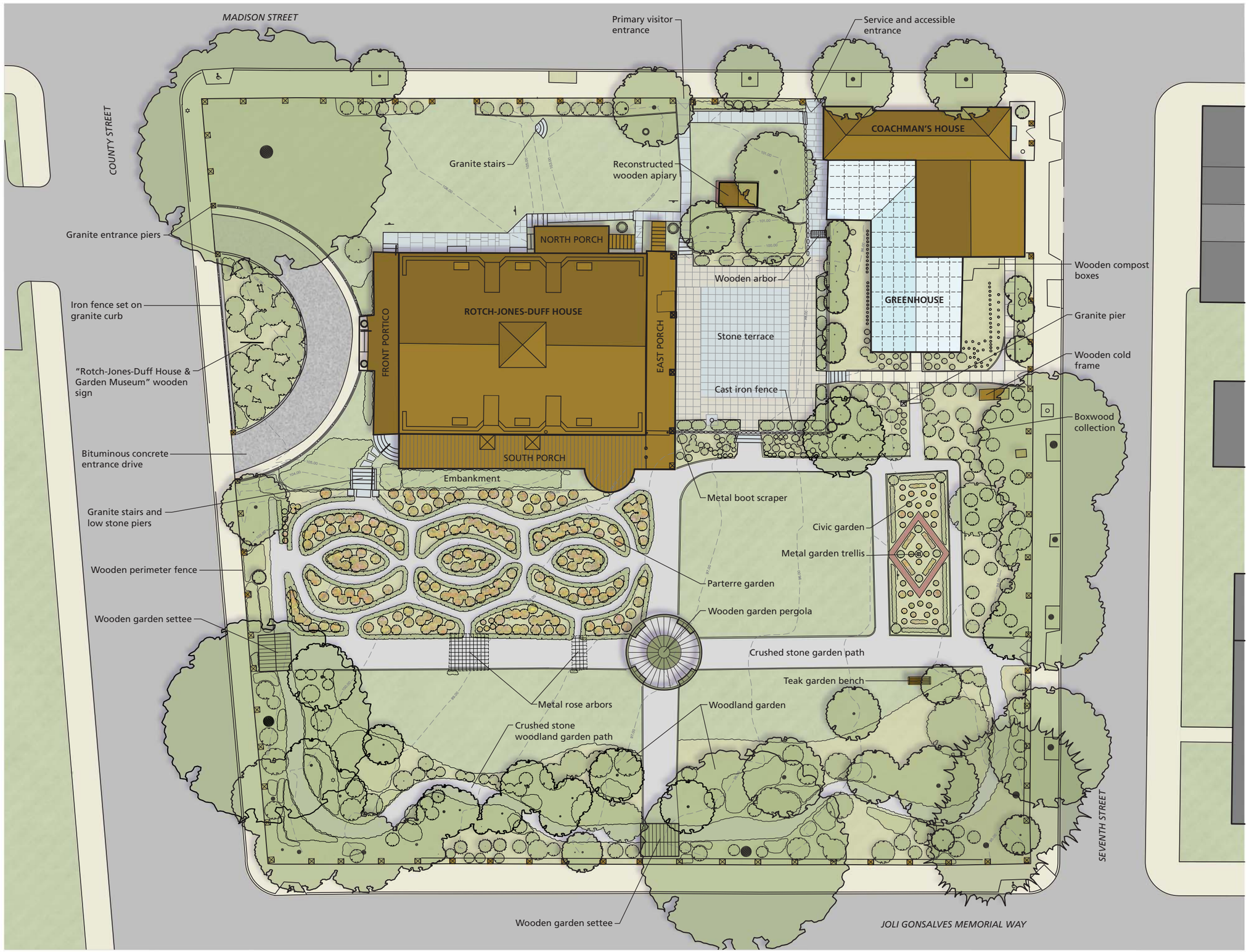
Drawing 1

Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford, Massachusetts

2012 Existing Conditions Plan



National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Existing conditions plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Field notes, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Feb., June & Dec. 2011.

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2012
AutoCAD Civil 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Shrub/herbaceous plant material
- Boxwood edging
- Mown lawn
- Bituminous concrete
- Bluestone paving
- Brick paving
- Brownstone paving
- Concrete paving
- Crushed stone path
- Directional/interpretive sign

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 5′ 25′ 50′

Drawing 2

1. TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes the mission statements and guidelines that inform treatment of the historic landscape. Based on the museum's mission statement and the mission statements of Garden Club of Buzzards Bay and New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, this chapter articulates a landscape treatment philosophy that calls for rehabilitating the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum grounds to enhance the historic character of the landscape to its appearance around 1880.

MISSION STATEMENTS

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum encompasses over 150 years of New Bedford history, spanning from 1834 to 1981, through its Greek revival mansion, ancillary structures, landscaped grounds, and diverse collection of artifacts and furnishings, along with the history itself of the property and its owners. The museum achieves its ongoing preservation and educational mission in partnership with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park and other community groups, including the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay and New Bedford Public Schools.

The expressed mission of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum is threefold:

> to preserve one of the nation's finest Greek revival mansions and its historic grounds and gardens to the highest standards;
>
> to interest and educate the public through exhibits and interpretive historical and horticultural programs that document the history of New Bedford and important chapters in American history through the lives of the three families who lived in the home; and
>
> to acquire and care for appropriate artifacts, furnishings and period collections.[1]

An important, long-time collaborator in caring for the museum's historic landscape, and lessee of selected portions of the grounds, the mission of the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay is "to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening through education in development of gardens, their design,

1 Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum webpage, "About Us: Fulfilling Our Mission," http://www.rjdmuseum.org/aboutus-fulfilling-our-mission.htm

management and culture and to restore, improve and protect the environment through education, programs and activities in the field of conservation, horticulture and civic improvement."

Established through the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-333, Sec. 511), New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park encompasses thirty-four acres spread over thirteen city blocks. "Through partnerships with local, regional, and national institutions, organizations and communities, New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park supports the preservation of the historic landscapes, structures, and museum and archival collections in New Bedford that are associated with the history of whaling."[2] The mission statement of New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park directs:

> New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park helps to preserve, protect, and interpret certain districts, structures, and artifacts located in New Bedford, Massachusetts that are associated with the history of whaling and related social, economic, and environmental themes for the benefit and inspiration of this and future generations. These efforts will be undertaken in partnership with the city of New Bedford, local and regional institutions, and Inupiat Heritage Center in Barrow, Alaska.[3]

(New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park established a partnership with the Inupiat Heritage Center to commemorate the over 2,000 whaling voyages to the arctic.) Enabling legislation for the park also permits the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the interpretation and preservation of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum.[4]

THE SECRETARY'S STANDARDS

The application of the museum's mission to preserve the historic grounds and gardens is well articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, the benchmark for the treatment of cultural landscapes in the United States. *The Secretary's Standards* include four distinct philosophical treatment approaches that define the intent and extent of changes to a historic property: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. In this order, they range from least intervention and alteration, increasing in change and

2 New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, "Final General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement" (National Park Service, June 2001), 16.

3 New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, "Final General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement" (National Park Service, June 2001), 16.

4 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, Public Law 104-333, Sec. 551.



Figure 1.1. The coachman's house and greenhouse from the primary visitor entrance. View looking east, 2011 (OCLP).

corresponding documentation requirements. The principles associated with each treatment approach are intended to promote responsible preservation of our nation's historic fabric.[5]

The Secretary's Standards identify several factors to consider when selecting a treatment approach. These factors figured prominently in the development of this report:

- Change and continuity
- Relative significance in history
- Integrity and existing physical condition
- Geographical context
- Use
- Archeological resources
- Management and maintenance
- Interpretation
- Accessibility
- Health and safety

5 Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1996), 6.

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

A treatment philosophy articulates the essential qualities in the landscape that convey its significance and establishes principles intended to enhance and perpetuate those qualities. The philosophy consists of broad principles derived from the site's significance that help to guide decisions and provides the context for general guidelines and specific treatment tasks.

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum is a rare surviving nineteenth century landscaped estate built in 1834 by William Rotch Jr., a prominent whaling merchant, and further developed by two successful New Bedford entrepreneurs, Edward Jones and Mark Duff, and their families. Functional and ornamental embellishments to the landscape reflect the changing tastes and values of the three families who inhabited the home from 1834 to 1981. Popular leisure activities enjoyed by the occupants, including gardening, horticulture, floriculture, and arboriculture, remain as exemplars of the cultural spirit of their times. Today, ongoing preservation, interpretive, and educational objectives are achieved by the museum in collaboration with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park and the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay.

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum landscape will be rehabilitated to reflect the tangible impact that the whaling economy had on the families who occupied the home. The historic character of the landscape will be enhanced to illustrate the horticultural and ornamental qualities that characterized the gardens during the late nineteenth century (around 1880). The essential spatial organization and landscape characteristics that typify the historic landscape, including topographic features and fundamental circulation systems, will be retained. Compatible new additions to and uses of the grounds will be accommodated so that visitors of all physical abilities might experience the property. Landscape improvements will be sustainable to perpetuate this nationally-significant resource as a visceral part of the New Bedford maritime legacy. Landscape improvements will strengthen collaborations and advance the preservation, educational, and interpretive mission of the museum.

PRIMARY TREATMENT

To implement this treatment philosophy, the recommended primary treatment for the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum landscape is rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving

those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."[6] Rehabilitation was selected was a primary treatment for its capacity to accommodate repair and replacement of deteriorated and missing features while simultaneously accommodating alterations and additions to the historic property to facilitate its continued use as a house museum. Available historic documentation to the treatment reference date limits the museum's potential to restore the grounds to about 1880. Rather, rehabilitation focuses on enhancing the historic character of the property.

The Secretary of the Interior defines the following ten standards under rehabilitation:

1. *A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.*

2. *The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the property will be avoided.*

3. *Each property will 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 elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.*

4. *Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*

5. *Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*

6. *Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration required replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

7. *Chemical or physical treatment, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.*

8. *Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.*

6 Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1996), 48.

9. *New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.*

10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will 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.*[7]

As interpreted in standards one through eight above, rehabilitation emphasizes protection and preservation of extant historic features, repair of deteriorated historic features, and replacement in-kind of severely deteriorated or missing historic features. At the same time, rehabilitation acknowledges the need to meet changing uses through alterations or new additions while perpetuating the historic character of the property. It allows for repairs and alterations of the cultural landscape to improve the utility and function of landscape features. It is used to make a compatible use of a property feasible while preserving those landscape characteristics and features that contribute to its historic significance.

Standards nine and ten above are warranted because of the need to adapt the landscape to public visitation and interpretation. Rehabilitation provides the philosophical basis for adding such features as interpretive waysides and altering circulation to accommodate universal accessibility in a manner that is compatible with historic character. Rehabilitation also provides flexibility to address contemporary management considerations, such as altering vegetation to address maintenance and plant disease concerns.

As interpreted in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, the standards do not require that landscapes be maintained in a static appearance, but rather that they be managed the preserve and enhance historic character.[8] Managing for historic character means that those aspects of a landscape that illustrate its significance will be perpetuated. Integral to managing for historic character is a site-specific judgment about the importance of some landscape characteristics and features over others. Under rehabilitation, establishing priorities offers limited latitude to accommodate minor changes to the benefit of maintaining an overall historic appearance of the landscape.

7 Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, eds., The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1996), 49.

8 Historic character is the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history. Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998, second printing 2005), 134.



Figure 1.2. The parterre garden and climbing rose arbor over the central garden path. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

TREATMENT DATE

Definition of a treatment date provides an objective benchmark for managing historic character. A treatment date corresponds to a time during the historic period when the landscape reached the height of its development and when it best illustrated the property's significance and interpretive themes. Further consideration is given to the level of historic documentation and to existing landscape conditions.

For the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum landscape, it is recommended that the landscape be managed to preserve the character it developed through 1880, at the death of Edward Jones. The following reasons support a treatment date of 1880:

- The architectural and landscape improvements that Edward Jones undertook on the house and its grounds reflect the prosperity that the whaling industry brought the Jones family.
- Edward Jones's death in 1880 marked the end of the property's function as the home of a whaling merchant, an important interpretive theme for the house museum.
- The first photographs of the property date to the late 1870s and provide the earliest reliable landscape documentation to inform treatment.
- An 1880 treatment date is consistent with the National Historic Landmark nomination for the property, which defines the end of the period of national significance as 1880.

2. Treatment Tasks

This chapter provides tasks specific to the five landscape treatment areas that comprise the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum grounds: front entrance area, south gardens area, service area, north lawn area, and perimeter area (Figure 2.1). These landscape treatment areas are derived from the character areas defined in the existing conditions chapter of the *Cultural Landscape Report and Geophysical Survey, Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum* (2010). However, the landscape treatment areas differ slightly from the character areas to more closely reflect the historic spatial organization and uses of the grounds. Landscape treatment areas include:

- **Front Entrance**: The entrance drive and semi-circular planting bed immediately to the west (front) of the house
- **South Gardens**: The four garden spaces defined by peastone garden paths on the southern half of the property:
    - Northwest Quadrant: The formal boxwood-lined garden beds and embankment immediately to the south of the house
    - Southwest Quadrant: The landscape area along the southern property boundary historically occupied by fruit trees over lawn, but currently occupied by a naturalistic woodland landscape
    - Northeast Quadrant: The landscape area to the south of the paved terrace historically occupied by a vegetable/cutting garden, but currently occupied by an open lawn panel and the Civic Garden
    - Southeast Quadrant: The landscape area along the southern property boundary historically occupied by tilled earth, but currently occupied by a naturalistic woodland landscape
- **Service**: The paved terrace and planting beds immediately to the east (rear) of the house and the planting areas bordering three sides of the greenhouse
- **North Lawn**: The open lawn between the house/terrace and the northern property boundary
- **Perimeter**: The concrete sidewalks and street tree plantings that surround the property

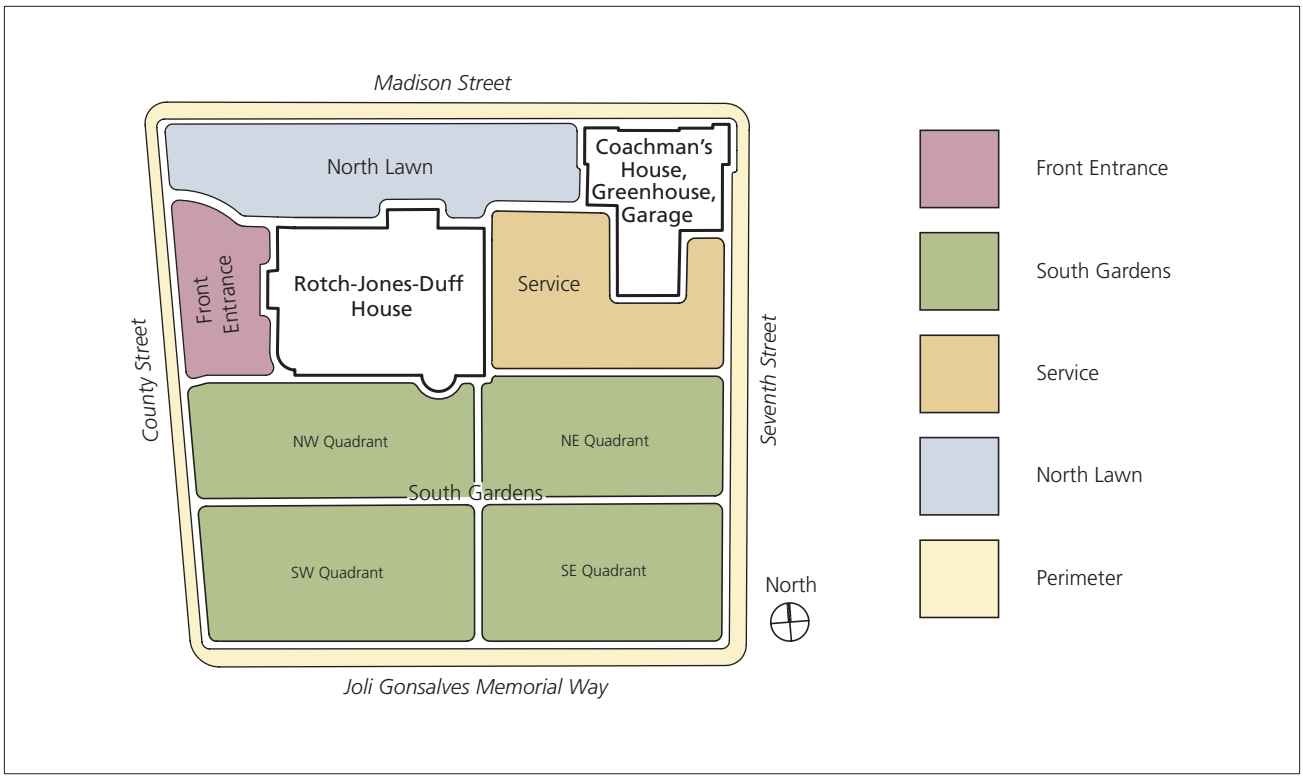


Figure 2.1. Landscape treatment areas for the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum. Note that the pleasure grounds are located on the southern half of the property, while the more functional landscape spaces are organized on the northern half of the property. Plan view, 2012 (OCLP).

The narrative for each treatment area begins with an overview that outlines treatment objectives and pertinent management concerns. This overview also includes a brief analysis of the historic condition of the landscape in the context of existing conditions to provide background and explain treatment decisions. When existing landscape features post-date the period of significance, but are necessary for continued operation of the house museum, these features are also noted in the overview. Should the operational requirements of the museum change, treatment of these features consistent with their appearance around 1880 presents opportunities to further enhance the historic character of the property. Following the overview for each landscape treatment area, individual treatment tasks are ordered by landscape characteristic and keyed to the Treatment Plan (Drawing 3) with a task code (BS–buildings and structures, CR–circulation, VG–vegetation, SSF–small-scale features).

Where no specific treatment tasks are identified for landscape features, preservation is recommended as the default treatment of existing features. Preservation, or "the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property," will prevent the loss of historic materials and/or spatial relationships, and ensure that historic features are protected in place.[1]

1 Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, eds., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1996), 18-19.

Due to the presence of subsurface anomalies across the property, documented on the Archeological Resources Plan (Drawing 4), archeological investigation may be required in conjunction with landscape rehabilitation tasks involving ground disturbance.[2] When necessary, these investigations should be undertaken consistent with *The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeological Documentation* found in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.[3]

FRONT ENTRANCE AREA

OVERVIEW

The overall treatment objective for the front entrance area is to enhance the historic character of the landscape to its appearance around 1880. This entails retaining the historic spatial organization of this landscape treatment area, replacing missing historic small-scale features, and modifying existing non-historic features to make them compatible with the landscape's historic appearance. Contemporary management considerations include the need for visitors to identify the house museum from County Street, the need for low-maintenance landscape materials, and the need for snow removal from the front entrance drive.

Although today there is a strong desire to showcase the Greek revival house, prior to 1880 the semi-circular bed at the front of the house was planted with dense evergreen trees to provide a privacy screen for the residents. The earliest graphic representation of the estate, from the 1850 "Plan of the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts," indicates evergreen tree planting in this bed (Figure 2.2). A historic photograph from around 1910 confirms that mature evergreen trees under-planted with lawn were growing in the in the front entrance bed (Figure 2.3). However, the resolution of this photograph does not provide sufficient detail to verify the exact species of evergreen trees, although they appear to be white pine (*Pinus strobus*) or hemlock (*Tsuga* sp.). Around 1880, the foundation of the front portico was planted with lawn, with lawn extending on both sides of the house onto the north lawn and onto the embankment that borders the south porch. A small, ornamental tree was located above the embankment (species undocumented, see right side of Figure 2.3).

During the period of significance, a seasonal wooden boardwalk bordered the outer perimeter of the entrance drive. This boardwalk was likely installed on the driveway during wet months to provide a dry route from the street to the front

2 Refer to *Final Report, Geophysical Survey for Archaeological Investigation* by Hager GeoScience (2010) for locations of previously located subsurface anomalies, noting also areas of the property that were not surveyed due to the presence of above-grade obstructions.

3 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1983).

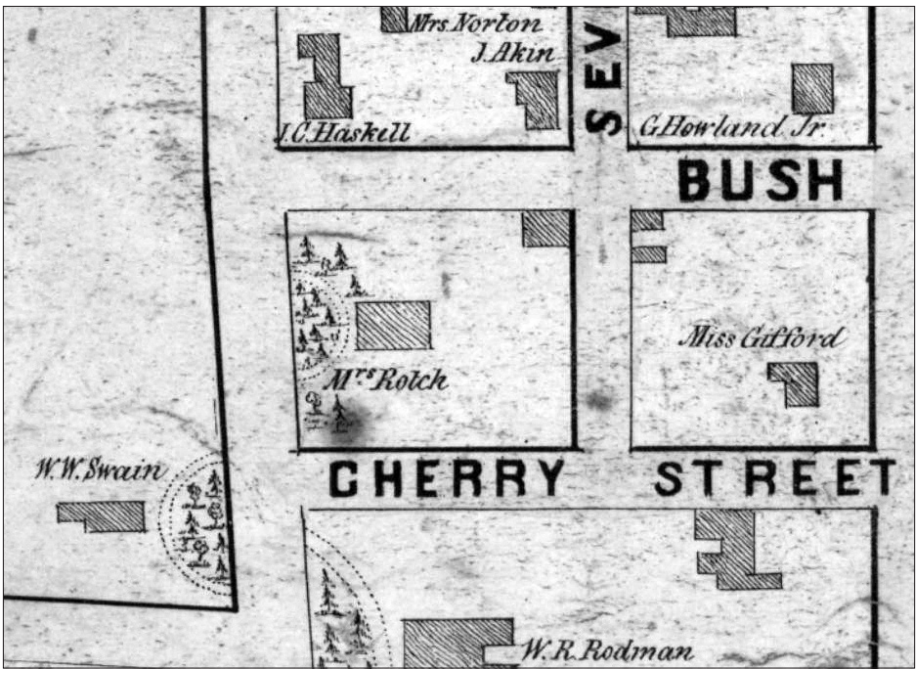


Figure 2.2. Detail from "Plan of the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts: from original surveys by J.C. Sidney, c.e." showing the Rotch house at center, with evergreen trees illustrated in the semi-circular entrance drive planting bed. Plan view, 1850 (RJD).

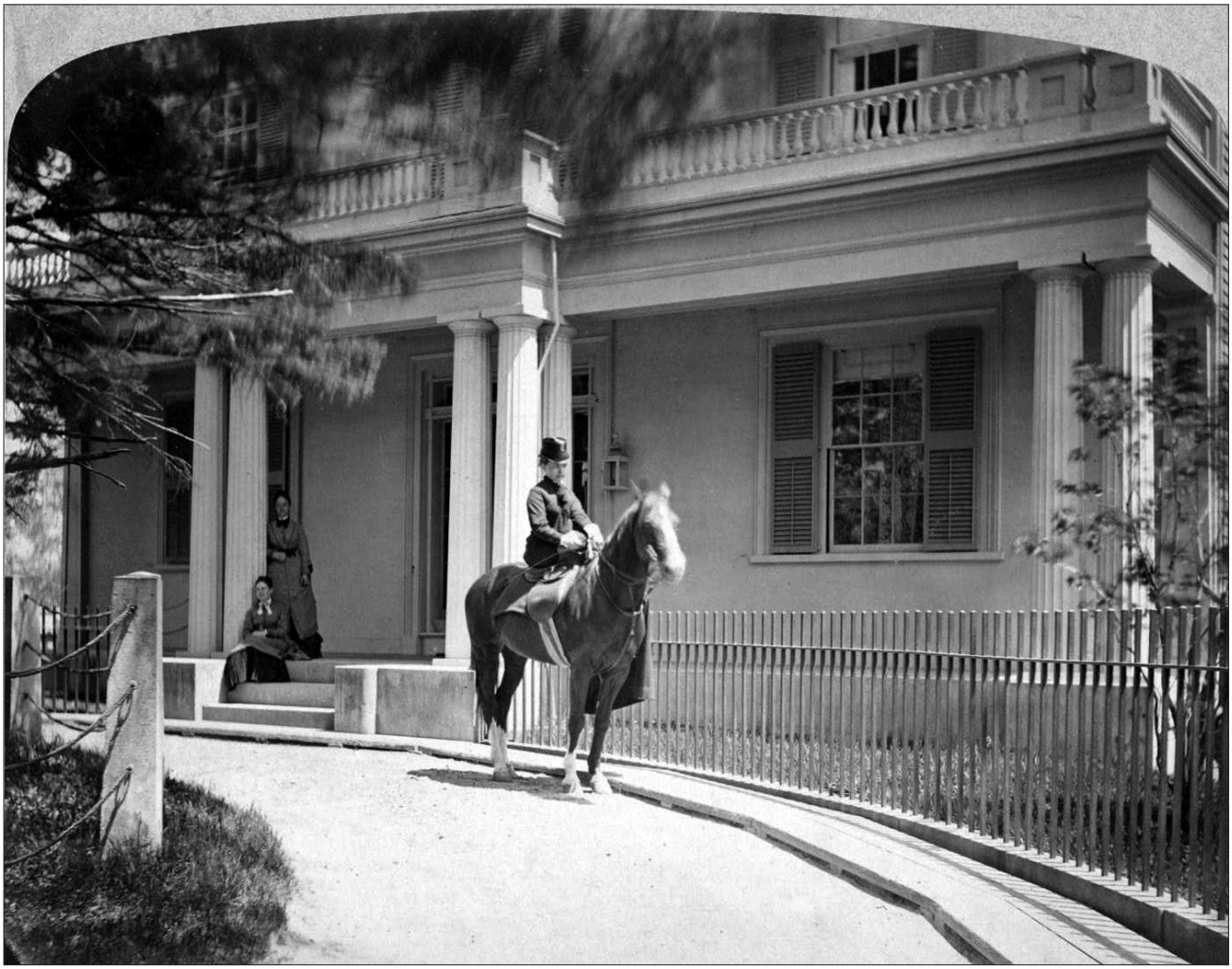


Figure 2.3. Amelia Hickling Jones on horseback on the exposed aggregate front entrance drive. The evergreen trees and stone post fence that once characterized the semi-circular front entrance planting bed are visible at left. Note also the wooden boardwalk along the outer edge of the drive and lawn with small ornamental tree above the embankment (right). View looking northeast, around 1910 (RJD).

portico. Because the bituminous concrete drive has eliminated muddy conditions and replacement of this small-scale feature would limit functionality of the driveway, the boardwalk is not recommended for replacement at present.

TASKS

CR-1. Resurface entrance drive with chipseal

A historic photograph from around 1910 shows that the entrance drive, centered on the façade of the mansion, was surfaced with crushed stone (see Figure 2.3). The outer edge of the drive was bordered by a granite curb and the inner edge of the drive transitioned to lawn below the evergreen screen planting. Currently, the entrance drive consists of an eleven-foot wide semi-circular bituminous concrete surface. The drive is bordered on its outer edge by a two-foot wide concrete walk with a historic granite curb and on its inner edge by a non-historic extruded bituminous concrete curb (Figure 2.4).

The existing bituminous concrete drive and curb should be treated with chip seal to achieve the appearance of a loose aggregate surface while remaining universally accessible and plow-able (with a rubber tip snowplow). This treatment will also conceal existing cracking in the drive and is easily repaired should future excavation be necessary. The existing concrete walk along the outer perimeter of the drive should be retained. During repaving, measures should be taken to ensure that extant historic features in the front entrance area, including historic fences, posts, and curbing, are protected from damage. This task is best undertaken subsequent to planting rehabilitation in the front entrance bed to avoid undue wear or damage to the resurfaced drive.



Figure 2.4. Existing cracking in the bituminous concrete surface of the front entrance drive. View looking southeast, 2011 (OCLP).



Figure 2.5. Non-historic planting in the semi-circular front entrance planting bed. View looking southeast, 2011 (OCLP).

VG-1. Remove shrubs and establish American holly over rough cut lawn

Around 1910, a historic photograph shows that vegetation in the semi-circular planting bed in front of the house consisted of evergreen trees over rough lawn (see Figure 2.3). The existing Wilson rhododendron (*Rhododendron* x *laetevirens*), rhododendron P.J.M. (*Rhododendron* 'P.J.M.'), and bearded iris (*Iris germanica*) in the semi-circular bed are non-historic plantings that date to the 1980s (Figure 2.5).

Non-historic vegetation should be removed from the planting bed and replaced with evergreen trees to screen the front of the mansion from County Street and to frame views of the mansion's façade along the drive. Because the historic evergreen tree species is not documented, it is important that the rehabilitated screen planting approximate the historic character of the original vegetation as illustrated in the historic photograph. The screen planting should mature around thirty feet high, while remaining compact enough to permit vehicular and pedestrian circulation along the entrance drive. Three female Old Heavy Berry American hollies (*Ilex opaca* 'Old Heavy Berry') should be planted in the semi-circular bed. Female trees are recommended to provide an attractive seasonal berry crop.[4] During replanting, measures should be taken to ensure that extant and replaced historic features in the front entrance area, including historic fences and posts, are protected from damage.

Historically, the area below the evergreen trees was planted with rough lawn. Lawn may be replanted below the trees or substituted with sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*).[5] The tufts formed by sheep's fescue appear more like the lawn shown in

4 Hollies are dioecious, with separate male and female plants. Only females produce the berries that are characteristic of hollies. A mature male American holly is currently growing in the southeast quadrant of the south gardens and will serve as the pollinizer necessary to produce berries on the female specimens.

5 Sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*) was documented growing in New Bedford in 1860 by E.W. Hervey in *A Catalogue of Plants Found in New Bedford and its Vicinity* (1860).



Figure 2.6. Existing red pavement rose to be removed and replaced with mown lawn and a common lilac above the embankment. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

the historic photograph than mown turf (see Figure 2.3). Furthermore, fescues are known for their drought tolerance and will help to advance the environmental sustainability of the museum.

VG-2. Reestablish lilac

Around 1910, a historic photograph shows a small ornamental tree near the southwest corner of the house adjacent to the entrance drive (see right side of Figure 2.3). Currently, this area is planted with non-historic red pavement roses (*Rosa* 'Meidiland'), which were added after the property was purchased by WHALE in 1981.

Non-historic vegetation should be removed from the southwest corner of the house, and the area should be replanted with mown lawn. Because the historic ornamental tree species is undocumented, rehabilitation planting should approximate the character of the tree as illustrated in the historic photograph, with a tree that matures around fifteen to twenty feet high. A mildew-resistant variety of common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) is recommended for replanting for its compatible appearance and for its ubiquity in association with the New England dooryard (Figure 2.6).[6]

VG-3. Remove groundcover and reestablish mown lawn

Historic photographs document mown lawn at the base of the front portico during the period of significance (see Figure 2.3). The existing English ivy (*Hedera helix*) at the base of the portico is non-historic (Figure 2.7). The non-historic English ivy should be removed, and the area should be replanted with mown lawn,

6 Common lilacs were known to grown in New Bedford around the end of the period of significance and are included in E.W. Hervey's *A Catalogue of Plants Found in New Bedford and its Vicinity* (1860).



Figure 2.7. Existing English ivy at the base of the front portico to be replaced with mown lawn. View looking northeast, 2011 (OCLP).

consistent with its appearance around 1880. The reestablished mown lawn is proposed to extend to the north, connecting to the north lawn, and to the south, connecting to the proposed mown lawn on the embankment (see TaskVG-7).

SSF-1. Reconstruct stone post fence

A historic photograph from around 1910 shows that a stone post fence with three rope 'rails' bordered the outer edge of the semi-circular planting bed adjacent to the entrance drive (see left side of Figure 2.3). The fence appears to have stood approximately four feet high and consisted of approximately seven posts, excluding the extant piers that flank the drive's entrances. Each post had a slight taper and a hipped top. By the time WHALE took ownership of the property in 1981, the historic fence had been removed.

The stone post fence should be reconstructed using historic photographs to its appearance around 1880. The historic posts appear to be granite, consistent with the posts that flank the drive's entrances. The stone post fence bordering the entrance drive of the adjacent Rodman mansion provides a good model for the reconstruction project (Figure 2.8). The three 'rails' of the fence appear to have been rope and were likely used to hitch horses in the shade of the historic evergreen screen (Figure 2.9).

While it is unlikely that any portion of the historic fence remains below-grade, treatment should take measures to preserve any remaining historic materials. Reconstruction of the historic stone post fence is best undertaken subsequent to planting rehabilitation in the front entrance bed to eliminate the potential for damage to the reconstructed feature during planting.

Figure 2.8. Historic stone post fence bordering the entrance drive to the Rodman mansion, immediately to the south of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum. View looking southeast, 2011 (OCLP).



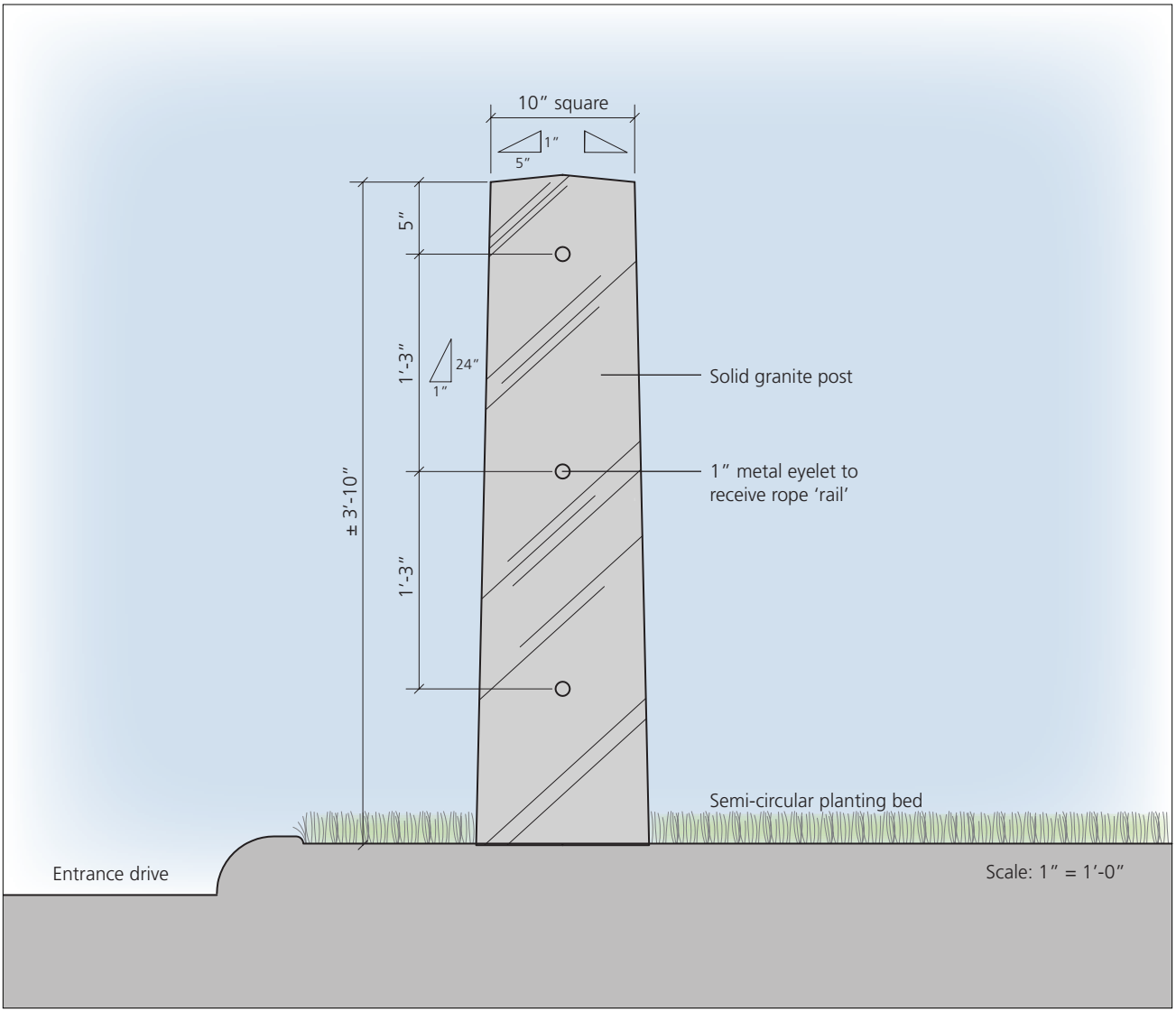


Figure 2.9. Detail illustrating the proposed dimensions of the reconstructed stone post fence with three rope ‘rails.’ Elevation view, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 2.10. Existing directional signage on the north lawn. View looking southeast, 2011 (OCLP).



Figure 2.11. Sample hanging entrance sign at Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

SSF-2. Install new entrance sign

While not historic, the existing sign identifying the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum is located in the front semi-circular planting bed and is oriented perpendicular to County Street. This sign is in good condition. However, its height limits its visibility from County Street, and planting rehabilitation in the semi-circular bed will necessitate its replacement.

A new identification sign reared on a single supporting post and cross-arm should be constructed and installed perpendicular to County Street. Smaller directional/identification signs reared on single supporting posts and cross-arms should also be installed at the corner of County Street and Madison Street, and at the mid-block entrances to direct visitors to the museum. Appropriate designs for

replacement signs might draw upon existing visitor entrance signage (Figure 2.10) or designs for identification signs at other house museums (Figure 2.11). Although a few attractive and visible identification/directional signs are essential to museum operations, a proliferation of signage on the grounds of the museum should be avoided.

SOUTH GARDENS AREA

AREA-WIDE OVERVIEW

The treatment objective for the south gardens is to enhance the historic character of the four part garden in support of the museum's educational and preservation mission. This will be accomplished through reestablishment of the historic spatial organization of this landscape treatment area, rejuvenation existing historic vegetation and garden areas, and replacement of missing historic vegetation and small-scale features. Non-historic features are to be removed or modified to be made compatible with the historic character of the south gardens.

Contemporary management considerations for this landscape treatment area are focused on vegetation and pavement maintenance requirements. Given limits to staff and volunteer time, many of the recommended replacement materials were selected for their coinciding low maintenance requirements and compatibility with the historic character of the landscape. Replacement surface materials were also selected for their capacity to accommodate universal pedestrian access, eliminate tripping hazards, and minimize ongoing maintenance requirements associated with some loose aggregate surfaces.

The four part form of the south gardens was typical of both vernacular and high-style garden layouts in mid-nineteenth century America. The form of the gardens illustrates what was historically referenced as the "ancient or geometric style" and draws upon design principles particularly popular in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This geometric style was well-suited to urban mansions in America, while the newer English naturalistic style of garden layout was more popular at rural estates in early America.[7] At the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum, historic photographs from around 1870 show copious planting and reflect the high horticultural interest and energy after the end of the Civil War. To that end, the south gardens reflect a distinctly American combination of the useful and the beautiful. The western garden quadrants (toward the front of the property) were more ornamental gardens. The eastern garden quadrants (toward the rear of the property) were more practical or utilitarian spaces in association with other service functions thought to have been located to the rear of the house.

7 Denise Wiles Adams, *Restoring American Gardens* (Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 2004), 26.

Several landscape features that were present around 1880 are missing from the south gardens today. These features include the extent of low boxwood edging and perennial/shrub beds bordering garden paths, the historic kitchen/cutting garden in the northeast and southeast garden quadrants, as well as the historic grapery to the south of the stone terrace. However, these features are not recommended for replacement at present on account of contemporary use and maintenance concerns.

Reestablishment of the historic extent of low boxwood edging and perennial/shrub beds would restrict event use of the south gardens and overburden staff and garden volunteers. In the northeast garden quadrant, planting rehabilitation is limited to the eastern end of the garden, as open lawn is essential to museum's capacity to host special events. Similarly, the historic grapery is not recommended for reconstruction at present, as this structure would limit the museum's ability to host special events on the terrace and northeast garden quadrant lawn. Planting rehabilitation in the southeast garden quadrant is not recommended at present, as



Figure 2.12. The southwest (foreground) and northwest (background) quadrants of the south gardens, including a prominent apple tree in the foreground. Note the young boxwood edging surrounding the parterre garden beds and bordering all garden paths. View looking northeast, around 1870 (RJD).

this would negatively impact the woodland garden education program. However, should the programmatic requirements of the museum change, treatment of these features consistent with their appearance around 1880 would further enhance the historic character of the grounds.

An attractive and important historic feature, the south porch was added to the house around 1905 by Mary Jones, after the end of the period of significance. The porch extends the length of the south façade and features turned balusters and unusual prism lights set in its floor. Currently, the south porch is used for viewing the south gardens and connects the front portico to the east (rear) porch. This structure is necessary during special event rentals and provides a platform for visitors to view the south gardens from above. Despite its construction after the end of the period of significance, the south porch should be retained.

NORTHWEST QUADRANT OVERVIEW

The parterre garden, located in the northwest garden quadrant, is first documented in historic photographs in the third decade of the Jones family's ownership, in the 1870s. In the historic photograph, the garden appears young, bordered with low clipped boxwood edging (Figure 2.12). This evidence suggests that the garden was planted during Edward Jones's ownership, although this feature may date to William Rotch Jr.'s tenure.

The parterre garden was a typical feature associated with southern Greek revival architecture, particularly popular in the United States from 1820 to 1860.[8] Given their involvement in shipping and trade, both the Rotch and Jones families had exposure to homes in mid-Atlantic and southern port cities and may have drawn their inspiration from these precedents. Kathryn Grover noted in *The Fugitive's Gibraltar*, "Rotch's letterbook listed his widely dispersed connections with merchants in Alexandria, Petersburg, Winchester, and Lynchburg, Virginia, and in New Garden, North Carolina (where many Nantucket Quakers had settled at the beginning of the Revolution), as well as England, France, and Ireland."[9]

Also of precedential note is the first recorded ornamental garden on Nantucket, the birthplace of both William Rotch Jr. and Edward Coffin Jones. In the rear yard of the house her husband, Henry Swift, bought for her in 1823 on Main Street, Mary Coffin Swift planted a garden with ivy and boxwood edgings that

8 Denise Wiles Adams wrote in *Restoring American Gardens* (Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 2004), 29: "The antebellum Greek Revival plantation homes of southern states were often surrounded by landscapes designed in the ancient style. A common garden feature of many of these homes was an elaborate boxwood garden, with beds lined with dwarf edging boxwood, constructed in intricate geometric to simple shapes. The centers of these beds were planted with flowering shrubs, lilies, bulbs such as hyacinths, or annuals such as larkspur. Pathways were lined with box and flanked by crepe myrtles, southern magnolias, or red cedars."

9 Kathryn Grover, *The Fugitive's Gibraltar: Escaping Slaves and Abolitionism in New Bedford, Massachusetts*. (Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), 68.



Figure 2.13. The first documented ornamental garden on Nantucket, constructed at the home of Mary Coffin Swift in the 1830s, photographed around 1930 (Smithsonian Institution, Archives of American Gardens, Garden Club of America Collection).

her brother, Captain Henry Coffin, brought to her aboard his whaler.[10] Although much smaller in scale, the layout of the garden bears a striking resemblance to the Rotch/Jones garden, with the ornamental parterres adjacent to the house and tilled garden plots toward the rear of the lot (Figure 2.13).

SOUTHWEST QUADRANT OVERVIEW

The Jones's fruit tree collection, located in the southwest garden quadrant, is first documented in historic photographs from the 1870s. While orchards might typically be located near vegetable or cutting gardens, consistent with grouping more practical garden elements, the Rotch/Jones fruit tree collection was likely a source of ornamental beauty and great pride for William Rotch Jr. and Edward Jones. Accordingly, fruit trees were located where they would be visible from County Street at its intersection with Cherry Street, since renamed Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way. In New Bedford, arboriculture was a popular pastime of the elite. Within two blocks of the house alone, historic street names included Cherry, Orchard, Walnut, and Grove.

The southwest garden quadrant fruit tree collection likely included a mixed planting of fruit trees, almost certainly including apple, pear, plum, and cherry (see Figure 2.12). Historic photographs show that the trees were planted about thirty feet apart. Within the quadrant, thirty foot spacing would accommodate six trees organized on a grid and is consistent with common orchard planting practice at the time: thirty-foot spacing for apples and sixteen to twenty-foot spacing for

10 Mac Griswold and Eleanor Weller, *The Golden Age of American Gardens* (New York, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1991), 51.

peaches, cherries, and plums.[11] However, a comprehensive view of the southwest garden quadrant has not been located, and the exact spacing and quantity of the historic fruit trees remains unknown.

Shrub and herbaceous planting beds are also visible along the garden paths that surround the southwest garden quadrant. Planting in the beds emphasizes the prominence of the individual plant specimen rather than on the composition of the planting as a whole. This treatment is consistent with popular gardening styles at the time, including the Gardenesque style espoused by John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843) beginning in 1832, which placed great emphasis on the plant specimen. Historic photographs, the booming nursery trade in New Bedford, and a well-documented community interest in horticulture suggest that gardening efforts around the 1880s were focused on specimen plants in the garden's beds.

NORTHEAST QUADRANT OVERVIEW

Around 1880, the northeast garden quadrant was comprised of traditional cutting/vegetable garden beds, which were likely used as a kitchen garden to produce limited flowers and vegetables for use in the Rotch and Jones households. The proximity of this garden quadrant to the service yard and greenhouse also suggests that its early uses were more functional than ornamental. A historic photograph from around 1870 shows that the original apiary was located in this quadrant of the garden as well, likely to encourage bees to pollinate the garden's plantings (Figure 2.14). Fruit trees can also be seen in the photograph adjacent to the apiary. In the eastern portion of the northeast garden quadrant, a wood-frame garden bed stood outside the greenhouse door. In the historic photograph, the bed is shown in early spring, bordered by potted plants that were likely waiting replanting in the freshly tilled ground. A hand roller, used to flatten the soil after tilling and to tamp the garden's loose aggregate paths, is also visible in the photograph.

Photographs that post-date the period of significance show that the northeast garden quadrant was lushly and ornamentally planted during Mary and Amelia Jones's and the Duff family's tenures. Mary and Amelia Jones were probably the first to plant the garden for color and composition, consistent with popular gardening styles at the time. The Duff family embraced this practice and further developed this quadrant as an ornamental garden space with the addition of a small decorative pool bordered by perennial planting beds (Figure 2.15). Portions of the fountain basin remain buried below the northeast garden quadrant lawn.

11 Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* (New York, New York: Wiley & Putnam, 1845), as cited in "CLR" (2010), 2.12.



Figure 2.14. Photograph by T.E.M. White of the Jones house across the southeast (foreground) and northeast (background) quadrants of the south gardens. The original apiary is visible at center, and the grapery is visible beyond. Note also the low boxwood edging bordering all garden paths, as well as the wood frame garden bed on the right side of the photograph. View looking northwest, around 1870 (RJD).

SOUTHEAST QUADRANT OVERVIEW

The southeast garden quadrant is not well-documented during William Rotch Jr. or Edward Jones's ownership, with the exception of one photograph from around 1870 that shows the northwest corner of the quadrant. At that time, loose aggregate paths were bordered by low boxwood edging and shrub planting. The center of the quadrant appears tilled, suggesting a functional use much like the northeast quadrant (see Figure 2.14).

After the period of significance, the southwest quadrant was kept by Mary Jones as a wild garden. The concept of the wild garden was introduced to the United States by Irish-born gardener William Robinson in his 1870 book of the same title, *The Wild Garden*.[12] This treatment of the garden panel favored naturalized plantings and untidy edges as compared to the earlier high Victorian pattern

12 William Robinson, *The Wild Garden, or Our Groves & Shrubberies Made Beautiful by the Naturalization of Hardy Exotic Plants: With a Chapter on the Garden of British Wild Flowers* (London: John Murray, 1870).

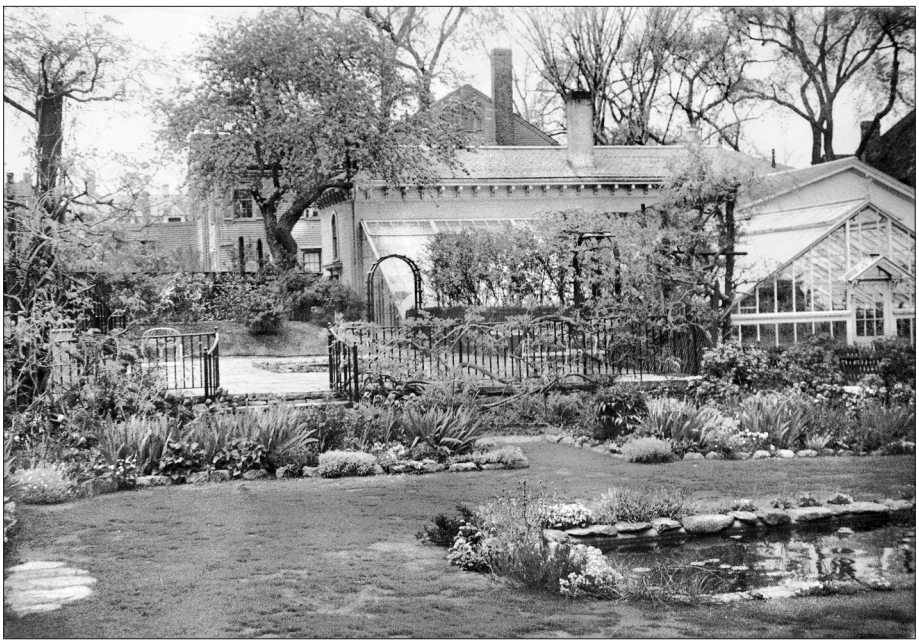


Figure 2.15. The northeast quadrant of the south gardens during the Duff's ownership, when the area was developed as an ornamental garden. The wooden lattice fence separating the greenhouse area from the northeast garden quadrant remains visible at far right. View looking northeast, spring 1938 (RJD).

gardens and bedding-out most popular in the United States from the 1850s to the 1890s. This naturalized treatment of the garden quadrant by Mary Jones contributed in part to its use as a woodland garden area today.

AREA-WIDE TASKS

CR-2. Remove/replace edging along paths

Historic photographs show that paths throughout the Jones gardens were well-compacted and bordered by low clipped boxwood edging, eliminating any need for hard-surface edging. Existing garden paths are edged with either Ryerson steel, an extremely durable and stable metal edging, or brick sunk into grade on edge. Metal edging is both non-historic and presents tripping hazards to visitors as they cross between paths and open lawn. Brick edging is historic to the property, but the earliest photographs show it late in the Jones family ownership. It also presents tripping hazards. Over time, as planting beds were re-mulched and lawn thatch accumulated, the existing edging has begun to retain landscape materials, resulting in uneven transitions between the paths and other unpaved surfaces (Figure 2.17).

The existing metal and brick edging should be removed. Both garden paths and the adjacent grade should be regarded to reestablish a flush transition between paths and lawn/planting beds (Figures 2.16 and 2.18). This task is best undertaken in coordination with garden path resurfacing and/or re-planting in adjacent beds.

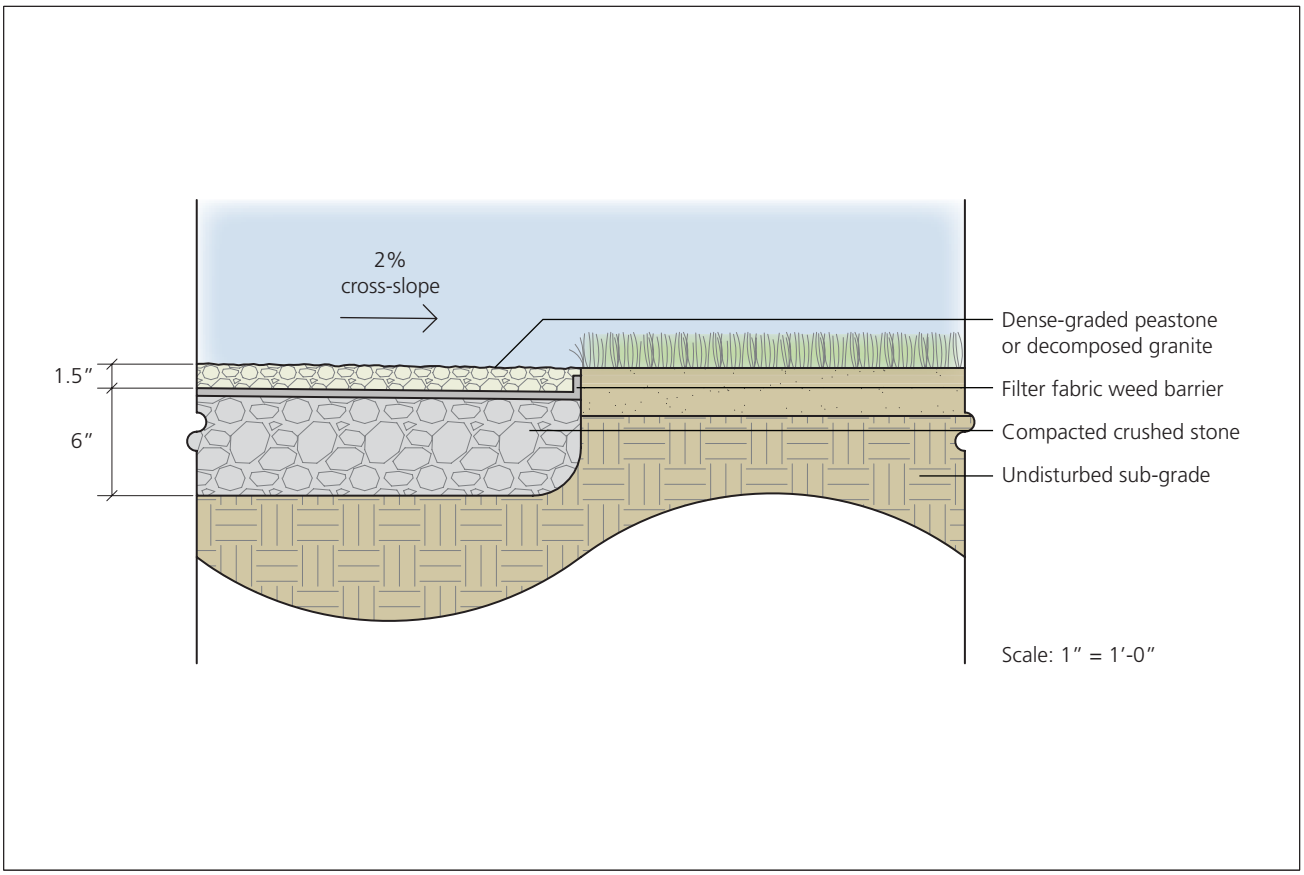


Figure 2.16. Detail of proposed transition between path and lawn surfaces. Section view, 2012 (OCLP).



Figure 2.17. Existing hazardous brick edging bordering the central garden path. View looking north, 2011 (OCLP).

CR-3. Regrade and resurface paths with dense-graded crushed stone

Around 1880, south garden paths appear to have been surfaced with crushed stone. However, low resolution historic photographs make determination of historic surface materials difficult. Existing garden paths are comprised of peastone gravel over a compacted subgrade. The existing peastone gravel is rounded on all sides and does not compact well. This results in an unstable path surface, with surface materials that wash down slope during heavy rain.

Existing peastone gravel should be removed and replaced with dense-graded crushed stone. The dense-graded crushed stone should match the light tan color of the existing peastone gravel. Both 3/8-inch fractured peastone and fractured brownstone are suitable materials that can be used to top-dress a compacted sub-base.[13] Alternatively, well-compacted stone-dust (light tan color), decomposed granite, or hoggin may be used on the garden paths for a more even and stable surface.[14]

Unpaved paths surfaced with crushed stone, stone-dust, or earth can be universally accessible provided the surface is firm and sufficiently stable. A regular

13 Both fractured peastone and fractured brownstone are available locally from Bakers Landscaping, 133 Mansfield Avenue – Route 140, Norton, MA 02766, ph. (508) 285-3167.

14 Hoggin is composed of a mixture of gravel, sand, and clay, which produces a stable walking surface that is somewhat water permeable. Since it does not require regular raking, hoggin is lower maintenance than loose aggregate surface treatments.



Figure 2.18. Sample edge condition between path and lawn at Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. View looking north, 2011 (OCLP).

program of light raking is required of all loose aggregate surfaces to maintain an even surface and well-defined edges. However, this program will be less intensive than maintenance of a rounded loose aggregate material like the existing peastone gravel. Paths should be crowned slightly to encourage drainage on the cross-slope to minimize wash-out during storms (see Figure 2.16).

VG-4. Reestablish climbing vines on central garden pergola

By the turn of the century, historic photographs show that the central garden pergola was draped in climbing vines. Although undocumented, it is believed that climbing vines also covered the pergola as early as 1880. Due to its deteriorated condition, the pergola was reconstructed in the 1980s by WHALE. Today, the pergola is in excellent condition, but remains unplanted due to ongoing maintenance concerns.

To enhance the historic character of central garden pergola, herbaceous vines should be reestablished on the structure. Recommended species include clematis (*Clematis* sp.), morning glory (*Ipomoea purpurea*), and sweet pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*). Perennial herbaceous vines will approximate the historic appearance of the vine-covered pergola. However, because herbaceous vines die-back on a seasonal basis, maintenance work, including repair and repainting, can be easily performed as necessary.

NORTHWEST QUADRANT TASKS

VG-5. Hard prune boxwood edging to reduce size or replace in-kind

Historically, the parterre garden beds were defined by low, eight to twelve-inch high, eight to ten-inch wide boxwood edging with crisp geometry. At present, the parterre garden's boxwood are approximately eighteen inches high and wide. The form of the edging is slightly wider at the top than at the base, reflecting minor base die-out. The alignment of existing edging is more rounded than it would have appeared historically, when sinuous curves met crisp corners at path crossings within the parterre.

When boxwood edging does not adequately reflect its historic character, there are two treatment options: repair (referred to in hedge management as renovation) or replacement. Renovation encompasses corrective maintenance measures to the existing plants and should always be undertaken as a first effort to reestablish historic character. Replacement encompasses removal of existing plants and replanting of the entire edging.

When undertaking renovation of existing boxwood edging, a test area, such as the central oval beds, should be hard pruned to four inches height in early spring to determine if the boxwood will respond to pruning. If the plants respond well after

a year, hard pruning of the entire parterre should be continued. Aside from hard pruning, other appropriate renovation treatment strategies include inter-planting the existing boxwood with young stock to in-fill bare areas and gaps. Inter-planting should use small stock to limit the impacts to the root systems of existing plants.

When renovation is insufficient to maintain boxwood edging or reestablish its historic character, then replacement is warranted. Multiple factors should be considered before a boxwood edge is identified for replacement. Changing light conditions associated with plant removal in the southwest garden quadrant, impacts to potential below-grade (archeological) resources in the parterre garden, and coordination and sequencing with other garden rehabilitation projects should be considered in planning for boxwood edging replacement.

English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffructicosa') is the recommended replacement species. The desired alignment of the replacement edging is as it appeared historically, with smooth curving edges interrupted by sharp, crisp corners at path intersections (Drawing 5). To accomplish this alignment, approximately 912 linear feet of replacement boxwood are needed throughout the parterre garden. The desired height of the edging following treatment is twelve inches high by eight inches wide. To achieve these dimensions, one gallon container size boxwood should be planted between eight and ten inches on

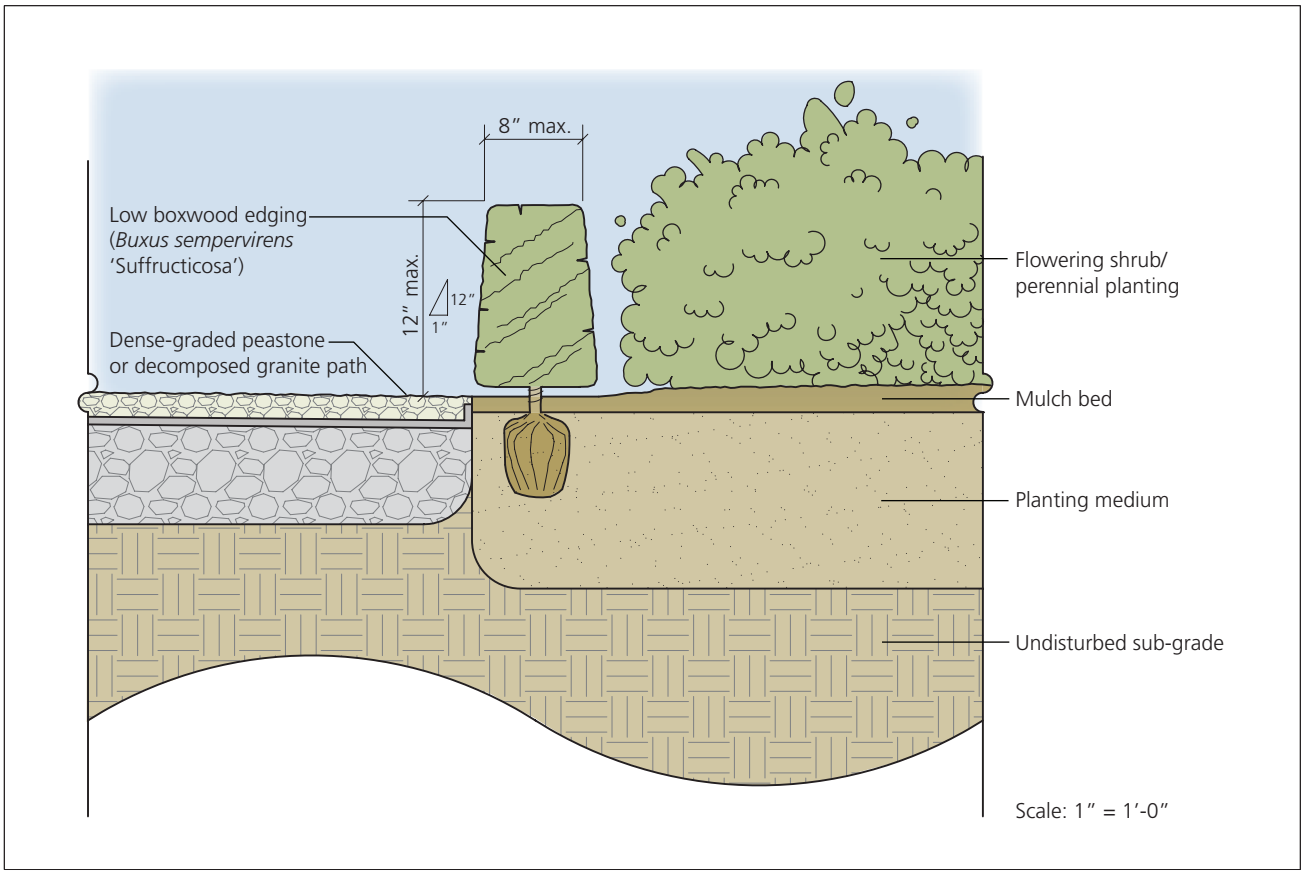


Figure 2.19. Detail of proposed low boxwood edging dimensions. Section view, 2012 (OCLP).

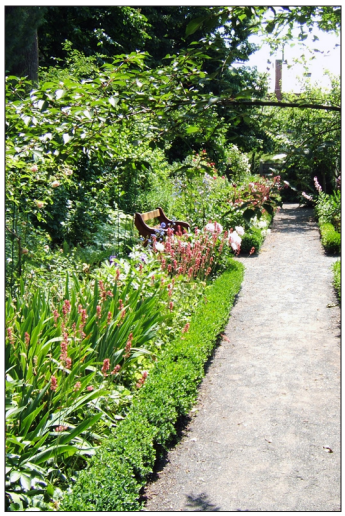


Figure 2.20. Sample low boxwood edging and herbaceous planting at Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site. View looking east, 2011 (OCLP).

center. The desired form of the edging is slightly wider at the base than at the top. Minimally, however, the base should be as wide as the top (Figures 2.19 and 2.20). Following establishment, annual shearing will be required to maintain the alignment and form of the replacement edging.

VG-6. Inter-plant roses with flowering shrubs and perennials

Around 1880, the parterre garden beds were filled with a combination of woody shrubs, including limited roses, and flowering perennials supplemented with annuals. Historic photographs show that the garden beds were not densely planted, but rather planted to fully exhibit each plant specimen. Given the perfect bilateral symmetry of the garden, it is likely that the beds were historically planted in a loose symmetrical arrangement, as was typical of parterres. Currently, however, the parterre garden beds are planted nearly exclusively with roses (*Rosa* sp.), including a combination of hybrid tea rose (*Rosa* x) and shrub rose (*Rosa* sp.), as well as five yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*) in the southern-most central bed.

Planting within the parterre garden beds should be diversified. The recommended planting strategy emphasizes new taller, woody plants located at the center of beds, with lower herbaceous plants along the edges. A sample planting plan for the parterre garden provides a model for the proposed planting strategy (Drawing 6). Selected existing roses should be retained, others relocated within the garden, and others removed completely. A list of historic species is provided below as a basis for rehabilitation planting design. However, contemporary cultivars that perpetuate the character of the historic palette, but require less maintenance should also be considered for use. A list of selected specialized heirloom and unusual plant sources is provided in Appendix A.

While a more diverse planting strategy requires greater initial investment, doing so can better equip the garden to withstand seasonal variation, failure of individual plants ('holes' are not as obvious), and offers potential for season-long bloom interest. Planting rehabilitation also presents an opportunity to extend the irrigation system to the parterre garden, depending upon the preferred treatment of the boxwood edging (see Task VG-5).

Table 2.1. Sample Parterre Garden Plant Schedule

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Spread/ Spacing	Notes
Flowering Ornamental Shrubs				
Daphne mezereum	February daphne	3-5 ft.	4 ft.	syn. *D. mezeron*†
Deutzia gracilis‡	deutzia	2-3 ft.	3 ft.	
Hibiscus syriacus	hibiscus*	12-15 ft.	6-8 ft.	regular pruning required
Philadelphus coronarius†	mock orange	10-12 ft.	8-10 ft.	pruning required
Weigela florida‡	old fashioned weigela	6-9 ft.	9-12 ft.	formerly *W. rosea*†, regular pruning required
*Yucca filamentosa**	yucca	2-3 ft.	2-3 ft.	
Flowering Perennials				
Alcea rosea	hollyhock	4-5 ft.	2 ft.	
Aquilegia caerulea‡	Colorado blue columbine	2 ft.	18 in.	
Aster novae-angliae†	aster*	up to 4 ft.	3 ft.	
Dianthus armeria†	Deptford pink	1-2 ft.	18 in.	*D. pulmarius* is also suitable
Digitalis purpurea	foxglove	4 ft.	2 ft.	
Helianthus divaricatus†	woodland sunflower	2-4 ft.	2 ft.	
Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus	daylily	2 ft.	2 ft.	formerly *H. flava*†, Rotch submitted orange lily*, potentially invasive
Lavandula angustifolia‡	common lavender	18 in.	18-24 in.	
Leucanthemum vulgare†	ox-eye daisy	2 ft.	2 ft.	
Lupinus polyphyllus	hardy lupine	4 ft.	2 ft.	
Nepeta cataria†	catnip	3 ft.	2 ft.	*N. musinii* is an acceptable substitute
Paeonia officinalis‡	peony	1-3 ft.	2 ft.	numerous varieties available
Phlox subulata‡	phlox*	2-4 ft.	2 ft.	numerous heirloom varieties available
Rudbeckia laciniata†	coneflower	3 ft.	2 ft.	potentially invasive
Tagetes patula‡	marigold*	6-18 in.	1 ft.	
Tiarella cordifolia‡	heart-leaf foamflower	12 in.	1 ft.	
Verbena x *hybrida*	verbena*	1 ft.	2 ft.	numerous hybrids and heirloom varieties available
Veronica prostrata 'Rosea'*	creeping speedwell	6 in.	18 in.	formerly *V. rosea*
Tuberous Perennials				
Dahlia sp.	dahlia*	2-5 ft.	18 in.	numerous heirloom varieties available
*Gladiolus natalensis**	natal corn-flag	2-3 ft.	2 ft.	
Iris versicolor†	blueflag	2-3 ft.	2 ft.	prefers wet soil
*Lilium canadense**	Canada martagon lily	up to 5 ft.	2 ft.	
Lilium superbum†	Turk's cap	4-6 ft.	3 ft.	Rotch submitted "orange lily"*

* Submitted by William Rotch Jr. (or on his behalf by his gardener William Howard) to the New Bedford Horticultural Society exhibitions from 1847 to 1849.

† Found in New Bedford and its vicinity in 1860, as documented in E.W. Hervey's *A Catalogue of Plants Found in New Bedford and its Vicinity* (1860).

‡ Commonly available in nursery and seed catalogues in the New England region 1875-1899, as documented in Denise Adams' *Restoring American Gardens* (2004), 299-302.



Figure 2.21. Existing vegetation on the embankment adjacent to the south porch. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

VG-7. Remove vegetation and reestablish mown lawn on embankment

Around 1880, the ground adjacent to the south porch was level, with the embankment bordering only the stone stairs that lead from the parterre garden to the front entrance area. A historic photograph from around1870 shows that the south façade of the house featured trellises with climbing vines, yet met the garden ground plane uninterrupted by planting (see Figure 2.14). The embankment was surfaced with mown lawn. Currently, the south façade of the house is occupied by the south porch, constructed around 1905. The embankment is planted with roses (*Rosa* sp.), Meidiland rose (*Rosa* 'Meidiland'), and hayscented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*, Figure 2.21).

Although the south porch post-dates the period of significance, this feature should be preserved based on the programmatic needs of the house museum. Existing roses, Meidiland rose, and hayscented fern should be removed and mown lawn reestablished on the embankment. Existing virgin's bower (*Clematis virginiana*) and wisteria (*Wisteria* sp.) growing on the south porch should be retained and should be supplemented with additional climbing vines (see Task VG-8).

VG-8. Reestablish climbing vines on porch

Around 1880, the south façade of the house featured trellises with climbing vines. Although the addition of the south porch around 1905 necessitated the removal of these trellises, climbing vines were subsequently established on base and railings of the south porch (Figure 2.22).

Because removal of the south porch is not a practical alternative, climbing vines should be reestablished along its southern face. Recommended species include a variety of herbaceous vines, including clematis (*Clematis* sp.), morning glory



Figure 2.22. Amelia Hickling Jones on the vine-clad south porch. View looking north, around 1920 (RJD).

(*Ipomoea purpurea*), and sweet pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*). Perennial herbaceous vines will approximate the historic appearance of the vine-covered porch. However, because the herbaceous vines will die-back on a seasonal basis, maintenance work can be easily preformed. Depending upon maintenance concerns, climbing roses may also be suitable for use. Most hardy climbing roses are descendants of two wild roses: multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and memorial rose (*R. wichuraiana*). Suggested varieties include American Pillar, Dr. W. Van Fleet, or any of the Walsh ramblers, such as Evangeline, Milky Way, and Excelsa.

SOUTHWEST QUADRANT TASKS

CR-4. Realign and surface path with dense-graded crushed stone

Around 1880, garden paths in the southwest garden quadrant were straight and ran parallel to the perimeter fence. A 2009 geophysical survey of the grounds revealed that the edge of the historic path was approximately six feet away from the fence along the southern property boundary and about four and a half feet wide. In 1985, the historic paths along the southern and western property boundaries were realigned by the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay to support the property's wildflower garden program. Around 2004, the wildflower garden was converted to a woodland garden as a result of increased shade, and the historic path alignment was further altered to meander along the property boundary.

The existing woodland garden path should be realigned parallel to the perimeter fence on the west and south sides of the property to reflect its historic alignment. Along the southern side, the path should be approximately six feet off the fence

and five feet wide, meeting the southern garden settee pass-through at its eastern end. Along the western property boundary, the path should be approximately seven feet off the fence and approximately five feet wide, meeting the western garden settee pass-through at its northern end. The surface of the realigned path should be treated consistent with other south garden paths with a stable, universally-accessible surface and crowned to accommodate effective storm run-off (see Task CR-3, Figure 2.16). Low boxwood edging will replace the need for edge protection along the eastern and northern edges of garden paths in this quadrant (see Task VG-11). However, metal edge protectors may be installed along the western and southern edges of the rehabilitated path, as the outer edge of the path is not subject to crossing foot traffic and does not pose a tripping hazard.

VG-9. Remove/relocate woodland garden vegetation

During the period of significance, planting in the southwest garden quadrant was comprised of fruit trees over lawn with limited planting beds adjacent to the garden paths. Existing trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation in the southwest garden quadrant post-date the period of significance and were planted from late in the Jones family era to present (Figure 2.23). Many of these trees and shrubs are over-mature and/or declining.

All vegetation to the north and east of the realigned path (see Task CR-4) should be removed to accommodate the reestablishment of fruit trees. Existing shrubs to the south and west of the realigned garden path may be retained to provide a screen along the property boundary. Viable woodland garden shrubs planned for removal may be transplanted to the beds bordering the fence or relocated to the southeast garden quadrant, which is to be perpetuated as a woodland garden.



Figure 2.23. Existing woodland garden vegetation to be removed from the meandering woodland garden walk. View looking east, 2011 (OCLP).



Figure 2.24. Mature apple tree at the western end of the southwest garden quadrant. View looking west, around 1920 (RJD).



Figure 2.25. Existing view of the southwest garden quadrant with proposed locations of fruit trees staked in the mown lawn. View looking west, 2011 (OCLP).

VG-10. Reestablish six fruit trees over rough cut lawn

William Rotch Jr. maintained an extensive collection of fruit trees, including apple, pear, plum, and cherry, although it is possible that not all these species grew on his County Street property. A number of these trees likely remained on the County Street property through Edward Jones's ownership. A historic photograph, taken around 1870, shows two apple trees in the southwest quadrant of the garden, along the central garden path (see Figure 2.12). Although other trees are not visible within the frame of the photograph, if this planting were extended to un-photographed portions of the southwest garden quadrant, the fruit tree collection would encompass six specimens. Historic photographs from the first



Figure 2.26. Staking the proposed location of a replacement fruit tree in the southwest quadrant of the south gardens. View looking northeast, 2011 (OCLP).

decade of the twentieth century show that at least one of these apple trees was still standing around 1920 (Figure 2.24). Today, the southwest garden quadrant is comprised of the woodland garden walk and open lawn (Figure 2.25).

Six fruit trees on standard or semi-dwarf rootstock should be reestablished in the southwest garden quadrant to enhance the historic character of the grounds.[15] The trees should be laid-out symmetrically and evenly spaced within the quadrant, thirty feet apart (east/west) and twenty-five feet apart (north/south, Figure 2.26, Drawing 7). Because the historic species are undocumented, rehabilitation planting should employ either varieties known to have been grown by William Rotch Jr. (documented in the table below), known to have been grown in New Bedford around 1880, or contemporary disease-resistant varieties that will reduce ongoing maintenance requirements.

Final determination of fruit varieties should also take into account factors including vigor, cropping, pollination characteristics (flowering group, fertility), and disease-resistance. Following selection of appropriate varieties, rootstocks should be selected that will enable trees to be grown as standards or semi-dwarf. Sample fruit tree planting schemes are provided below, and a list of specialized fruit tree sources with standard fruit tree species is provided in Appendix A.

15 A standard tree is a tree grown on its own roots or grafted to a seedling rootstock that allows the tree to reach its natural mature height.

Table 2.2. Fruit Tree Varieties Grown by William Rotch Jr.*

Apple (*Malus domestica*)	**Cherry** (*Prunus serotinia*)	**Pear** (*Pyrus* sp.)	**Plum** (*Prunus domestica*)
Baldwin	Black heart	Bartlett, Dearborn, Heathcot, Henry 4th, Louise Bonne de Jersey, St. Germain, Seckel, Washington, Wm. Howard Wilkinson	Washington

* Submitted by William Rotch Jr. (or on his behalf by his gardener William Howard) to the New Bedford Horticultural Society exhibitions from 1847 to 1849.

Table 2.3. Sample Fruit Tree Collection Planting Schemes*

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Vigor	Cropping	Pollination	Disease-resistance
Scheme A. Historically Appropriate Apple Palette						
2	*Malus domestica* 'Ashmead's Kernel'	Ashmead's Kernel apple	Average growth	Light	Flowering group 4, Self-sterile	Scab – Some resistance Mildew – Some resistance Bitter pit – Some susceptibility
2	*Malus domestica* 'Baldwin'	Baldwin apple	Slightly large	Good	Flowering group 4, Self-sterile, Triploid	Scab – Some susceptibility Mildew – Some susceptibility Bitter pit – Some susceptibility Cedar rust – Very resistant
2	*Malus domestica* 'Roxbury Russet'	Roxbury Russet apple	Slightly large	Good	Flowering group 4, Self-sterile	Scab – Very resistant Cedar rust – Very resistant Fireblight – Very resistant
Scheme B. Contemporary Disease-resistant Apple Palette						
2	*Malus domestica* 'Adam's Pearmain'	Adam's Pearmain apple	Slightly small	Heavy	Flowering group 3, Self-sterile	Scab – Resistant Mildew – Very resistant Fireblight – Very resistant
2	*Malus domestica* 'Liberty'	Liberty apple	Slightly large	Heavy	Flowering group 3, Self-sterile	Scab – Very resistant Mildew – Some resistance Cedar rust – Very resistant Fireblight – Some resistance
2	*Malus domestica* 'Redfree'	Redfree apple	Slightly large	Good	Flowering group 3	Scab – Very resistant Mildew – Some resistance Cedar rust – Some resistance Fireblight – Some resistance

* Sample plant schedules reflect an orchard planted exclusively with apple trees. A mixed fruit tree planting is also appropriate, if desired.

VG-11. Remove arbors and reestablish low boxwood edging and herbaceous border

Around 1880, low boxwood edging bordered garden paths surrounding the southwest garden quadrant and was bordered by perennial planting beds, with limited beds in the open lawn below the fruit trees (see Figure 2.12). Planting composition in the southwest quadrant changed after the period of significance beginning with Amelia Jones's ownership, when metal arbors for climbing roses were added along the central garden walk and larger shrubs were planted along the southern property boundary.

The existing metal rose arbors should be removed from the central garden path and a three-foot wide planted perennial border established adjacent to the central garden path. Reestablishing the planting bed along the central garden path will reference the historic extent of perennial planting beds in the southwest quadrant, without the ongoing maintenance associated with reestablishing the full extent of the historic beds. Suggested species for the planted border include: dahlia (*Dahlia* sp.), Deptford pink (*Dianthus armeria*), hardy lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*), peony (*Paeonia officinalis*), and marigold (*Tagetes patula*, see Drawing 6, Task VG-6 for sample plant schedule).

Low boxwood edging should be reestablished along all garden paths bordering the fruit tree collection. Access to the mown lawn below the fruit trees is to be accommodated by six breaks in the low boxwood edging (see Drawing 7). These openings will also accommodate lawnmower access. Because the historic species are undocumented, selecting an appropriate replacement species is essential to perpetuating the historic character of this low edging. The recommended species for low boxwood edging replanting is English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffructicosa'). Approximately 227 linear feet of boxwood are needed surrounding the southeast garden quadrant. The desired height of the edging following treatment is twelve inches high by eight inches wide. To achieve these dimensions, one gallon container size boxwood should be planted between eight and ten inches on center. The desired form of the edging is slightly wider at the base than at the top. Minimally, however, the base should be as wide as the top (see Figure 2.19). Following establishment, annual shearing will be required to maintain the alignment and form of the replacement edging.

NORTHEAST QUADRANT TASKS

BS-1. Relocate reconstructed apiary

During the period of significance, the original apiary was located in the northeast quadrant of the south gardens, opposite the greenhouse entrance walk. Historic photographs show that the apiary was surrounded by flower/vegetable planting beds and fruit trees (see Figures 2.14 and 2.27). The original apiary was removed in the late 1970s or 1980s due to its deteriorated condition and reconstructed in 1992 from historic photographs. The reconstructed apiary was sited on the north lawn near the primary visitor entrance, where it remains today (Figure 2.28).

The reconstructed apiary should be relocated from its present location to its historic location in the northeast quadrant of the south gardens. The apiary should be sited adjacent to the central garden walk, as it was historically. Open lawn to the west of the apiary should be retained to accommodate a forty by sixty-foot special event tent.



Figure 2.27. Northeast garden quadrant from below the central garden pergola. The ogee roof of the original apiary visible at right, and low boxwood edging is visible at left. The remainder of the northeast quadrant appears tilled. View looking northeast, around 1910 (RJD).



Figure 2.28. The reconstructed apiary in its current location on the north lawn. View looking southwest, 2011 (OCLP).

CR-5. Reestablish dense-graded crushed stone path

During the period of significance, the garden path along the eastern side of the greenhouse extended south parallel to the perimeter fence to connect to the southeast garden quadrant path. The existing alignments of paths in the northeast garden quadrant reflect modifications to accommodate the Civic Garden and boxwood collection, and post-date the period of significance.

To reestablish the historic circulation patterns in this area, a four-foot wide path should be constructed parallel to the perimeter fence, approximately five feet from the fence. The path should be surfaced with either dense-graded crushed stone or stone-dust, consistent with the preferred treatment of the south garden paths (see Task CR-3). The eastern side of this path should be left un-edged or defined



Figure 2.29. The existing non-historic Civic Garden to the south of the greenhouse entrance walk. View looking northeast, 2011 (OCLP).

by low steel edging, while the western side of this path should be defined by low boxwood edging proposed around the demonstration garden (see Task VG-14, Figure 2.19).

VG-12. Remove non-historic Civic Garden

The Civic Garden was planted by the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay in 1988 and extensively renovated in 2003 (Figure 2.29). At present, the Civic Garden is in excellent condition. Ultimately, however, the Civic Garden should be removed from the grounds to accommodate path realignment, establishment of the demonstration garden, and relocation of the reconstructed apiary (see Tasks CR-5, VG-14, and BS-1). This task entails removing existing vegetation, brick walks, metal edging, and the central tuteur trellis to accommodate landscape rehabilitation.

VG-13. Relocate a portion of the boxwood collection

The boxwood collection in the northeast garden quadrant was added to the property in the 1986 and has been expanded since that date. This collection was added by the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay and is not historic. The collection is attractive and is in excellent condition. However, the portion of the boxwood collection adjacent to the Civic Garden should be relocated to accommodate landscape rehabilitation in the northeast garden quadrant. Suitable locations for relocated boxwood specimens include the new bed along the eastern property boundary created with the realignment of the garden path in this area (see Task CR-5), the current location of the non-historic cold frame (see Task SSF-5), the

south side of the proposed lattice fence separating the greenhouse area from the garden area (presently occupied by large euonymus, see Task SSF-7), and to the west of the proposed demonstration garden (see Task VG-14).

VG-14. Establish demonstration garden with low boxwood edging

Historically, a wood-framed garden bed was located at the eastern end of the northeast garden quadrant. Around 1870, this garden bed is shown in a historic photograph bordered by low boxwood edging to the north, south, and east and the apiary (see Figure 2.14). Currently, this area is occupied by the non-historic Civic Garden and boxwood collection.

The recommended treatment for this area includes reestablishment of the approximate forty-one-foot by ten-foot wood frame garden bed at the eastern end of the northeast garden quadrant. Although the historic planting composition in the raised garden bed is not documented, this area presents an opportunity for educational programming. For example, planting in the bed may include changing exhibits of plants grown in New Bedford in the late nineteenth century or flowers and heirloom vegetables that William Rotch Jr. exhibited at the New Bedford Horticultural Society exhibitions.

The bed should be surrounded by low boxwood edging, planted and maintained consistent with other low boxwood edging throughout the south gardens (see Task VG-5). This planting will require the addition of approximately 107 linear feet of English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffructicosa') edging. The desired height of the edging following treatment is twelve inches high by eight inches wide. To achieve these dimensions, one gallon container size boxwood should be planted between eight and ten inches on center. The desired form of the edging is slightly wider at the base than at the top. Minimally, however, the base should be as wide as the top (see Figure 2.19). Following establishment, annual shearing will be required to maintain the alignment and form of the replacement edging.

The historic fruit trees and shrubs to the west of the demonstration bed should be reestablished as well, retaining sufficient open lawn to the west to accommodate a forty by sixty-foot special event tent. Because the historic species are undocumented, this replanting strategy accommodates some latitude to relocate boxwood from the garden club collection and establish two new fruit trees, to enhance the interpretive potential of the collection. Recommended fruit trees for the area include a Stanley plum (*Prunus domestica* 'Stanley') and a Green Gage plum (*Prunus domestica* 'Green Gage').



Figure 2.30. The open lawn to the south of the stone terrace occupies the majority of the northeast garden quadrant. View looking east, 2011 (OCLP).

SSF-3. Document pool remnants and remove as necessary to regrade mown lawn

During the Duff family era, the garden area to the south of the terrace was redesigned with the addition of a central ornamental pool with fountain bordered by perennial planting beds. This feature was filled-in by WHALE in the 1980s. However, portions of the fountain basin remain below-grade and are protruding from the lawn in certain areas. This uneven surface poses tripping hazards during special events (Figure 2.30).

The lawn area should be regraded for a level surface with a slight pitch from northwest to southeast. Regrading should be undertaken in conjunction with work on adjacent paths to ensure a smooth transition between lawn and path and to ensure proper storm drainage (see Task CR-3, Figure 2.16). If undertaken in conjunction with removal of the Civic Garden (see Task VG-12), this task also presents the opportunity to expand the open lawn area to sixty feet by forty feet to accommodate a large special event tent, eliminating the need for a tent of this size to straddle the central garden path. Following regrading, the lawn area should be sodded to reduce the potential for erosion.

If removal of pool remnants is required to regrade the existing lawn, pool remnants should be documented consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeological Documentation* found in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* with measured drawings and photography prior to removal. Only the portions of the resource that will be affected by regrading work should be removed. Other portions of the archeological resource should be preserved in place.



Figure 2.31. Flowering dogwood in decline within the non-historic woodland garden along the southern property boundary. View looking south, 2011 (OCLP).

SOUTHEAST QUADRANT TASKS

VG-15. Remove declining flowering dogwood

Flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) throughout the property were planted during the Duff family era, after the end of the period of significance. This species is susceptible to a number of pests and diseases, including borer and various petal and leaf spots. Flowering dogwoods throughout the property have since reached maturity and some are beginning to decline.

Flowering dogwoods should be removed throughout the property on account of declining health (Figure 2.31). Space created by the removal of the flowering dogwoods in the southeast garden quadrant also presents opportunities to relocate woodland garden shrubs from the southwest garden quadrant (see Task VG-9).

SSF-4. Relocate bench and remove wildflower garden sign

The teak bench and wildflower garden sign located to the south of the Civic Garden were added to the property since the 1980s and post-date the period of significance (Figure 2.32). These visitor amenities are contemporary additions to the landscape and detract from the historic appearance of the grounds. The bench should be relocated to the reconfigured visitor entrance walk on the north lawn (see Task CR-9). The wildflower garden sign should be removed entirely from the garden, since this garden area is non-historic and has since matured to a woodland garden.

Although a single non-historic small-scale feature, such as a sign or a bench, has relatively little impact on the historic character of the landscape, the cumulative effect of non-historic small-scale features can be significant. Non-historic



Figure 2.32. The non-historic teak bench to be relocated to the north lawn and the wildflower garden sign to be removed from the south gardens. View looking southwest, 2011 (OCLP).

small-scale features throughout the grounds should be limited to those that are necessary to accommodate visitor services, i.e. identification signage along County Street and directional signage on the north lawn.

SERVICE AREA

OVERVIEW

The treatment objective for the service area is to reestablish the historic separation of uses between the service area and the south gardens area that characterized the landscape around 1880. Treatment tasks for the service area are focused on improving universal accessibility, removing selected non-historic features, and replacing missing fencing to enhance the historic separation between the service area and the south gardens area. Contemporary management concerns that inform the treatment recommendations for the service area include the museum's need to accommodate a temporary event tent on the stone terrace during summer months, provide universal pedestrian access from the Madison Street entrances, accommodate the continued use of the greenhouse and its surrounding grounds by the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay, and eliminate tripping hazards on paved surfaces.

Very little is documented about the area immediately to the east of the house during the Jones era. A spear-head wooden picket fence separated the service area from the south gardens, but also blocked views into this area (Figure 2.33). Today, the area immediately to the east of the house is comprised of a bluestone and brownstone terrace bordered by boxwood planting and a metal railing. The terrace dates to the Duff family era. Although the stone terrace post-dates the period of significance, this feature should be retained as it is essential to museum

operations. The missing spear-head wooden picket fence with wood piers, missing wisteria on the terrace fence, and missing grapery are all historic features that are not recommended for replacement at present. Replacement of these features would negatively impact current uses of the terrace by the museum. However, should the programmatic requirements of the museum change, treatment of this area should be reassessed based on available historical documentation.

By contrast, the area surrounding the greenhouse is documented in numerous photographs, separated from the south gardens by a low wooden lattice fence. Today, the greenhouse area continues to host plant propagation activities by the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay. The boxwood collection that the garden club maintains in the area is compatible with the historic appearance grounds. Treatment of the area surrounding the greenhouse also accommodates some latitude to construct a lath house to the east of the historic greenhouse. Plantings of heaths (*Erica* sp.) and heathers (*Calluna* sp.) in the bed to the south of the terrace are non-historic. However, the existing vegetation is low-maintenance and compatible with the historic appearance of the grounds. Therefore, existing heaths and heathers should be retained to the south of the terrace.



Figure 2.33. The wooden spear-head picket fence draped in wisteria bordering the present location of the terrace (left) and the lattice fence separating the greenhouse area from the northeast garden quadrant (right). The cold frame is visible in the lower right corner of the photograph. Low boxwood edging borders the freshly tilled northeast garden quadrant in the foreground. View looking northwest, around 1910 (RJD).



Figure 2.34. Deteriorating brownstone border to be replaced with bluestone on the terrace to the east (rear) of the house. View looking southwest, 2011 (OCLP).

TASKS

CR-6. Reset paving stones and replace deteriorating brownstone with bluestone

The existing stone slab pavement on the terrace consists of a central bluestone panel surrounded by a brownstone border. With the exception of minor shifting, the bluestone is in good condition. The surrounding brownstone has begun to deteriorate and shift dramatically, resulting in tripping hazards (Figure 2.34). Brownstone should be removed from the terrace and replaced with bluestone paving slabs to match the existing paving in the central panel. This will require approximately 1,445 square feet of replacement bluestone pavement. Remnant brownstone that is in good condition should be retained for future use in replacing deteriorated brownstone on the front portico.

CR-7. Remove boxwoods and extend terrace paving

Existing boxwoods (*Buxus* sp.) along the edge of the terrace post-date the period of significance and are declining as a result of shade cast by the temporary event tent and adjacent tall hedge. Boxwoods should be removed from the east and north sides of the terrace. Bluestone paving should be extended to the lattice fence and to the base of the slope along the north side of the terrace. This work should be completed consistent with efforts to reset paving stones throughout the terrace area (see Task CR-6).

CR-8: Construct wooden staircase from east porch to south gardens

During the period of significance, access to the east porch was accommodated by a covered wooden staircase from the south gardens to the southern end of the east porch. This staircase was reoriented late in the Jones family ownership and finally



Figure 2.35. This is the earliest photograph of the area to the east (rear) of the house. The staircase from the east porch to the south gardens (visible at right) was reoriented from east/west to north/south late in the Jones family's ownership. The spear-head picket fence that separated the service area from the northeast quadrant of the south gardens is also visible at right. Note also the large tree visible on the north lawn (above the childrens' heads). View looking north, April 1927 (RJD).

replaced by a double flying staircase that led to the terrace during the Duff family ownership (Figure 2.35). Access to the east porch is currently accommodated by a wooden staircase from the north lawn to the northern end of the porch. This staircase, however, obstructs clear access to the north porch, the museum's primary visitor entrance.

To improve museum access and enhance the historic character of the east porch, the existing wooden staircase at the northern end of the porch should be removed. A new staircase should be constructed at the southern end of the east porch to accommodate direct access between the south gardens and the porch. This project will be a substantial undertaking and require careful design. The new wooden staircase will be required to navigate approximately eight feet of elevation change between the south gardens and the east porch.



Figure 2.36. The existing hedge along the east side of the terrace blocks light to both the greenhouse and terrace. Note also the non-historic boxwoods along the eastern side of the stone terrace to be removed. View looking north, 2011 (OCLP).

VG-16. Hard prune chokeberry and privet hedge

The existing upright red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia* 'Erecta') and privet (*Ligustrum* sp.) hedge bordering the eastern side of the terrace post-dates the period of significance. Additionally, these shrubs are overgrown and block light to both the greenhouse and terrace. The upright red chokeberry and privet hedge should be hard pruned to reduce its overall size (both height and width) to no more than five feet above the finish grade of the terrace and not to overhang the wooden lattice fence (Figure 2.36).

VG-17. Remove euonymus and flowering dogwood

Around 1880, a lattice fence and wooden cold frame stood at the southeast corner of the terrace, where they served as part of the home's kitchen garden. The existing euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*) and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) at the southeast corner of the terrace date to the Duff family era. Like other flowering dogwoods throughout the property, the health of the flowering dogwood at the southeast corner of the terrace is declining. The euonymus, while maintained by regular shearing, is overgrown. The dogwood and euonymus should be removed from the garden to accommodate reconstruction of the historic cold frame and lattice fence (see Tasks SSF-6 and SSF-7).

VG-18. Reestablish low boxwood edging along path

Around 1880, low boxwood edging bordered garden paths throughout the south gardens (see Figure 2.14), including the path immediately to the south of the terrace. Due to ongoing maintenance and special event rental requirements, reestablishment of the full extent of the boxwood edging is not recommended. However, the planting beds along the southern side of the terrace (to the north of

the northeast garden quadrant) present an opportunity to recapture the spirit of theses edgings without negatively impacting the museum's ability to host special events.

Boxwood edging should be reestablished along the northern side of the garden path that separates the service area from the northeast garden quadrant. English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffructicosa') should be planted and maintained along the edge of the path, consistent with the planting recommendations for replacement boxwood edging elsewhere on the museum's grounds (see Task VG-5). This planting will require approximately seventy-one linear feet of replacement boxwood edging. The desired height of the edging following treatment is twelve inches high by eight inches wide. To achieve these dimensions, one gallon container size boxwood should be planted between eight and ten inches on center. The desired form of the edging is slightly wider at the base than at the top. Minimally, however, the base should be as wide as the top (see Figure 2.19). Following establishment, annual shearing will be required to maintain the alignment and form of the replacement edging.

SSF-5. Remove non-historic cold frame

A cold frame was added to the grounds between the 1980s and 1990s to support the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay's propagation activities (Figure 2.37). Currently, the cold frame is located near the southeast corner of the greenhouse. The current location of the cold frame is both shaded and interferes with the proposed realignment of the garden path along the eastern property boundary. This non-historic cold frame should be removed, and the historic cold frame should be reconstructed near the southeast corner of the terrace (see Task SSF-6).



Figure 2.37. Non-historic cold frame opposite the southeast corner of the greenhouse. View looking east, 2011 (OCLP).

SSF-6. Reconstruct wooden cold frame

Around 1880, a cold frame was located below the southeast corner of the terrace with an ideal southern exposure. A historic photograph of the garden from the Jones family era shows the simple cold frame with an approximate six-inch high front board and side panels, with two six-pane glass cover panels (see Figure 2.33). Although the design of the cold frame is undocumented beyond this historic photograph, the cover panels appear to be old window sashes rested on the frame or attached with simple metal hinges. The wooden cold frame should be reconstructed at the southeast corner of the terrace. The reconstructed feature should measure approximately five feet long by six feet wide. Because measured drawings do not exist for this feature, reconstruction will require careful design and detailing based on the historic photograph.

SSF-7. Replace low fence to separate greenhouse from garden area

During the period of significance, a wooden fence screened views between the southern edge of the service area and the northern edge of the south gardens. Along the present location of the terrace, this fence consisted of a spear head wooden picket fence. Adjacent to the greenhouse, the fence transitioned to a wooden lattice fence, much like the fence that remains along the eastern edge of the terrace.

The wooden lattice fence that separated the greenhouse area from the garden should be replaced to illustrate the historic separation between the service area and south gardens area. A complete separation between the service area and the south gardens is not recommended at present due to impacts to special event



Figure 2.38. Historic wooden lattice fence along the eastern side of the stone terrace. View looking southeast, 2011 (OCLP).

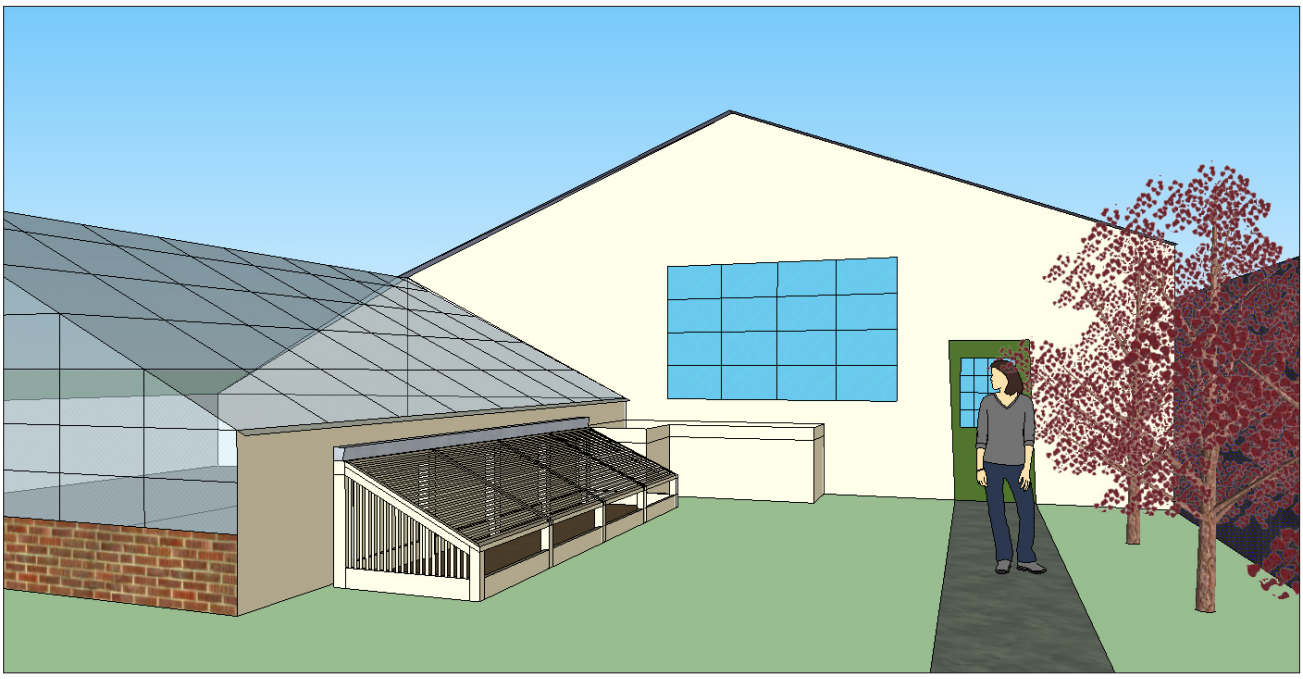


Figure 2.39. Conceptual illustration of the proposed new lath house along the eastern side of the greenhouse. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

uses of the grounds. The proposed lattice fence should be modeled on historic photographs (see Figure 2.33) and match the existing lattice fence segments along the eastern edge of the terrace (Figure 2.38).

SSF-8. Construct new lath house

A non-historic wooden lath house was removed from the eastern side of the greenhouse in 2010 to facilitate below-ground oil tank removal. Although not historic, a functional lath house is an important tool in the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay's plant propagation program.

A new wooden lath house should be constructed along the eastern side of the greenhouse to accommodate the garden club's plant propagation activities. The new lath house design is comprised of a freestanding structure over a raised planting bed that includes four sections of hinged covering. The total size of the new lath house is approximately four feet deep by sixteen feet long (four sections, each four feet long). However, the structure could easily be reduced or enlarged in four foot long sections, if necessary. The proposed structure should be constructed a few inches off of the greenhouse façade, so that it does not make contact with the historic building. The new lath house should be painted either cream, consistent with the color of the adjacent greenhouse wall, or dark green, consistent with other garden structures. A gutter is proposed on top of the new lath house to divert run-off from the greenhouse roof and to protect the tender plants below. Run-off could easily be collected in a small rain barrel and used for irrigation (Figures 2.39 and 2.40).

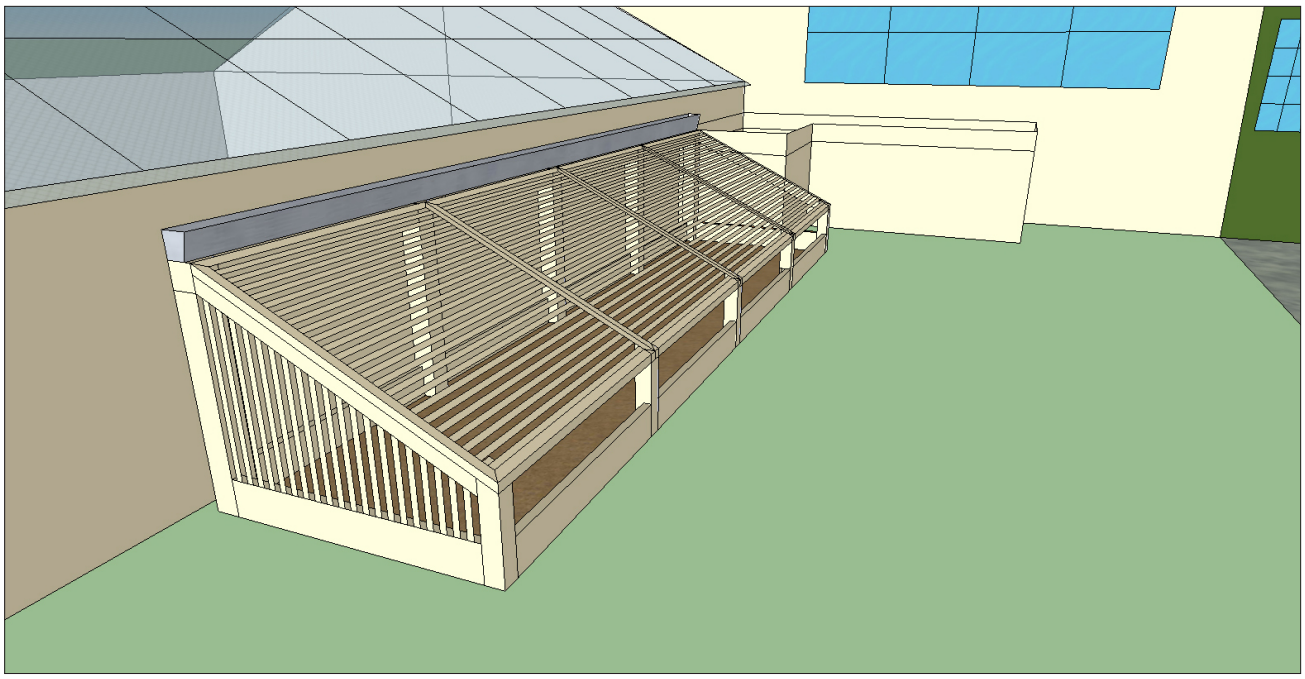


Figure 2.40. Enlargement of the proposed new lath house. Note the gutter on the top of the lath house to collect rainwater from the greenhouse roof. View looking northwest, 2012 (OCLP).

NORTH LAWN AREA

OVERVIEW

The treatment objective for the north lawn area is to preserve extant historic features while accommodating improved visitor access to the museum and its grounds. Contemporary management concerns that inform the treatment recommendations for this area include the need to provide universal visitor access to the north (visitor) and east (service) entrances to the house, as well as a desire to limit the extent of paved surfaces on the north lawn.

The appearance of the north lawn is not well-documented around 1880. The first photographs of the area date to around 1900 and provide only a partial view of the western end of the lawn. The semi-circular stone steps and distinct terraced slope extending from the center of the north façade suggest that the area was leveled for use. This use was undocumented until Amelia Forbes Thomas recounted childhood visits to the County Street home in 1921, when her brother played croquet on the grass on the north side of the house.[16] Because the terraced slope, stone stairs, and well on the north lawn are undocumented until the twentieth century, they potentially date to the period of significance and should be preserved in place.

Historic circulation patterns on the north lawn are also undocumented. However, visitor entry paths on the north lawn are known to be contemporary additions to the landscape. Although these features are non-historic, they are essential to the

16 Amelia Forbes Thomas, "Further Reminiscences of 369 County Street, Five Generations of Edward C. Jones Family," n.d., 2.

operation of the house museum. The north porch was added by the Duff family in 1937. Although this feature also post-dates the period of significance, the porch is the primary visitor entrance to the museum and should be retained.

TASKS

CR-9. Remove walks and reconfigure visitor entrance area

Bluestone entrance walks were added to the north lawn in the 1980s to accommodate visitor access to the museum. The existing walks post-date the period of significance. However, they are necessary to accommodate visitor access to the museum. The existing stone slab walks are narrow and uneven, and redundant routes make access from the property's entrances to the north porch confusing (Figure 2.41).

The visitor entrance walks should be reconfigured to clarify visitor access to the museum and grounds, including removal of the concrete walk that connects the visitor and service entrances, removal of the walk segment to the north of the north porch, and replacement of the main visitor entrance walk with wider bluestone paving slabs.

The replacement walk should be approximately four and a half feet wide and will require approximately 215 square feet of new bluestone pavement. The walk should be aligned to meet the stone staircase that leads to the terrace and curve to meet the base of the north porch staircase (pending relocation of the east porch staircase, see Task SSF-6). The teak garden bench from the south gardens should be relocated along the walk, opposite a replacement pin oak (see Tasks SSF-4 and VG-22).



Figure 2.41. Existing layout of the visitor entrance area from the lawn adjacent to the reconstructed apiary. View looking southwest, 2011 (OCLP).



Figure 2.42. Existing ground plane below the mature copper beech at the northwestern corner of the property. View looking northwest, 2011 (OCLP).

VG-19. Establish groundcover below copper beech

Historically, the area below the copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Cuprea') at the northwest corner of the property was surfaced with lawn (Figure 2.42). At present, the lawn below the copper beech has died-out due to low light and moisture levels as a result of the shallow roots that are characteristic of beeches.

The area below the copper beech should be re-vegetated with low-lying groundcover to reestablish a vegetated appearance to this corner of the property. In addition to re-vegetating this area, groundcover planting will ensure that lawnmowers do not damage the shallow beech roots. The recommended species of groundcover is bishop's hat (*Epimedium* x *rubrum*) for its ability to thrive in harsh growing environments. Should bishop's hat fail to thrive, moss or club moss (*Lycopodium* sp.) may be planted below the tree.[17]

VG-20. Replace copper beech in-kind when replacement is necessary

The copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Cuprea') at the northwest corner of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum property is a magnificent tree, estimated to be about 110 years old. The existing copper beech is a outstanding specimen and contributes greatly to the aged character of the gardens. However, when the tree reaches the end of its life and removal is necessary, the copper beech should be replaced in-kind (Figure 2.43).

17 Under low moisture conditions, moss will go dormant and return when moisture increases. Moss is easily distributed using a sprayer filled with a mixture of blended moss and buttermilk. Using existing moss from below the beech as starter in the mixture will help to ensure its survival.



Figure 2.43. View of existing copper beech (left) and Norway maple (to be removed, right) from County Street. View looking northeast, 2011 (OCLP).

VG-21. Remove declining flowering dogwood and replace with kousa dogwood

Flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) were added to the property during the Duff family ownership and post-date the period of significance. Like flowering dogwoods throughout the property, the trees on the north lawn have reached maturity and are declining due to disease and/or pests.

The existing flowering dogwoods should be removed from the north lawn and a single kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa*) planted in the lawn panel adjacent to the coachman's house. Kousa dogwoods are resistant to the diseases and pests that trouble flowering dogwoods. Because the historic appearance of the north lawn is largely undocumented around 1880, the new flowering tree is proposed to perpetuate the existing condition of the landscape and provide an attractive setting for the reconfigured visitor entry area.

VG-22. Remove forsythia and cherry, and reestablish mown lawn and pin oak

The area of the north lawn bordering the perimeter fence is undocumented during the period of significance. A photograph of the northwest corner of the property from around 1900 provides the earliest documentation of this area (Figure 2.44). In the photograph, lawn extends to the perimeter fence. By the early twentieth century, a large deciduous tree grew on the north lawn, opposite the northern end of the east porch (see Figure 2.35). Forsythia (*Forsythia* x *intermedia*) were added adjacent to the perimeter fence on the north lawn after the period of significance, and a wild red cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*) appears to have volunteered adjacent to the existing visitor entrance gate.

The existing forsythia and wild red cherry should be removed from the north lawn, and mown lawn should be reestablished in the area of the planting beds.

Additionally, a pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) should be planted in the historic location of the large deciduous tree to approximate the historic character of this missing feature. A depression is visible in the north lawn where the root-ball of the historic tree is likely deteriorating below. The replacement tree will also provide a pleasant setting for the reconfigured visitor entrance area (see Task CR-9).

PERIMETER AREA

OVERVIEW

The treatment objective for the perimeter area is to rehabilitate street tree plantings to approximate their appearance around 1880. Treatment along the perimeter of the property will require close coordination the city to ensure that replacement street trees accurately reflect the historic character of the landscape as it appeared around 1880. Contemporary management concerns that inform the treatment recommendations for this area include coordination with the City

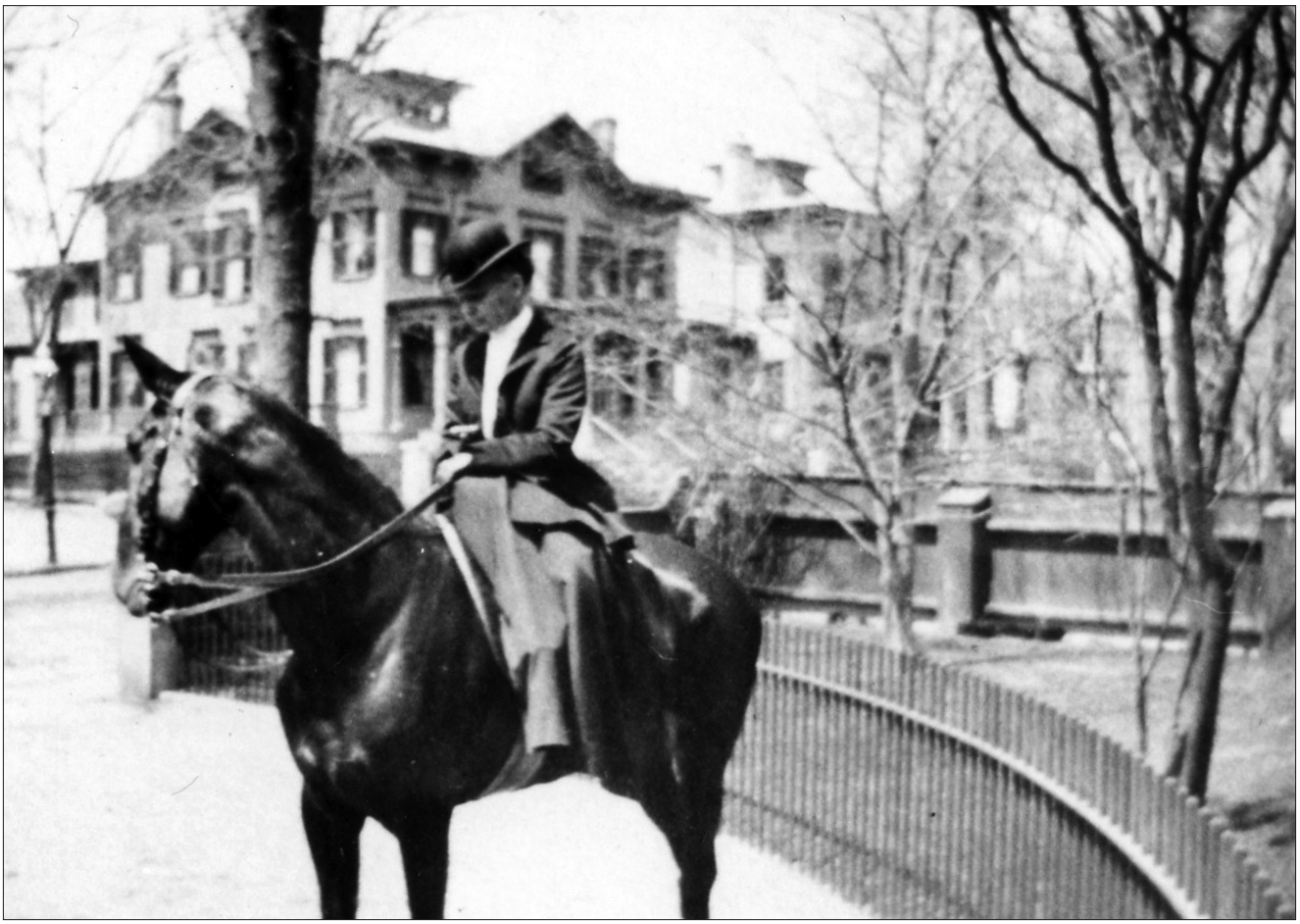


Figure 2.44. Amelia Hickling Jones on horseback at the northern end of the main entrance drive. Mature street tree plantings are visible along County Street (above the horse's head), and the young copper beech is visible in the north lawn (immediately to the right of the horse). View looking northwest, around 1900 (RJD).



Figure 2.45. Detail of "View of the City of New Bedford, Mass." by O.H. Bailey & Company showing the Jones house and stable at center. Note that adjoining streets are illustrated with street tree plantings. Aerial rendering looking west, 1876. (Map Reproduction Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library).



Figure 2.46. Mature American elm street trees are visible along County Street beyond the garden settee at the western end of the central garden path (upper right). The low boxwood edging of the parterre garden is visible at right, and the herbaceous border in the southwest garden quadrant is visible at left, defined by low boxwood edging. View looking west, around 1910 (RJD).

of New Bedford and other interested parties (e.g. New Bedford Preservation Society) regarding planning, implementation, and ongoing maintenance of street trees.

An 1876 "View of the City of New Bedford, Mass." by O.H. Bailey & Company is the first to document street trees bordering the Jones property (Figure 2.45). Although trees on this plan are illustrative in purpose, photographs taken shortly after the period of significance confirm that American elms (*Ulmus americana*), with graceful pendulous-vase shaped canopies, were planted along all streets bordering the Jones property (Figure 2.46).



Figure 2.47. Concrete perimeter sidewalks along County Street (left) at Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way (right) are void of street trees. View looking northeast, 2011 (OCLP).

At present, concrete sidewalks with granite curbing border all four perimeter streets. These sidewalks are owned and maintained by the city of New Bedford. Existing planting in the sidewalks consists of four Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*) and along Madison Street and four Norway maples along Seventh Street. The existing street trees along Madison Street and Seventh Street appear healthy. There are no street tree plantings along County Street or Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way.

TASKS

VG-23. Reestablish American elm street tree plantings along County St. and Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way

Historic photographs show that the American elm street trees grew along County Street and Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way during the period of significance. American elms were killed throughout the United States in the mid-twentieth century by a blight know as Dutch elm disease, although street trees along County Street may have been removed earlier in association with a street widening project. At present, street trees are missing along the west (County Street) and south (Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way) sides of the property (Figure 2.47).

The historic character of the street trees along County Street and Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way should be reestablished by replanting disease-resistant American elm cultivars inside the perimeter fence, where the museum will be able to maintain the trees. Along County Street, two Jefferson American elm (*Ulmus americana* 'Jefferson') are recommended on axis with the centerlines of the northwest and southwest garden quadrants, three feet inside the perimeter fence. Jefferson American elm is a disease-resistant cultivar with a slight genetic variation

that was discovered on the National Mall and selected for its strong resistance to Dutch elm disease. Along Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way, four Princeton American elm (*Ulmus americana* 'Princeton') are recommended evenly spaced along the southern property line, three feet inside the perimeter fence. Princeton is a disease-resistant cultivar that was selected for its slightly narrower habit, which will help to limit obstruction of the garden's southern exposure.

VG-24. When replacement is necessary, reestablish American elm street tree plantings along Madison St. and Seventh St.

Historic photographs show that American elm street trees grew along Madison Street and Seventh Street during the period of significance. These street trees were likely killed by Dutch elm disease in the mid-twentieth century. Existing trees planted in the Madison Street and Seventh Street sidewalks include eight Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*, Figure 2.48). These trees appear healthy. However, their size and form are out of character with the historic appearance of the street trees surrounding the property.

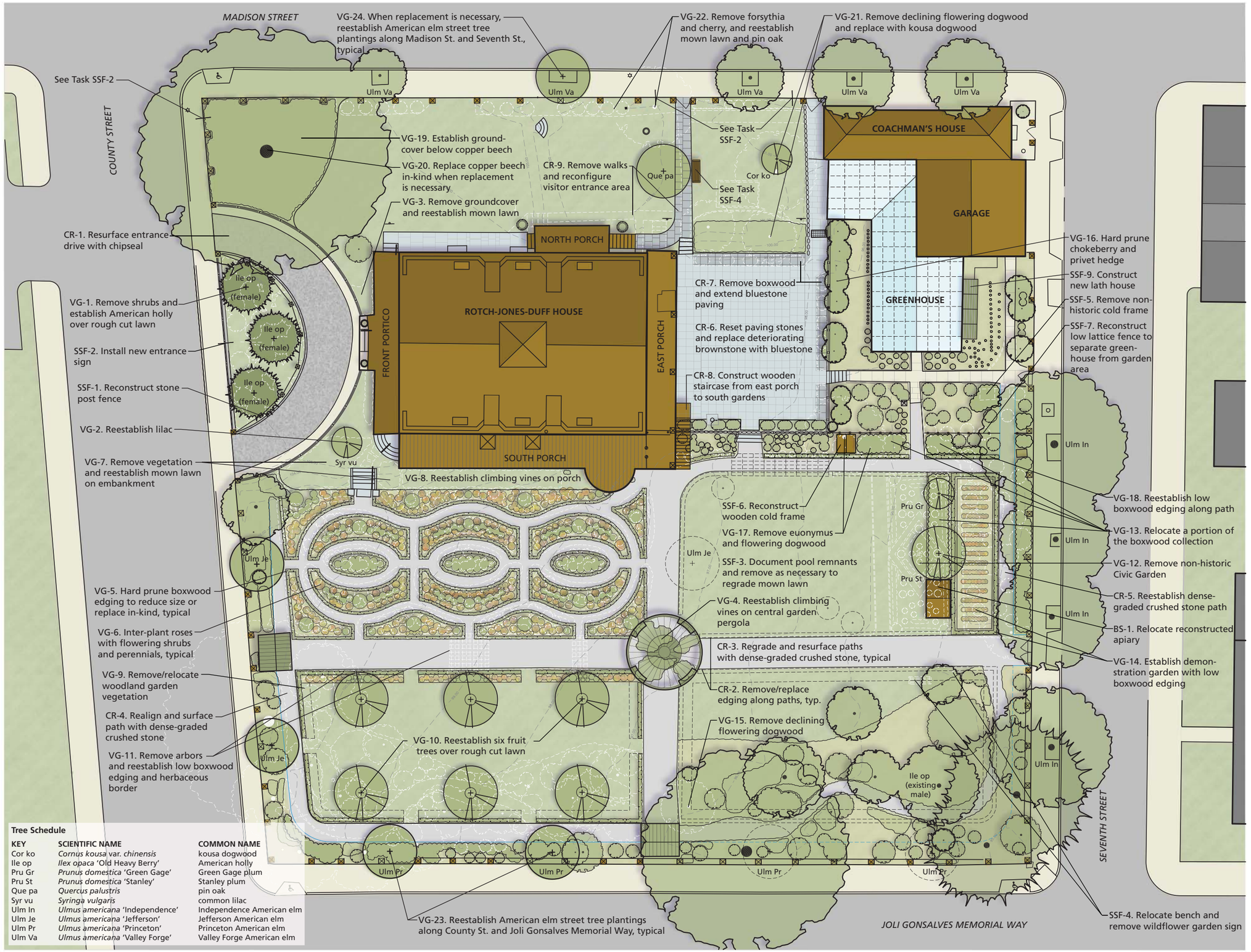
Existing Norway maples should be retained along Madison Street and Seventh Street as long as they are healthy. When they decline, they should be replaced with disease-resistant American elm cultivars. For example, a Valley Forge American elm (*Ulmus americana* 'Valley Forge') should be replanted along Madison Street, where a hazardous white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) was recently removed.

Valley Forge American elm (*Ulmus americana* 'Valley Forge') are recommended for replanting along Madison Street for their excellent disease resistance. Independence American elm (*Ulmus americana* 'Independence') are recommended for replanting along Seventh Street for their vigorous growth and disease resistance. Because this proposed work is on city property, replacement



Figure 2.48. Existing street trees and the historic perimeter board fence along Madison Street. View looking west, 2011 (OCLP).

planting will require close coordination with the City of New Bedford. The New Bedford Preservation Society's Re-Leaf Program, whose mission is to replant street trees in New Bedford, may be a valuable partner in this project.



Tree Schedule

KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cor ko	*Cornus kousa* var. *chinensis*	kousa dogwood
Ile op	*Ilex opaca* 'Old Heavy Berry'	American holly
Pru Gr	*Prunus domestica* 'Green Gage'	Green Gage plum
Pru St	*Prunus domestica* 'Stanley'	Stanley plum
Que pa	*Quercus palustris*	pin oak
Syr vu	*Syringa vulgaris*	common lilac
Ulm In	*Ulmus americana* 'Independence'	Independence American elm
Ulm Je	*Ulmus americana* 'Jefferson'	Jefferson American elm
Ulm Pr	*Ulmus americana* 'Princeton'	Princeton American elm
Ulm Va	*Ulmus americana* 'Valley Forge'	Valley Forge American elm

Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Treatment Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Existing conditions plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Field notes, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Feb., June & Dec. 2011.

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Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2012
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LEGEND

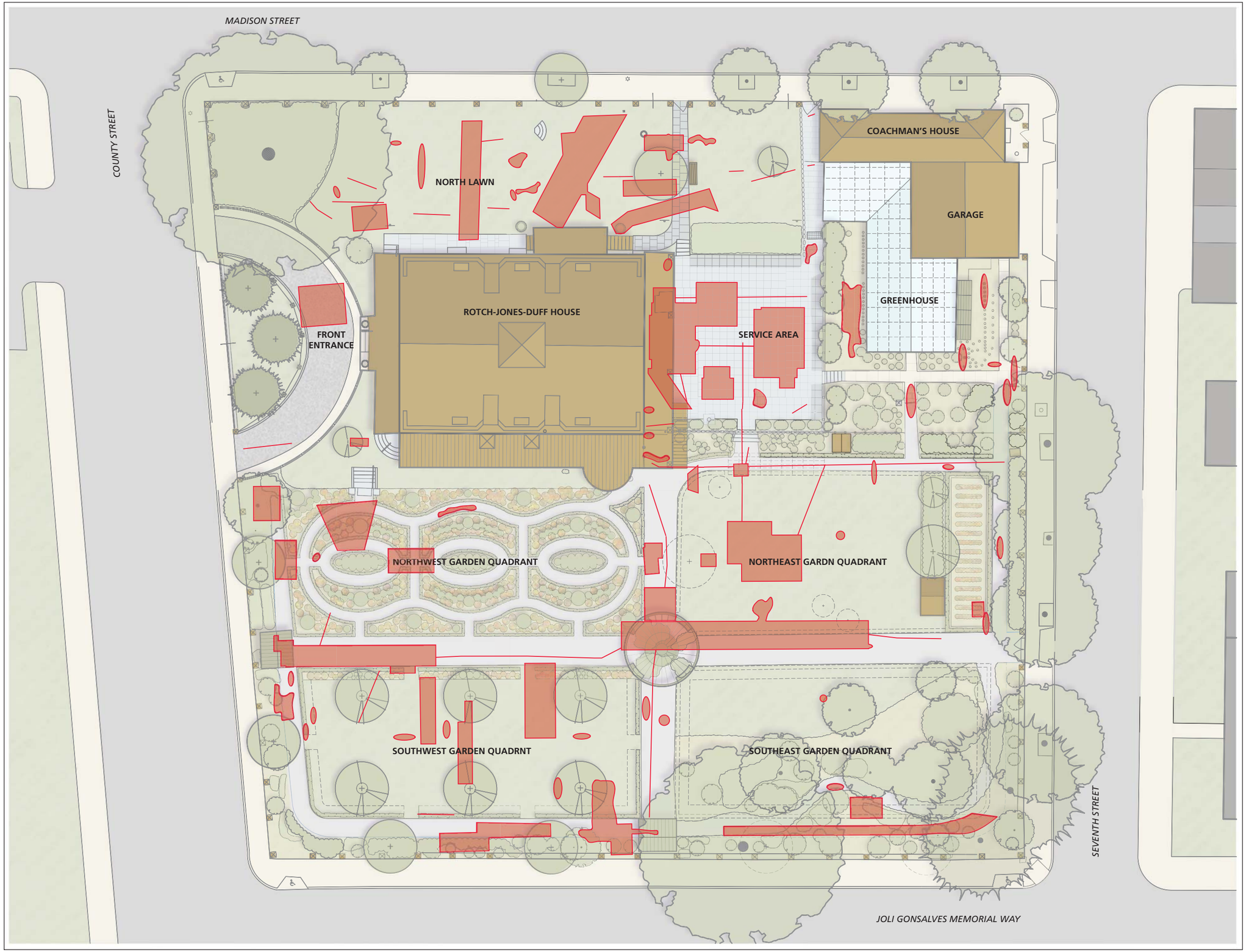
- Existing deciduous tree
- Existing evergreen tree
- Existing shrub/herbaceous plant material
- Existing/proposed lawn
- Existing bituminous concrete
- Existing/proposed bluestone paving
- Proposed dense-graded crushed stone path
- Non-historic feature to remove/relocate
- Proposed deciduous tree
- Proposed evergreen tree
- Proposed fruit or flowering tree
- Relocated woodland shrubs/specimen boxwood
- Proposed boxwood edging (8"w by 12"h)
- Proposed perennial planting
- Proposed metal edging
- Other missing 1880s landscape feature - Future rehabilitation opportunitiy

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0' 5' 25' 50'

Drawing 3



Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Archeological Resources Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Existing conditions plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Field notes, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Feb., June & Dec. 2011.

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LEGEND

- Potential below-grade resource - refer to Geophysical Survey Report (2010) for more detail
- Existing deciduous tree
- Existing evergreen tree
- Existing shrub/herbaceous plant material
- Existing/proposed lawn
- Existing bituminous concrete
- Existing/proposed bluestone paving
- Proposed dense-graded crushed stone path
- Proposed deciduous tree
- Proposed evergreen tree
- Proposed fruit or flowering tree
- Relocated woodland shrubs/specimen boxwood
- Proposed boxwood hedge (8"w by 12"h)
- Proposed perennial planting
- Proposed metal edging
- Other missing 1880s landscape feature - Future rehabilitation opportunitiy

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location over Treatment Plan (2012).

0' 5' 25' 50'

Drawing 4

Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Northwest Garden Quadrant Layout Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Existing conditions plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Field notes, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Feb., June & Dec. 2011.

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LEGEND

- Existing and proposed lawn
- Existing and proposed dense-graded crushed stone path
- Parterre garden planting beds - See Drawing 6 for materials and layout
- Proposed fruit/flowering tree
- Proposed centerline of replacement boxwood edging
- Non-historic feature to remove/relocate

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 2′ 4′ 8′ 16′

Drawing 5

SOUTH PORCH

AXIS OF SYMMETRY

1 Yuc fi
2 Lil ca
10 Dah sp
4 Alc ro
1 Hib sy
5 Iri ve
4 Lav an
3 Rud la
1 Yuc fi
3 Hel di
1 Phi co
2 Ver hy
5 Ros sp
1 Deu gr
4 Leu vu
1 Lil su
8 Dia ar
2 Gla na
1 Dap me
2 Nep mu
5 Aqu ca
4 Dia ar
6 Tia co
4 Phl su
3 Nep ca
10 Ros sp
2 Lue vu
7 Ros sp
14 Ros sp
2 Ast no
AXIS OF SYMMETRY
4 Dia ar
6 Tia co
4 Phl su
3 Nep ca
10 Ros sp
2 Lue vu
2 Ver hy
3 Pae of
2 Dig pu
5 Aqu ca
1 Wei fl
1 Deu gr
5 Ros sp
4 Leu vu
1 Lil su
2 Gla na
1 Dap me
2 Nep ca
1 Yuc fi
3 Pae of
1 Alc ro
5 Tia co
1 Alc ro
4 Ver hy
4 Hem li
1 Yuc fi
1 Yuc fi
3 Hem li
2 Dig pu
1 Phi co
2 Lup po
4 Dia ar
11 Dah sp
2 Pae of
5 Tag pa
5 Dia ar
3 Lup po

Sample Parterre Garden Plant Schedule
(see tasks narrative for notes)

KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Flowering Ornamental Shrubs (lime green)		
Dap me	*Daphne mezereum*	February daphne
Deu gr	*Deutzia gracilis*	deutzia
Hib sy	*Hibiscus syriacus*	hibiscus
Phi co	*Philadelphus coronarius*	mock orange
Wei fl	*Weigela florida*	old fashioned weigela
Yuc fi	*Yucca filamentosa*	yucca
Tuberous Perennials (yellow)		
Dah sp	*Dahlia* sp.	dahlia
Gla na	*Gladiolus natalensis*	natal corn-flag
Iri ve	*Iris versicolor*	blueflag
Lil ca	*Lilium canadense*	Canada martagon lily
Lil su	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's cap
Flowering Perennials (orange)		
Alc ro	*Alcea rosea*	hollyhock
Aqu ca	*Aquilegia caerulea*	Colorado blue columbine
Ast no	*Aster novae-angliae*	aster
Dia ar	*Dianthus armeria*	Deptford pink
Dig pu	*Digitalis purpurea*	foxglove
Hel di	*Helianthus divaricatus*	woodland sunflower
Hem li	*Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus*	daylily
Lav an	*Lavandula angustifolia*	common lavender
Leu vu	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	ox-eye daisy
Lup po	*Lupinus polyphyllus*	hardy lupine
Nep ca	*Nepeta cataria*	catnip
Pae of	*Paeonia officinalis*	peony
Phl su	*Phlox subulata*	phlox
Rud la	*Rudbeckia laciniata*	coneflower
Tag pa	*Tagetes patula*	marigold
Tia co	*Tiarella cordifolia*	heart-leaf foamflower
Ver hy	*Verbena* x *hybrida*	verbena

Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Northwest Garden Quadrant Planting Plan

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

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Existing conditions plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Field notes, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Feb., June & Dec. 2011.

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AutoCAD Civil 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Existing deciduous tree to retain
- Existing overgrown boxwood edging to be hard pruned or replaced in-kind
- Existing and proposed lawn
- Dense-graded crushed stone path
- Non-historic feature to remove/relocate
- Proposed fruit/flowering tree
- Proposed replacement boxwood edging (8"w by 12"h)
- Proposed flowering ornamental shrub
- Proposed rose (existing to be transplanted)
- Proposed flowering perennial
- Proposed tuberous perennials

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan colors indicate plant type and do not indicate species or flower color.

0′ 2′ 4′ 8′ 16′

Drawing 6

Cultural Landscape Report

The Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Southwest Garden Quadrant Layout Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Site survey, Bryant Associates, April 7, 2010.
2. Geophysical survey, Hager GeoScience, Sept. 2010.
3. Existing conditions plan, Pressley Associates, Sept. 2010.
4. Field notes, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Feb., June & Dec. 2011.

DRAWN BY

Christopher Beagan, OCLP, 2012
AutoCAD Civil 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS3

LEGEND

- Existing deciduous tree
- Existing shrub/herbaceous plant material
- Existing/proposed lawn
- Existing bituminous concrete
- Proposed dense-graded crushed stone path
- Non-historic feature to remove/relocate
- Proposed deciduous tree
- Proposed fruit tree
- Relocated woodland shrubs
- Proposed boxwood edging (8"w by 12"h)
- Proposed flowering shrub/perennial
- Proposed metal edging
- Other missing 1880s landscape feature - Future rehabilitation opportunitiy

NOTE

All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0′ 2′ 4′ 8′ 16′

Drawing 7

3. CONCLUSION

The treatment philosophy defined in this report is based on an assessment of changes to the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum landscape since Edward Coffin Jones's death in 1880, and on the basis of museum operations and the natural dynamics of the designed landscape. From this assessment, forty-two treatment tasks were developed to enhance the historic character of the museum's grounds to their appearance around 1880. In the vernacular, these tasks are aimed at ensuring that if Edward Jones and his family could transcend time to see their property today, they would recognize the grounds and gardens as their own despite the presence of modifications required for current museum operations. Individually and collectively, these tasks advance the museum's mission "to preserve the grounds and gardens to the highest standards" and "interest and educate the public through exhibits and interpretive historical and horticultural programs."[1]

PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

Treatment tasks presented in the preceding chapter are summarized in the following table. These tasks have been prioritized into high, medium, and low categories based on several factors:

- **High** are those tasks that enhance character-defining features[2] or overall historic character of the landscape, have significant interpretive potential, and/or address universal accessibility issues.
- **Low** are those tasks that address features that, while contributing to the historic character of the landscape, are not character-defining and/or pose little interpretive potential.
- **Medium** are those tasks that fall in between.

Within each treatment area subheading, tasks have also been ordered in a suggested implementation sequence to minimize potential damage to extant and rehabilitated historic features. This prioritization and sequencing recognizes

1 Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum webpage, "About Us: Fulfilling Our Mission," http://www.rjdmuseum.org/aboutus-fulfilling-our-mission.htm

2 Character-defining features are features that were present during the historic period, retain their historic character, are associated with the historic significance of the cultural landscape, and add prominently to the historic associations and qualities for which the landscape is significant.

that opportunities for collaboration, availability of grants and other funding, interpretive and programmatic goals, project review and compliance, and other factors may have significant impacts on the actual implementation sequence.

Table 3.1. Landscape Treatment Tasks Summary

Task ID	Task	Priority
Front Entrance Area		**High**
VG-1	Remove shrubs and establish American holly over rough cut lawn	
SSF-2	Install new entrance sign	
SSF-1	Reconstruct stone post fence	
VG-3	Remove groundcover and reestablish mown lawn	
VG-2	Reestablish lilac	
CR-1	Resurface entrance drive with chipseal	
South Gardens Area		
Area-wide		**High**
CR-2	Remove/replace edging along paths	
CR-3	Regrade and resurface paths with dense-graded crushed stone	
VG-4	Reestablish climbing vines on central garden pergola	
Northwest Quadrant		**Medium**
VG-7	Remove vegetation and reestablish mown lawn on embankment	
VG-8	Reestablish climbing vines on porch	
VG-5	Hard prune boxwood edging to reduce size or replace in-kind	
VG-6	Inter-plant roses with flowering shrubs and perennials	
Southwest Quadrant		**High**
VG-9	Remove/relocate woodland garden vegetation	
CR-4	Realign and surface path with dense-graded crushed stone	
VG-10	Reestablish six fruit trees over rough cut lawn	
VG-11	Remove arbors and reestablish low boxwood edging and herbaceous border	
Northeast Quadrant		**Low**
SSF-3	Document pool remnants and remove as necessary to regrade mown lawn	
VG-12	Remove non-historic Civic Garden	
VG-13	Relocate a portion of boxwood collection	
CR-5	Reestablish dense-graded crushed stone path	
BS-1	Relocate reconstructed apiary	
VG-14	Establish demonstration garden with low boxwood edging	
Southeast Quadrant		**Low**
VG-15	Remove declining flowering dogwood	
SSF-4	Relocate bench and remove wildflower garden sign	

Task ID	Task	Priority
Service Area		**Medium**
CR-7	Remove boxwood and extend terrace paving	
CR-6	Reset paving stones and replace deteriorating brownstone with bluestone	
SSF-8	Construct new lath house	
VG-17	Remove euonymus and flowering dogwood	
VG-16	Hard prune chokeberry and privet hedge	
SSF-7	Replace low fence to separate greenhouse from garden area	
SSF-5	Remove non-historic cold frame	
SSF-6	Reconstruct wooden cold frame	
VG-18	Reestablish low boxwood edging along path	
CR-8	Construct wooden staircase from east porch to south gardens	
North Lawn Area		**High**
CR-9	Remove walks and reconfigure visitor entrance area	
VG-21	Remove declining flowering dogwood and replace with kousa dogwood	
VG-22	Remove forsythia and cherry, and reestablish mown lawn and pin oak	
VG-19	Establish groundcover below copper beech	
VG-20	Replace copper beech in-kind when replacement is necessary	
Perimeter Area		**Medium**
VG-23	Reestablish American elm street tree planting along County St. and Joli Gonsalves Memorial Way	
VG-24	When replacement is necessary, reestablish American elm street tree planting along Madison St. and Seventh St.	

References

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Appendix A: Plant Sources

Specialized Heirloom and Unusual Plant Sources

Bluestone Perennials
7211 Middle Ridge Road
Madison, OH 44057
(800) 852-5243
http://www.bluestoneperennials.com/

Perennial Pleasures of Vermont
P.O. Box 147, 63 Brickhouse Road
East Hardwick, VT 05836
(802) 472-5104
http://perennialpleasures.net/

Select Seeds: Antique Flowers
180 Stickney Hill Road
Union, CT 06076
(800) 684-0395
http://www.selectseeds.com/

White Flower Farm
P.O. Box 50
Litchfield, CT 06750
(800) 503-9624
http://www.whiteflowerfarm.com/

Specialized Fruit Tree Sources

Fedco Trees
P.O. Box 520
Waterville, ME 04903
(207) 873-7333
http://www.fedcoseeds.com/trees.htm

Miller Nurseries
5060 County Road16
Canandaigua, NY 14424
(800) 836-9630
http://millernurseries.com/

Vintage Virginia Apples
P.O. Box 210
North Garden, VA 22959
(434) 297-2326
http://www.vintagevirginiaapples.com/

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Boston National Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard, Quarters C
Boston, Massachusetts 02129
Phone: 617-241-6954
Fax: 617-241-3952
web: www.nps.gov/oclp/