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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Brookline, Massachusetts

Volume III, Record of Treatment



Cultural Landscape Report for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

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Volume III, Record of Treatment

Record of Treatment, Fairsted

Record of Treatment, Green Hill Parcel

Existing Conditions

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Cover Photo: Young participants of the National Park Service Branching Out program and students from the William H. Lincoln Elementary School assist park staff with planting the replacement Olmsted elm on Fairsted's South Lawn, 2013. (Matt Teuten)

Title Page: Park and Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff pose while installing new plantings at Fairsted, ca. 1996. (OCLP)

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Foreword

Since 1979, the National Park Service has cared for the historic buildings, landscape, and archival and museum collections at Fairsted, the former home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. in Brookline, Massachusetts. As the site of the first full-scale landscape architecture office in the United States and the residence of the profession's American founder, Fairsted is significant for its role in the design of notable public and private landscapes throughout the country. Beyond these associations, the Fairsted landscape is significant as a work executed by Olmsted, Sr. and his sons, John Charles and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

In the 43 years since the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site was established at Fairsted, the National Park Service has worked to preserve and enhance the 1.76-acre landscape's historic character. This report documents these efforts to benefit current and future landscape stewards and the wider public who might be interested in the evolution of this distinctive landscape.

The period between 1993 and 2001 is particularly crucial to Fairsted's recent history. During these years, a team composed of National Park Service staff, institutional partners, and consultants collaborated on a major project to restore the landscape to its ca. 1930 character by applying expertise in landscape architecture, archival research, archeology, horticulture, and landscape maintenance. This ambitious effort is documented here in detail. However, preservation work at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is ongoing, and this report documents projects completed through 2021 at Fairsted and at the adjacent 5.31-acre Green Hill parcel, which the park acquired in 2001 to preserve Fairsted's historic setting.

As we celebrate the 200th anniversary of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s birth in 2022, we reflect on his legacy and the continued power of his works to capture public imagination. We also look toward the future, when new generations will be called upon to manage and protect Fairsted and other historic landscapes. With the publication of this volume, they will have one more valuable tool to aid them in that work.

Jay Newman
Superintendent, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Acknowledgments

The authors of this report are grateful that their work could intersect with those who have lovingly tended the Fairsted landscape since November 1979, when Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site was established. All past and present staff members and volunteers at this vibrant public institution have been stewards of a most remarkable legacy. This long caretaking has required the dedication of so many individuals, from superintendents to gardeners, archivists to landscape architects, park rangers to park planners, horticulturists, historians, budget analysts, and community activists.

With the completion of this report, more stewards can be added to the list, including Devon King, an architectural historian who joined the effort through a partnership with the National Council for Preservation Education. Devon worked with draft materials prepared in 2001 by former Olmsted Center preservation planning supervisor Lauren Meier to document the 1994–1999 landscape restoration project, which Lauren led. Beyond formatting and editing Lauren's detailed draft documents, Devon also recorded other landscape treatment actions undertaken between 2001 and the present, many of which involved the neighboring Green Hill parcel, 5.31 acres of land added to the national historic site in 2001. Devon handed off his work to landscape architect James Mealey who accomplished additional formatting and edits to the document under the guidance of Olmsted Center Director Bob Page and Preservation Planning Manager Eliot Foulds.

Present staff of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site have greatly contributed to this work, and have provided valuable input, beginning with Jill Trebbe, Site Manager for Frederick Law Olmsted NHS and John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, who served as the project point of contact, and provided comments, direction and guidance. Facility Manager Scott Fletcher shared his office space with the project team and shared his knowledge of recent park projects and provided comments on draft submittals. Former gardener Mona McKindley provided her personal retrospective on the implementation of the 1990s restoration project and site caretaking up until her retirement. Current gardener Aaron Erzinger carefully read draft submittals and provided detailed comments, relating current caretaking issues to the project team. Archivist Michele Clark provided review comments, encouragement, and most tangibly, a welcoming space for Devon to work and access to scanning equipment within the park's curatorial wing. We further offer our gratitude to Superintendent Jason Newman and Administrative Officer Lauren Downing for their leadership and

for providing the supportive administrative and organizational environment that made our work both possible and enjoyable.

Although the completion of this document has been a long time coming, we are pleased to have completed it during 2022; this year being noteworthy as the 200th anniversary year of Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.'s birth. As a capstone to over thirty years of active landscape stewardship which has occupied so many hearts and minds, it is our great hope that this report will be accessible for discovery and consultation by future generations of Fairsted's landscape stewards.

INTRODUCTION

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site was established in 1979 to preserve and interpret Fairsted, the home and professional office setting of renowned American landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822–1903). Resources at Fairsted include significant archival collections related to the Olmsted firm's work and a historic designed landscape that surrounds former residential and office building wings (Figure 0.1). The 1.75-acre property is located at 99 Warren Street in the Brookline Hills area of Brookline, Massachusetts, a wealthy "streetcar suburb" located five miles west of downtown Boston. In 2001, the park acquired the neighboring Green Hill parcel, 5.31 acres of undeveloped land immediately south of Fairsted that was historically part of a larger estate owned by the Gardner family (Figure 0.2).

Today, the park landscape encompasses 7.06 acres across Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel. Four historic buildings and ten historic structures are found at Fairsted, a historic "site" designated as the "Fairsted Grounds" in National Register of Historic Places documentation. The Green Hill parcel is separately recorded in the National Register as part of the Green Hill Historic District, which encompasses 34 historic properties in the residential neighborhood south of Fairsted. In fall of 2021, an updated National Register nomination was submitted to the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer. This nomination, which would expand the park's historic site boundary to include the Green Hill parcel, remains under review.



Figure 0.1. Fairsted, looking northeast from the west slope toward the building complex, 2021. The young Jefferson elm that replaced the historic Olmsted elm in 2015 is pictured to the right, standing near the center of the South Lawn. (OCLP)



Figure 0.2. View of a portion of the Green Hill parcel, looking southwest, 2021. (OCLP)

The designed landscape at Fairsted exhibits in microcosm many of the design principles employed in the Olmsted firm's public and private commissions. After Olmsted's purchase of the property in 1883, pre-existing buildings and structures were modified and embellished to form an interconnected complex serving as both the Olmsted family residence and the offices where the design firm, under a succession of business names, produced a vast portfolio of work. After the National Park Service acquired the 1.75-acre Fairsted property in 1979, site managers and caretakers initially restored the grounds to reflect the landscape's ca. 1960 appearance. Following a 1987 amendment to the park's General Management Plan, the park leadership initiated an ambitious program of research, planning and treatment aimed at restoring the buildings and grounds to their appearance in ca. 1930, when the number of design commissions pursued by the Olmsted firm was at a high point.

In 1992, the park assembled a complex project team to support the landscape restoration project, including outside consultants, university partners, as well as National Park Service historical landscape architects and preservation horticulturists. The latter established a cohort of National Park Service specialists within the emerging field of cultural landscape preservation. This cohort worked alongside park leadership, administration, and facility managers at Fairsted. Working in the same building as those who would ultimately care for the restored landscape made it quite impossible for the project team to deal in idealized solutions, or to otherwise downplay the practical constraints or frustrations imposed on the project by the perennial limits on maintenance staff and resources.

Soon enough, word spread to staff working at other national park units in the greater Boston area that there was a team of in-house cultural landscape specialists at work in Brookline. With only a phone call, the Fairsted restoration

project team could be reached to provide consultation and hands-on assistance to other local national parks confronting troublesome landscape preservation issues. In this way, the Fairsted restoration effort hatched the concept for a new National Park Service program. Having its origins at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation has been assisting national parks of the northeastern United States, and beyond, with landscape research, planning, and preservation maintenance for the past thirty years.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The completion of this report places a capstone on a remarkable sequence of research, planning and treatment that have returned the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site landscape to the general layout and specific conditions existing during the early 1930s. Organized with present and future landscape stewards in mind, this report covers episodes of landscape treatment undertaken on the original 1.75 acre Fairsted property acquired in 1979, as well as treatment work undertaken on the adjacent and much larger 5.31 acre Green Hill Parcel acquired in 2001.

Historic buildings and structures at Fairsted include the primary dwelling, the attached office wing, and a free-standing barn and storage shed. Landscape features include a picturesque sunken garden referred to as "The Hollow"; a "Rock Garden" featuring a meandering path lined with boulders and mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*); a sweeping "South Lawn" centered upon a specimen American elm (*Ulmus americana*) tree and edged with an undulating border planting, interrupted by a gap that provides for a "borrowed" rural view into the adjacent Green Hill property. The nearly circular "Front Drive" and rear "Service Areas" provide access to buildings and their immediate landscape environs.

The Green Hill National Register Historic District borders the Fairsted site to the south and the Town Green National Register Historic District borders the site to the north and east. Fairsted is one of 96 historic properties in Brookline listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[1] In 1980, the Nature Conservancy acquired the 5.31-acre Green Hill parcel, comprised of six contiguous building lots formerly belonging to the adjacent Gardner estate. The parcel was subsequently transferred to the Brookline Conservation Land Trust in 1981. In 1998, the 105th Congress authorized federal acquisition of the property, which took place in December 2001.

The National Park Service uses cultural landscape reports as the primary treatment document for cultural landscapes and as a tool to inform long-term landscape management. This report is the fourth of four volumes to address the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site landscape. *Fairsted, A Cultural*

Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History was completed by Zaitzevsky and Associates, with an afterword penned by Mac Griswold, and published in 1997 by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, in partnership with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. This first volume documents the Fairsted landscape history from a time prior to its purchase by Olmsted until 1994, including an account of preliminary plans for upcoming restoration work.

Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume II: Existing Conditions, Analysis and Treatment, was completed in draft between 1993 and 1995 by Lauren Meier of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. This report remained in draft as the park focused on implementing landscape restoration work. In 2017, Chris Beagan of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation served as project manager to consolidate the draft under a single cover and to finalize the report. As published in 2017, this second volume documents the 1994 conditions of the 1.75-acre Fairsted landscape, provides an analysis of its historic appearance, and outlines detailed recommendations for the removal of non-historic vegetation and restoration of plantings and surface treatments. The exhaustively researched narrative and graphic description of ca. 1930 landscape conditions is foundational in identifying required tree removals, new tree, shrub and herbaceous plantings, and minor changes to pathways and small-scale features necessary to evoke the past.

Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel – Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site: Site History, Analysis and Evaluation, Treatment, was prepared by Christopher Beagan and Angelina Jones of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and published in 2017, sixteen years after the acquisition of the adjacent property by the federal government. The research for this project was begun in 2013, when Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff were tasked with documenting the construction or installation of key surviving landscape features, including the stone wall and spruce pole fence along Warren Street, as well as the historic character of ornamental plantings found within the National Park Service owned parcels. The 2017 report also outlines alternatives for the repair of the stone wall and pole fence along Warren Street, replanting of ornamental vegetation, management of invasive plants, and the perpetuation of the historic viewshed between Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel.

An initial draft of the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume III: Record of Treatment* was completed in 2001, summarizing alterations occurring between 1979–1994 and documenting with more detail those interventions and treatment tasks completed between 1995–2001 to restore the landscape to ca. 1930 conditions. Given the 2001 acquisition of the neighboring 5.31-acre Green Hill parcel, planning and project priorities became refocused on establishing baseline documentation to guide management

of this new parcel of land. The 2001 record of treatment report for Fairsted has remained since that time a useful draft document. Much of the content of the 2001 draft report has been adapted and updated for inclusion in the present volume.

In the field of historic preservation, the term "treatment" is understood as those interventions or undertakings, beyond basic maintenance, aiming to perpetuate historic character, or alternatively to remove or add features to accurately reflect an earlier time. Treatment very often includes thoughtful changes to historic fabric and historic relationships to accommodate a new, appropriate use. The following report, as the fourth of four volumes, provides a record of the restoration treatments at Fairsted, and preservation and rehabilitation treatments at Green Hill. This volume, along with those that precede it, will serve as a repository of institutional memory regarding those many tasks planned and undertaken over approximately thirty years; a vital resource for both park leadership and park caretakers responsible for delivering this place, unimpaired, for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This document provides a record of landscape preservation planning and treatment from 1993 to the present, a written and graphic description of existing landscape conditions, and seasonal guidance for annual landscape care. The project was initiated and completed between 2020–2022, collaboratively between Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff, park staff, and associate team members contributing to the work through a partnership with the National Council for Preservation Education. The project team was further supplemented through a limited professional services contract with the site's former staff gardener. National Council for Preservation Education partners, with guidance from senior staff, took on an unusually high level of leadership of the project, including planning and leading web-based meetings and workshops and conducting telephone interviews with retired staff involved with planning the 2003–2007 landscape treatment project.

Site visits and field work took place between June and August 2021. Research and writing took place between August and December. Editing and formatting of the document took place during the early months of 2022. The completed document preserves a useful record of the original 1993–2001 program of landscape restoration treatment, and also post-2001 treatment measures directed toward both the original 1.75 acre Fairsted property as well as the 5.31 acre Green Hill parcel.

The organization and content of the originally proposed record of treatment project was developed through follow-up consultations with the Northeast Cultural Resources Center in Lowell, Massachusetts, the Northeast Museum Services Center in Boston, Massachusetts and the Denver Service Center in Denver, Colorado. Architects and museum specialists in these centers provided assistance, both in locating samples of final construction reports as well as discussing archival documentation and record-keeping methods. As a result, it was decided that the general outline for the record of treatment project would include a summary of the treatment work in narrative form, complemented by charts and lists, as well as copies of critical documents created as part of project work. The structure for this finalized 2022 record of treatment document is largely based upon the original outline.

Information gathered for this Record of Treatment is derived from various sources, including:

- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation project files
- Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site maintenance division files and field records, administrative records, and management records
- Published and unpublished reports such as the park's Administrative History, Historic Grounds Report, General Management Plan, prior Cultural Landscape Report volumes for Fairsted, *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel*, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, and others
- Photographs and slides collected by National Park Service staff from 1980 to present
- Plans and drawings produced by the National Park Service and consultants between 1980 and the present related to the Fairsted and Green Hill parcel landscapes
- Historical records from the Olmsted Archives
- Oral interviews with National Park Service staff, Arnold Arboretum staff, and others knowledgeable about the project
- Site survey completed in September 1999 by Bryant Associates, Inc. and revised in summer 2001 by Justin Berthiaume, Landscape Architect, National Park Service, Boston Support Office
- Photo documentation completed by Paul Rocheleau in 1994, for the book *Frederick Law Olmsted: Designing the American Landscape*, and by Jack Boucher, in July 2000, for the Historic American Buildings Survey

This volume is organized into three chapters. The first chapter details treatment projects implemented at Fairsted between 1993–2021, with a primary focus on the landscape restoration that took place between 1993–2001 and restored the landscape's ca. 1930 character. Most content related to the 1993–2001 restoration is adapted from the record of treatment report draft completed in 2001. The second chapter documents landscape treatment at the Green Hill parcel since the park's 2001 acquisition of the historic Gardner family property. Finally, the third chapter provides an illustrated narrative description of the existing landscape conditions at Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel in 2021. The report's three chapters are supplemented by several appendices which include a treatment chronology, landscape treatment plans, compliance documentation, and landscape maintenance guidelines.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TREATMENT OVERVIEW

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, FAIRSTED

When Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. acquired the Clark sisters' home in 1883, the property featured a ca. 1810 farmhouse with a detached barn, fruit trees, and a small pasture on a rocky slope. Following construction of a new Shingle-style residence for the Clark sisters at the western edge of Fairsted, a condition of the sale, Olmsted immediately began to alter the existing landscape and buildings to match both his aesthetic vision and practical needs, including the addition of a substantial office wing to the original house. The overall structure of the Fairsted landscape was in place by 1900 and remains extant today. Between 1900 and 1930, the office wing footprint remained the same, however the building was expanded with the significant addition of a second story.

The evolution of the Fairsted landscape is directly related to both the occupants of the house and, later, the partners who led the design firms. What little is known about the pre-existing character of the Clark sisters' farmstead is described in the first volume of the Cultural Landscape Report for Fairsted. A photograph in the archives of the Brookline Historical Society shows a view of the Clark farmstead from Warren Street before Olmsted's 1883 acquisition of the property (Figure 0.3). Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and his son John Charles Olmsted are largely responsible for creating the picturesque appearance and site organization that has characterized the Fairsted landscape for the last century (Figure 0.4).

After Olmsted, Sr.'s 1895 retirement and subsequent death in 1903, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and his stepbrother John Charles continued to manage the office and the Fairsted landscape. Most of the alterations made by the two Olmsted brothers consisted of minor planting improvements. However, as the office wing expanded

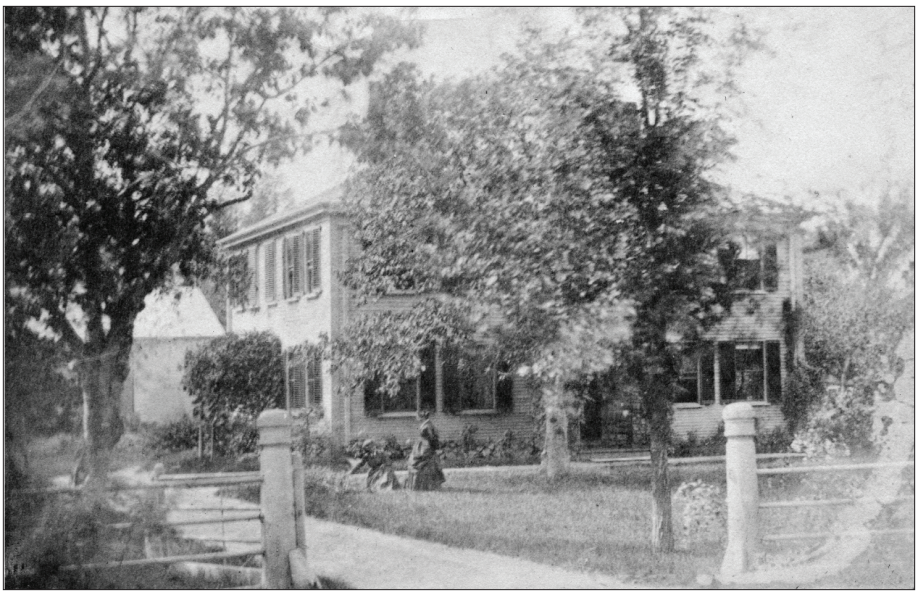


Figure 0.3. A rare photograph depicting the 1810 Clark house before its 1883 acquisition by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and subsequent modifications, looking northwest from Warren Street. (Brookline Historical Society)

and employee automobiles became more prevalent, the service areas and Hollow were re-worked several times between 1900–1930 to accommodate new building additions and parking. During the last era of the Olmsted Brothers' leadership between 1940–1963, the firm continued to maintain the landscape, replacing vegetation and repairing other features as needed. During the Olmsted Associates tenure, 1963–1979, the partners in the design firm made several changes to the landscape including constructing an above-ground swimming pool on the South Lawn, constructing a brick terrace and herb garden, and enhancing the Hollow with flowering shrubs.

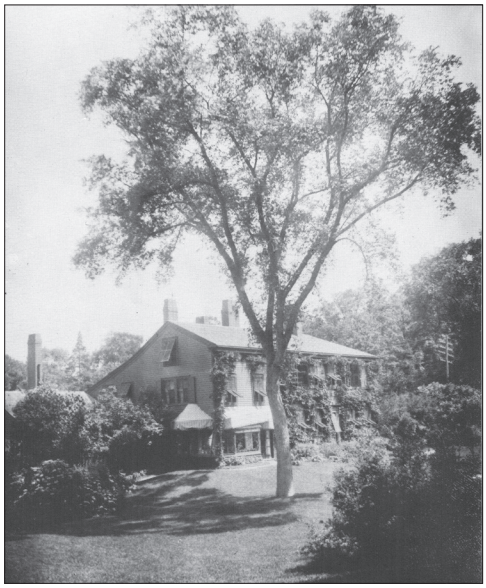


Figure 0.4. Fairsted's South Lawn, with the Olmsted elm at its center, looking northeast toward the house, pre-1903. (Photo #673-51, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Archives)

The remainder of this section comprises a summary of the historical development of the Fairsted landscape, the original 1.75-acre parcel that once served as the home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. his sons, and successors in the practice of landscape architecture. This parcel composed the entirety of the land holdings belonging to the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site between 1979 and 2001, before acquisition of the Green Hill parcel. The historical summary is organized by five distinct landscape zones that can be traced to the

designed landscape's origins at the end of the nineteenth century and have been delineated in prior National Park Service reports. The practice of zoning the landscape in this way helps to organize the historic narrative and to assist the reader in locating features described in this report.

Front Drive

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. created the Front Drive, or carriage turn-around, in 1884 to provide a new primary entrance to the property, which was both aesthetically improved and suitable for his home and office setting. Olmsted designated separate service and front entrances when designing Fairsted, thus moving the house's original main entrance from the southern to the eastern facade. To accomplish this, Olmsted, Sr. and John Charles constructed a Roxbury puddingstone retaining wall at the area's low point, creating a flat plane on which the carriage turn is located as well as a distinct grade separation between the Front Drive and adjacent Hollow. The drive enters Fairsted from Warren Street through a rustic spruce pole archway and encircles a central planting bed featuring a mature Canadian hemlock (Figures 0.5, 0.6). At the base of the retaining wall on the northern edge of the drive, a narrow rustic bluestone walk also enters from Warren Street, under the spruce pole arch to the office entrance (Figure 0.7).

Hollow

The Hollow is a natural topographic depression featuring the lowest elevation on the Fairsted parcel. Originally a simple rocky basin with a few fruit trees, Olmsted, Sr. created the distinct grade separation in 1884 with the puddingstone retaining wall between the Hollow and the Front Drive. During Olmsted's first years at Fairsted, the Hollow provided for a rustic walk through the rocky outcroppings and remnant orchards to the Service Area to the northwest. The construction of the clerical department (built in 1890 as a drafting room for Olmsted, Sr.) and the lower and upper draft rooms (1891 and 1911, respectively) changed the character of the Hollow dramatically. The new buildings enclosed the Hollow along the space's western edge, creating a distinct landscape room visible from the entry drive, main office entrance and from the interiors of the drafting rooms (Figure 0.8). As a result, the Hollow became the most observable part of the Fairsted landscape to the men working in the office. By 1895, the path through the Hollow had been extended to form a complete loop so that one could walk around a central planting bed (Figures 0.9, 0.10).

Rock Garden

The Rock Garden, like the Hollow, was enhanced from a pre-existing natural feature, a large rock outcropping that is evident in the earliest site survey dating from ca. 1883. Although grading plans for the Rock Garden have not been located,



Figure 0.5. The rustic spruce pole archway that marks Fairsted's entrance from Warren Street, looking west before restoration of the Fairsted landscape, 1994. (Paul Rocheleau)



Figure 0.6. The Front Drive, looking southwest toward the Olmsted residence's historic main entrance, 2000. The circular drive's central planting bed, containing a mature hemlock, is partially visible to the left. This photograph depicts the landscape soon after restoration. (Jack Boucher, HABS)



Figure 0.7. The spruce pole entrance archway soon after reconstruction, looking southeast, 2022. The Front Drive and a historic bluestone walk pass through the archway from Warren Street. (OCLP)



Figure 0.8. The western edge of the Hollow, bordered by the office complex, looking south before landscape restoration, 1994. (Paul Rocheleau)



Figure 0.9. The Hollow soon after restoration, looking northwest from the Front Drive, 2000. (Jack Boucher, HABS)



Figure 0.10. The Hollow, as seen from the Front Drive, looking northwest, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 0.11. Rock outcropping overgrown with English ivy at the western edge of the Rock Garden, looking east before landscape restoration, 1994. (Paul Rocheleau)



Figure 0.12. The western edge of the Rock Garden, looking east from the South Lawn soon after landscape restoration, 2000. The western end of the Rock Garden path is visible near the center of the image. (Jack Boucher. HABS)



Figure 0.13. The western edge of the Rock Garden, looking east from the South Lawn, 2021. The western end of the Rock Garden path is visible near the center of the image. (OCLP)

it appears that Olmsted, Sr. and John Charles enhanced the natural topography around the existing outcroppings to form a rustic mound, heavily planted with woodland shrubs and a few trees (Figure 0.11). The topography and general vegetative cover of the Rock Garden is evident in a 1904 survey made after Olmsted, Sr.'s death and is also seen in several historic photographs. It was heavily planted with mountain laurel, viburnum (*Viburnum spp.*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus spp.*), andromeda (*Pieris spp.*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron spp.*), yew (*Taxus spp.*), mock orange (*Philadelphus spp.*), ferns, and a variety of trees. A small path lined with native puddingstone winds through the Rock Garden (Figures 0.12, 0.13).

The southeastern corner of the property, contained within the Rock Garden zone, was originally created as an embayment of lawn surrounded by shrubs and trees as well as a planned footpath running diagonally from the circular front drive to Warren Street. Two significant trees, an American elm and large cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) mark the boundary between the Front Drive and Rock Garden zones.

South Lawn

Upon Olmsted's arrival in 1883, the South Lawn consisted of a small rustic pasture with fruit trees and a drive leading up to a detached barn. By moving the barn to the rear of the house and relocating the entrance drive to the eastern façade, Olmsted created a residential-scale greensward. While several elms existed on the site when Olmsted acquired the Fairsted property, he chose one particular specimen growing opposite the southern façade of the house as the focal point of a new lawn (Figure 0.14). Two other elms were removed from the South Lawn area, along with numerous fruit trees. By 1900, the general character of the South Lawn, with its undulating tree line faced with shrubs and small trees, was firmly established.

The South Lawn is bordered to the south by a stone wall and dense plantings of hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), yew, leucothoe (*Leucothoe spp.*), and andromeda (Figure 0.15). The west slope, part of the larger South Lawn zone, gains approximately fifteen feet in elevation as it climbs toward the former Clark sisters' residence (Figure 0.16). The west slope was historically planted with pine, linden (*Tilia spp.*), larch (*Larix spp.*), hemlock, and yew. A small "reserve garden" used as an informal plant nursery to "heel-in" excess plant material temporarily is located on the west slope out of view from the main lawn area behind the Service Areas shed and barnyard. Around 1960, Artemis Richardson made two major additions to the South Lawn area when he constructed an above-ground swimming pool and a brick terrace between the elm and the laundry yard and an herb garden along the southern side of the house. The National Park



Figure 0.14. The South Lawn, looking east before landscape restoration, 1994. Note the Olmsted elm to the left and shrubs along the lawn's undulating southern edge to the right. (Paul Rocheleau)



Figure 0.15. The South Lawn, looking west soon after landscape restoration, 2000. The Olmsted elm is visible at the center of the image and the southern facade of the Fairsted residence is to the right. Note the western slope in the distance and the undulating southern edge of the lawn to the left. (Jack Boucher, HABS)



Figure 0.16. The South Lawn and the Fairsted building complex, looking northeast from the west slope, 2021. Note the young Jefferson elm that has replaced the historic Olmsted Elm. (OCLP)

Service removed these features in 1984, a relatively short time after acquiring the property.

Service Areas

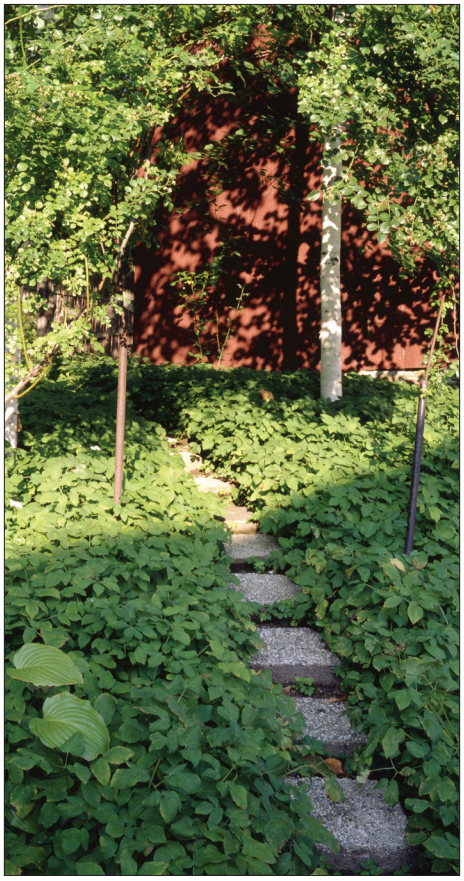


Figure 0.17. A set of stepping stones leads to the western side of the historic shed in the Service Areas, looking northwest, 1994. (Paul Rocheleau)

The Service Areas, defined by the courtyard entrance to the office wing, the rear service entrance to the house, and a small parking area, form the fifth landscape zone. The spruce pole fence and a painted board fence delineate these areas. Historically, the construction of the office wing greatly affected the configuration and character of the service area. One of Olmsted, Sr.'s first changes to Fairsted involved relocating the pre-existing barn to a site close to the house, to consolidate the location of buildings, making possible both the construction of a new dwelling for the Clark sisters and the sweeping South Lawn. He then laid out a new service drive off Dudley Street to the northern side of the complex of buildings. As early as 1883 and 1887, site plans show two fenced enclosures adjacent to the barn, providing for an enclosed laundry yard connecting the barn with the service wing of the main house. Olmsted constructed a small shed or storehouse at the northern end of the west slope (Figure 0.17).

By 1895, the footprint of the expanded office wing completely separated the service drive from the Hollow. In 1911, further additions to the fireproof brick vault and office wing formed a small rear courtyard surrounded by buildings on three sides (Figure 0.18). In the little entrance courtyard, the firm created an idiosyncratic garden that was redesigned at least twice. Later, the Olmsted Associates also altered the office courtyard, removing the flowering plants and adding climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) to the southern wall of the vault. In the recent restoration, the roses and other flowering plants present in the mid-1920s were replanted in the office courtyard, the climbing hydrangea was removed and euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*) was re-trained to grow on the exterior brick walls of the fireproof vault. Originally a vegetable or cutting garden, the service area parking lot was established in 1926 to accommodate the growing



Figure 0.18. The office entrance courtyard, looking east soon after landscape restoration, 2000. (Jack Boucher, HABS)

number of employee automobiles being parked along Dudley Street (Figure 0.19).



Figure 0.19. The parking area, looking west toward the historic shed, 2021. (OCLP)

TREATMENT OVERVIEW, FAIRSTED

Beginning in 1980, following federal acquisition, the National Park Service focused on protection and stabilization projects at Fairsted, such as emergency drainage repairs, building rehabilitation, and the removal of features well understood to have been introduced after 1960. By 1985, the National Park Service revised its landscape interpretive objectives, and began working to amend its general management plan to enable a restoration of the landscape to its ca. 1930 appearance. This point in time was an appropriate target for restoration as a moment just prior to the Great Depression, during a period of great activity for the Olmsted firm.

Extensive research and planning culminated in a major program of landscape restoration at Fairsted, implemented primarily between 1993 and 2001. Restoration of the landscape to its ca. 1930 appearance occurred across two phases, the first of which focused on removing non-historic features, including more than 1,000 trees (Figure 0.20). The project's second phase reintroduced historic planting schemes and other landscape features that had been lost since ca. 1930. By 2001, more than 60 trees and approximately 600 shrubs and vines



Figure 0.20. Tree removal work on the west slope at the edge of the South Lawn, looking west, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 0.21. Olmsted NHS staff planting shrubs at the southern edge of the South Lawn, looking southeast, 1996. (OCLP)

had been planted at Fairsted (Figure 0.21). The park has implemented additional landscape treatment work at Fairsted since the restoration project concluded in 2001, including the replacement-in-kind of historic fences and resurfacing of historic drives. In 2013, a new elm was planted in the South Lawn to replace the historic Olmsted elm, which had succumbed to age and disease in 2011.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, GREEN HILL PARCEL

It was Isabella Stewart Gardner who apparently named the neighboring former Ingersoll property "Green Hill" after her husband John Lowell Gardner II inherited the property in 1884. Shortly thereafter, as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. was busy directing his own changes to the Fairsted landscape next door, Mrs. Gardner instructed her gardening staff to remove mature trees at Green Hill to

create open space in the landscape, improve air flow, and increase the availability of sunlight (Figure 0.22).

The home and grounds, established by the Ingersoll family in 1806, and now under the direction of "Mrs. Jack," soon acquired a separate Italianate garden, a Japanese garden and extensive greenhouse facilities. The grounds were featured in garden publications during the early twentieth century, including Guy Lowell's "American Gardens." The Fairsted archives contain grading plans for Green Hill prepared between 1886–1887, however the Olmsted firm's involvement with the adjacent Gardner landscape appears to have been limited.[2] After Mrs. Gardner's death in 1924, the property was left to her nephew George Peabody Gardner, Jr., who after fifty years of ownership, and after divesting peripheral portions of the property to others, devised the property to his son and daughter-in-law following his 1976 death. In 1980, around the time that Olmsted's Fairsted was acquired by the federal government, the Gardner family deeded 5.31 acres of the estate (as six individual building lots) along Warren Street to the Nature Conservancy. In turn, the following year, the Nature Conservancy transferred the property to the Brookline Land Trust. During the twenty-year ownership of the Green Hill parcel by the local land trust, the formerly well-tended estate property became subject to greatly reduced maintenance. As specimen trees died, they were left standing in place, or remained on the ground after they fell. Expanses of formerly well-tended meadow began reverting to a young woodland filled with invasive Norway maple saplings.

TREATMENT OVERVIEW, GREEN HILL PARCEL

In December 2001, the 5.31-acre Green Hill parcel was transferred from the Brookline Conservation Land Trust (BCLT) to the National Park Service. The six-



Figure 0.22. View of the Gardner family's Green Hill estate, looking south, 1902. The figure in the right side of the image is Isabella Stewart Gardner. (*Isabella Stewart Gardner walking at Green Hill*, Guest book 7, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston)

lot parcel runs parallel to Warren Street and abuts the stone-wall lined southern boundary of the Fairsted property at 99 Warren Street. The parcel is bisected by a driveway from Warren Street that serves the historic Gardner mansion at 135 Warren Street and an adjacent modern residence at 111 Warren Street. Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site holds an access easement on the eastern end of the private drive.

While the Green Hill parcel features no buildings and follows a treatment philosophy with management goals far different from those of Fairsted, the undeveloped landscape supports preservation of Fairsted's historic setting. Landscape treatment projects at the Green Hill parcel have included the removal of more than 100 trees, mostly invasive Norway maples that had colonized the site during the period of reduced landscape maintenance prior to 2001. The park has also restored a historic stone wall and replaced a historic spruce pole fence along Warren Street and planted more than 100 subcanopy trees and shrubs near the parcel's eastern edge.

However, landscape treatment at the Green Hill parcel has primarily been implemented through cyclical vegetation management intended to achieve and maintain desired landscape character within three distinct landscape zones. The remainder of this section provides a description of these zones. In contrast to the landscape zones at Fairsted, the zones at the Green Hill parcel derive from the park's present-day management priorities and do not descend from the landscape's historic organization.

Woodland

The Woodland Zone encompasses a total area of 1.4 acres and is formed from five small portions of the Green Hill parcel: A strip running along the eastern, Warren Street perimeter of the parcel from the Fairsted-Green Hill property boundary to the northern side of the 111–135 Warren Street entrance drive; a second strip running from the southern side of the entrance drive towards the southern property boundary; a small area running between the southern boundary line and the 135 Warren Street driveway; and, an area straddling the Fairsted property boundary surrounding the former Clark sisters' house.

The Woodland Zone's canopy is composed of mostly deciduous trees of mixed native and exotic species and a lower understory (Figure 0.23). The informal stone wall which defines the boundary between Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel is found in the Clark sisters' and Warren Street areas. The stone retaining wall and spruce pole fence also define the eastern boundary of a portion of the Screen Zone.



Figure 0.23. A portion of the Woodland Zone near the Green Hill parcel's eastern boundary, looking northeast, 2021. Note the spruce pole fence that separates the parcel from Warren Street to the right. (OCLP)

Screen

The Screen Zone, the smallest zone at half an acre, is a sinuous portion of the Green Hill parcel running between the southern Woodland zones, Warren Street, and the parcel's southern property boundary. It is composed of a sub-canopy of mid-height trees and woody shrubs along with a buffer of herbaceous vegetation, primarily rhododendrons (Figure 0.24). The zone's primary role is to obscure views to and from Warren Street and the adjoining residences.

Open and Fescue Meadow

The largest zone in the Green Hill parcel, the Open and Fescue Meadow Zone extends across approximately 3.4 acres at the core of the property and is divided into two subzones. The open meadow subzone contains open areas of grasses and



Figure 0.24. A portion of the Screen Zone along the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel, looking northeast, 2021. Note the recently planted rhododendrons near the center of the image and the spruce pole fence along Warren Street to the right. (OCLP)

wildflowers that are sparsely populated with deciduous trees (Figure 0.25). The fescue meadow subzone, located along the Fairsted-Green Hill parcel boundary, is largely defined by wildflower plantings and meadow grasses (Figure 0.26). The fescue meadow subzone is defined by both the Fairsted-Green Hill parcel stone wall to the north and complements the historic "borrowed view" of the Green Hill parcel from Fairsted's South Lawn. The western side of this subzone also features the entry point to an informal trail that runs along the northern and eastern property boundaries to the northern side of the private entrance driveway.



Figure 0.25. A portion of the Open Meadow Subzone at the Green Hill parcel, looking west, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 0.26. A portion of the Fescue Meadow Subzone near the southern boundary of the Green Hill parcel, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)

ENDNOTES, INTRODUCTION

1 Based on a NRIS database search, 8/5/01.

2 Job# 1044, John L. Gardner, Brookline, MA, 1886–1887, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Archives, Brookline, Massachusetts.

RECORD OF TREATMENT, FAIRSTED

This chapter comprises a detailed account of landscape treatment projects that have been completed at Fairsted since 1993. Under National Park Service management, the most active period of Fairsted's landscape treatment occurred during two phases between 1993–2001. The first phase primarily entailed the removal of non-historic trees and shrubs, which prepared the landscape for the second phase, when new features were introduced to replace historic features that had been lost since ca. 1930. Since 2001, staff at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historical Site have carried out additional landscape treatment projects that have contributed to Fairsted's historic character and contemporary use.

The first section of this chapter provides an overview of the extensive research and planning that have supported restoration of the Fairsted landscape to enhance its ca. 1930 character. This is followed by a description of the creation of the treatment plan that has guided the restoration. The chapter's final section comprises an account of landscape treatment implementation, including a record of specific tasks that were completed between 1993–2021. The narrative presented here has been minimally altered from a draft completed by Lauren Meier in 2001. The account of landscape treatment projects after 2001 has been added and minor changes to the original text have been made to amend appendix references, revise citations, include references to figures, and update descriptions of the landscape.

RESEARCH AND TREATMENT PLANNING

EARLY LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION PROJECTS

When the National Park Service acquired Fairsted, much of the agency's attention focused on interior work needed to stabilize the building and to make it available to visiting researchers. A few landscape stabilization projects were completed to improve the condition of woody vegetation, guided by the 1982 Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan by Lucinda Whitehill. This report documented the existing landscape and prescribed immediate work needed to improve site conditions. In 1983, Fairsted's existing conditions were documented in a detailed set of measured drawings produced by a landscape architecture team from the University of Virginia and the Historic American Buildings Survey. The 1983 drawings document the configuration of all structures, trees, and shrubs, and would function as the primary site plan for the park over the following decade (Figures 1.1, 1.2).

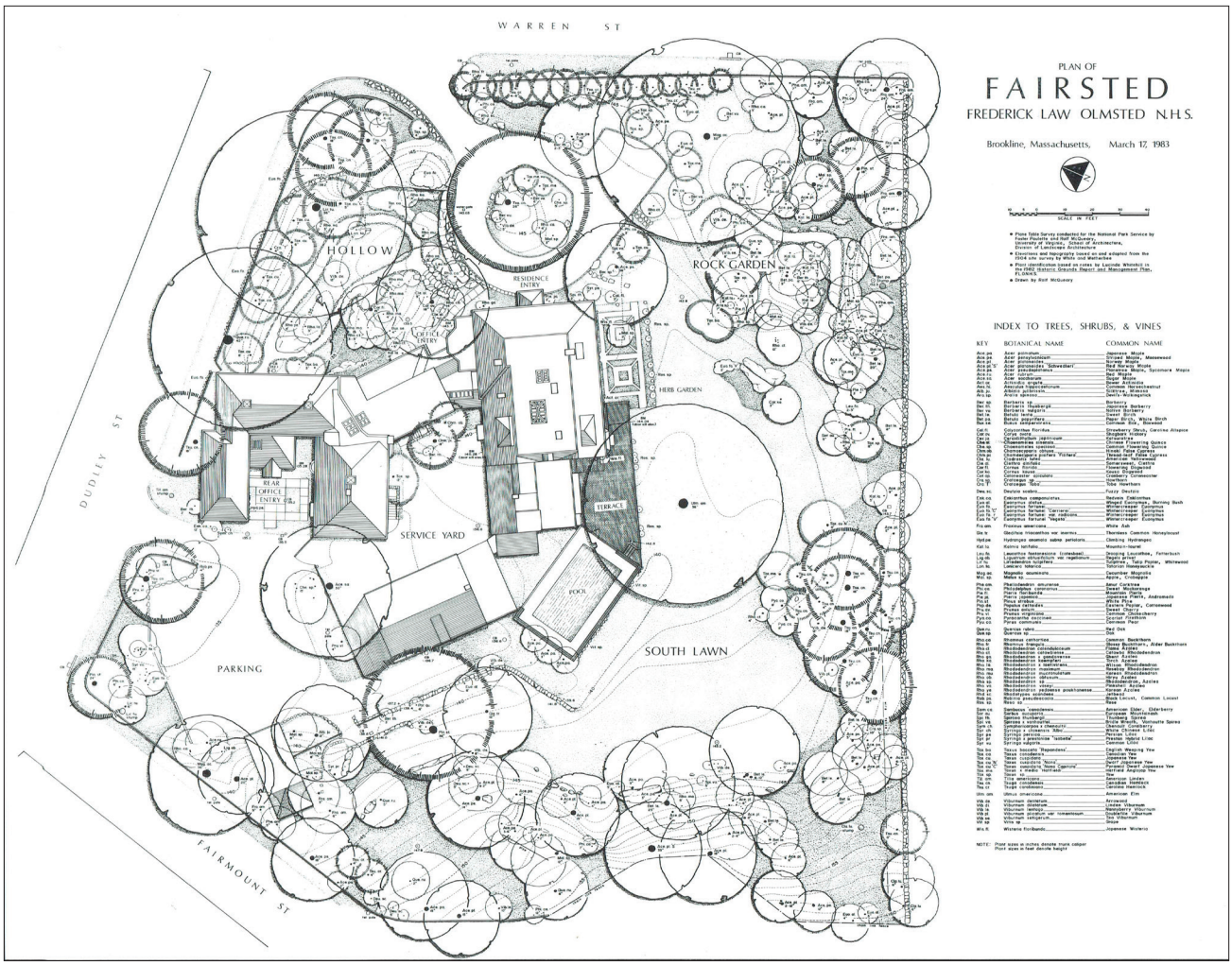


Figure 1.1. The University of Virginia and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) plan showing existing conditions in 1983. Note the pool and herb garden adjacent to the South Lawn. (University of Virginia/HABS)

The 1983 General Management Plan for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site called for a preservation period of 1960 and the removal of non-contributing landscape features: a swimming pool and small formal herb garden located along the south side of the house. In 1984, the National Park Service removed the existing pool, brick terrace and herb garden. This project made a substantial impact on the character of the South Lawn, which was dominated for 25 years by the swimming pool and terrace. It also helped to slow the deterioration of the American elm, known as the "Olmsted Elm," in the center of the lawn, which suffered from root fungus caused in part by the construction of the pool. After the pool, terrace, and herb garden were removed, the National Park Service installed a stone dust path to connect the parking area with the conservatory, which visitors used as the house's primary entrance (Figure 1.3). This path was modeled in part after a pathway seen in ca. 1900 historic photos but did not follow an exact historic alignment. Park visitors continued to use the conservatory door as the main entrance until changes in the first-floor rooms made it appropriate to come into the house through the historic office entrance.

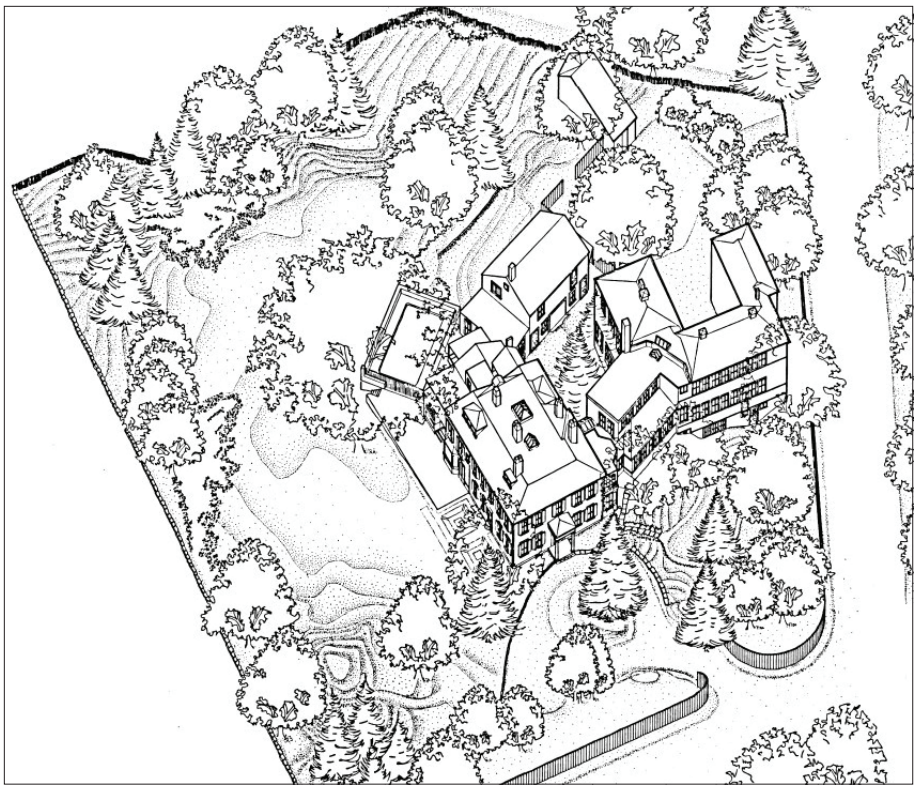


Figure 1.2. Axonometric drawing of Fairsted produced by the Historic American Building Survey in 1983. (HABS)



Figure 1.3. Fairsted, looking north from the property's southern boundary with the Green Hill parcel before landscape restoration, 1994. Note the historic Olmsted Elm, standing near the center of the South Lawn, and the stone dust path leading to the conservatory, with its large bay window, near the center of the image. (Paul Rocheleau)

LANDSCAPE TREATMENT PLANNING

General Management Plan Amendment

By 1986 it was clear to the National Park Service that the "1960 landscape" did not communicate the rustic character of the original design and that sufficient documentation existed to restore the landscape to an earlier period. In 1986–7 Fairsted staff members Shary Page Berg and Charlie Pepper developed a narrative report proposing a change in the preservation period for the landscape from 1960

to ca. 1930. This resulted in a 1987 amendment to the park's General Management Plan that recommended a change in the preservation period to 1930 to better interpret conditions during the height of the design firm's operations and to illustrate fundamental landscape design principles. In 1987, the State Historic Preservation Officer at the Massachusetts Historical Commission concurred with this recommendation.

Treatment Decision: Restoration

The decision to restore the Fairsted landscape to its appearance in ca. 1930 accomplishes several objectives:

- The primary goal of the restoration is to promote an understanding of the principles of landscape design practiced by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and the successor firms.
- The ca. 1930 restoration period makes possible the interpretation of the landscape from 1883–1930, a period during which the Olmsted Brothers firm was particularly active. This approach is consistent with the interpretation and treatment of the rest of the site.
- The overall landscape design created by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. was maintained by his sons through 1930 despite continued construction of the office wing. The Olmsted Brothers completed most of the significant alterations to the buildings by 1926. Thus, the restoration period allows for a unified historic appearance in both architecture and landscape.
- The restoration period also represents a period for which substantial documentation is available, making an accurate historic appearance possible (Figure 1.4).
- The Fairsted landscape provides a primary interpretation and education tool. It is one of the few places in the nation where visitors can see where a historic design was created on paper and experience it in three dimensions.

The 1987 General Management Plan amendment officially changed the treatment of the landscape from "preservation" with a 1960 interpretive framework, to "restoration," with a 1925–1930 restoration period. The implementation of actual treatment work was dependent on historical research and the preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan, consistent with the standards and guidelines prepared by the National Park Service. This project is described below.

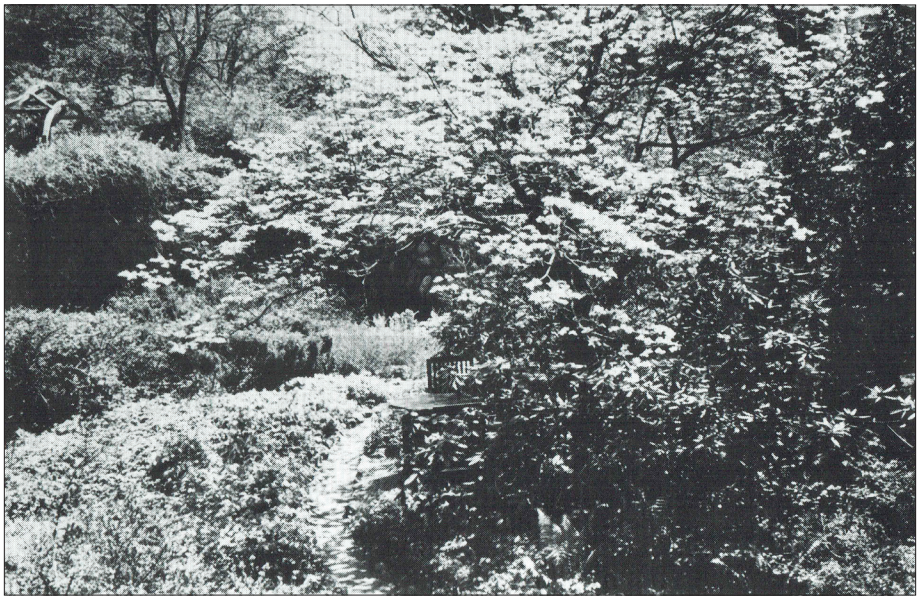


Figure 1.4. View of center bed, ledge, and grotto in the Hollow, May 1935. (Photo #673-137, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historical Site Archives)

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Historic Plant Inventory

In the formative years of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the Fairsted landscape provided the materials to test several new methodologies that would later be applied at parks throughout the Northeast. One example is a comprehensive inventory of historic woody plants. This project consisted of several components necessary to document the existing plant material prior to treatment. Margie Coffin Brown, historical landscape architect, and Charlie Pepper, horticulturist, developed an inventory numbering system for the Fairsted plants related to their physical location on the site.

Each individual woody plant, including trees, shrubs, and vines, were assigned a unique identification number for record-keeping purposes and to direct specific treatment or maintenance actions. This number consists of a two-digit location and a one-to-three-digit plant specimen number. The first two digits of the inventory number correspond with the location of the plant, by identifying its landscape zone and subzone. This is followed by a number corresponding to the individual plant specimen, numbered sequentially for each landscape subzone (Table 2.1). For example, the "Olmsted Elm" is plant #41-01 - which corresponds to the South Lawn (Zone 4), house and lawn area (Subzone 1), and plant specimen #01 in that location. Groups of plants, particularly shrub massings, were given several specimen numbers that roughly correspond to the quantity of individual plants even though the mass may constitute one feature.

TABLE 2.1. NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR FAIRSTED HISTORIC PLANT INVENTORY

ZONE	AREA	PLANT NUMBER	ZONE	AREA NAME
1	1	001-009	Hollow	Center bed and walk
	2	001-031	Hollow	North embankment and grotto
	3	001-035	Hollow	West embankment
2	1	NA	Front Drive	Edge of property
	2	001-012	Front Drive	Circular drive and center bed
	3	001-041	Front Drive	Circular drive parking area beds
	4	001-004	Front Drive	House and office entrance
3	1	001-080	Rock Garden	Boundary/east side of path
	2	001-046	Rock Garden	Lawn/west side of path
4	1	001-023	South Lawn	House and lawn area
	2	001-062	South Lawn	South border
	3	001-149	South Lawn	West border
	4	001-010	South Lawn	Storehouse area
5	1	001-027	Service Areas	Parking lot area
	2	001-004	Service Areas	Courtyards and barnyards
	3	001-004	Service Areas	Rear office entry and vault area

Herbarium Collection and Taxonomic Verification

Amendment two to the Cooperative Agreement with the Arnold Arboretum provided for a collaborative process to identify and verify the taxonomy of existing woody plants at Fairsted. Between 1991–93, Barbara Keene collected specimens of the existing plant material and prepared them for further processing as part of the Fairsted plant inventory (Figure 1.5). Keene pressed the plant specimens, noted the preliminary identification, and delivered them to the Arnold



Figure 1.5. Barbara Keene preparing specimens for identification and herbarium collections at Longfellow House NHS, 1993. (OCLP)

Arboretum. Susan Hardy-Brown prepared the herbarium sheets at the Arnold Arboretum.

Botanists from the Arnold Arboretum completed the taxonomic verification. Steven Spongberg did the majority of the plant identification at the arboretum herbarium directly from the herbarium sheets. In some cases, further identification to cultivar level required a plant specialist. For example, the arboretum consulted with C.J. Patterson, rhododendron specialist, regarding the identification of several of the azaleas and rhododendrons planted in the late 1950s and 1960s by the Olmsted Associates. In some cases, such as with Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) volunteers, representative herbarium sheets were made since it was not necessary to process specimens for each individual plant.

The result is a full herbarium collection with 184 specimens for the landscape as it existed in 1994, prior to restoration (Table 2.2). The collection is curated by the archives at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site and is currently located at the Springfield Armory as part of the site's natural history collection.

TABLE 2.2. LIST OF PLANTS IN HERBARIUM COLLECTION

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple, Moosewood
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'	Schwedler Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Actinidia arguta	Tara Vine, Hardy Kiwi, Bower Actinidia
Aesculus parviflora	Bottlebrush Buckeye
Aralia spinosa	Devil's Walking Stick
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Berberis vulgaris	Native Barberry
Betula lenta	Sweet Birch
Betula nigra	River Birch
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
Buxus sempervirens	Common Box
Calycanthus floridus	Carolina Allspice
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura
Chaenomeles speciosa	Common Flowering Quince
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki False Cypress
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera'	Threadleaf False Cypress
Cladrastis kentukea	American Yellowwood
Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood

TABLE 2.2. LIST OF PLANTS IN HERBARIUM COLLECTION

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorne
Cydonia oblonga	Common Quince
Deutzia carnea f. densiflora	Deutzia
Deutzia scabra var. candidissima	Fuzzy Deutzia
Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei 'radicans'	Wintercreeper Euonymus
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Hydrangea heteromalla	Hydrangea
Hydrangea petiolaris	Climbing Hydrangea
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Leucothoe fontanesiana	Drooping Leucothoe
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia
Malus sp.	Flowering Crabapple
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Corktree
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mock Orange
Pieris floribunda	Mountain Andromeda
Pieris japonica	Japanese Pieris
Prunus sp.	Cherry
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn
Rhododendron sp.	Rhododendron
Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame Azalea
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron
Rhododendron kaempferi	Torch Azalea
Rhododendron x laetevirens	Wilson Rhododendron
Rhododendron maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron
Rhododendron mucronulatum	Korean Rhododendron
Rhododendron vaseyi	Pinkshell Rhododendron
Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense	Korean Rhododendron
Rhototypos scandens	Jetbead
Rosa sp.	Rose
Sorbus aucuparia	European Mountain Ash
Spirea thunbergii	Thunberg Spirea
Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea
Syringa x persica	Persian Lilac
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Taxus baccata	English Yew
Taxus baccata 'Repandens'	Weeping English Yew
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Taxus cuspidata 'Nana'	Dwarf Japanese Yew

TABLE 2.2. LIST OF PLANTS IN HERBARIUM COLLECTION	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock
Ulmus americana	American Elm
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum
Viburnum plicatum	Doublefile Viburnum
Viburnum setigerum	Tea viburnum
Weigela florida	Old Fashioned Weigela
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria

Plant Propagation

In 1991, propagation of historically significant and uncommon plants was initiated through the cooperative agreement with the Arnold Arboretum. Propagation was necessary to provide for the future replacement of these significant plants with an exact genetic match. This work continued through 1994, ultimately resulting in the propagation of eleven taxa from Fairsted.

Once Jack Alexander, chief plant propagator, and his staff successfully propagated the historic plant material, it was grown on in the arboretum's greenhouse until it was mature enough to be transferred to an outdoor nursery area. From 1992–1997, the Arnold Arboretum housed the historic plant nursery in Jamaica Plain. In 1997, this plant material was relocated to the Lyman Estate in Waltham, managed by Historic New England.

Since the propagation began before plans for the landscape restoration were complete, historic research later found that some of the existing plant material was non-historic. For this reason, the devil's walking stick (*Aralia spinosa*) in the Rock Garden was de-accessioned and removed from the historic plant nursery.

Many of the plants listed in Table 2.3 were used in the restoration, as new plants to replace missing historic vegetation. Two propagules from the Olmsted Elm, which had been initially propagated in 1992, reached a sufficient size to be transferred back to Fairsted in 1996. One was used in the restoration and replaced a missing historic elm in the southeast corner of the site. The second propagule was repropagated to ensure a replacement for the historic Olmsted Elm, however both propagules died before they could be used.

TABLE 2.3. PLANTS PROPAGATED AT THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, 1991–1996					
NURSERY ID NO.	DATE PROPAG-ATED	FRLA ID NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY OF PROPAGULES
125-95	1995	43-59	*Acer platanoides "Schwedleri"*	Schwedler Norway Maple	3
446-91	1991	41-02	*Actinidea arguta*	Hardy Kiwi	4

TABLE 2.3. PLANTS PROPAGATED AT THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, 1991–1996

NURSERY ID NO.	DATE PROPAG-ATED	FRLA ID NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY OF PROPAGULES
399-92	1992		*Aralia spinosa*	Devil's Walking Stick	4
445-91	1991	51-07	*Cydonia oblonga*	Common Quince	4
333-93	1993	23-04	*Magnolia acuminata*	Cucumber Magnolia	1
447-91	1991	42-37	*Pyracantha coccinea*	Firethorn	19
397-92	1992	32-33	*Rhododendron calendulaceum*	Flame Azalea	
398-92 398-93	1992 1993	11-05	*Rhododendron kaempferi*	Kaempferi Azalea	4
451-91	1991	44-08	*Rosa multiflora*	Multiflora Rose	3
396-92 130-96	1992 1996	41-01	*Ulmus americana*	American Elm	2
450-91	1991	41-22	*Wisteria sinensis*	Chinese Wisteria	4

Cooperative Agreement with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

In 1991, the National Park Service, in collaboration with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, began work on a comprehensive cultural landscape report intended to direct the restoration of the grounds. The initial cooperative agreement with the Arnold Arboretum (CA 1600-1-9009) was developed by Nora Mitchell, then cultural landscape program manager in the New England Regional Office, and Charlie Pepper, then horticulturist at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. The Arboretum's association with the Fairsted restoration was accomplished through two amendments to the original cooperative agreement.

- Amendment 2: Develop a cultural landscape treatment plan for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, October 1992–July 1994
- Amendment 7: Develop a cultural landscape treatment plan for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Phase II, October 1994–November 1997

Beginning in 1992, Phyllis Andersen, Landscape Historian and Director of the Arnold Arboretum's Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies, coordinated the National Park Service projects at the arboretum.

Cultural Landscape Report, Volume I

The National Park Service initiated the historical research phase of the cultural landscape report through the cooperative agreement with the Arnold Arboretum. Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Ph.D. served as principal researcher for the first volume of the cultural landscape report, dedicated to the site's history.

Zaitzevsky examined every known historic record for Fairsted. This included plans, photographs, planting order lists, and other records in the Olmsted Archives at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site and correspondence housed in the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress. Unfortunately, very few letters or written descriptions were found in the Library of Congress, presumably because Olmsted could direct the improvements to the grounds on site, and thus had little reason to write to himself.

Other important repositories included the Frances Loeb Library at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (today Historic New England), and the Brookline Public Library. These records were assembled as a chronology of plans, drawings, photographs, and other key documents.[1] Zaitzevsky ultimately produced *Fairsted, A Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume I: Site History*, which documents the evolution of the Fairsted landscape from 1883–1994. It is organized first by chronological period, related to epochs of stewardship by Olmsted, Sr., his sons, and successors, and also geographically by landscape zone, so that each chronological period has a consistent organization related to the site. Zaitzevsky completed the first draft of chapters one through six in summer of 1993, with chapter seven on the period of National Park Service management completed in draft in June 1994.

The Arnold Arboretum also provided assistance with identifying plants in historic photographs in order to help decipher which plans and notations were actually implemented and aid Zaitzevsky with the preparation of the report. Dr. Peter Del Tredici, Director of Living Collections at the Arnold Arboretum and National Park Service Horticulturist Charlie Pepper accomplished this work with Zaitzevsky.

By 1995, the first volume of the cultural landscape report was essentially complete. It was initially prepared as an informal technical report with over two hundred illustrations and several appendices. Between 1995–7, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University completed editing and formatting changes and reduced the quantity of appendices to prepare the publication for printing.

The Arnold Arboretum also contributed additional work by garden historian Mac Griswold, who prepared a narrative “Afterword” that describes the Fairsted landscape in the context of the Olmsted family, the firm, and the Brookline neighborhood. Andy Winter, graphic artist, designed the final publication, which was printed by the Government Printing Office in 1997. This document is invaluable both as a chronology of landscape change over time, but also as a published record of primary source material contained in the archives of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.

Cultural Landscape Report, Volume II and Related Studies

Simultaneous with the preparation of Volume I, work began on developing treatment recommendations to prescribe physical changes to the Fairsted landscape. While historical research was underway, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation focused on information gathering to document the landscape's existing conditions. Following this phase, existing conditions data was analyzed alongside historical evidence to understand changes to the historic landscape's character. This analysis would provide a foundation for landscape treatment recommendations. Lauren Meier, historical landscape architect, served as project manager for the treatment plan project. The documentation generated during this process remained mostly internal to the National Park Service until it was published in 2017 as part of *Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume II: Conditions, Analysis, and Treatment*. The content of the 2017 report is discussed in more detail in the Treatment Plan section below.

Boston University Office of Public Archeology, Electronic Survey

In 1991, the National Park Service signed a cooperative agreement with Boston University Office of Public Archeology to provide an electronic survey of the Fairsted grounds (CA 1600-5-0004). This work involved two components:

1. Geophysical remote sensing using non-invasive archeological methods (ground-penetrating radar) to locate subsurface features

2. Electronic survey and computer mapping to produce an accurate existing conditions plan of the site (Figure 1.6)



Figure 1.6. Team from Boston University Office of Public Archeology conducting electronic survey work at Fairsted, ca. 1991. (OCLP)



Figure 1.7. Park staff conducting a field survey in the South Lawn near the original Olmsted Elm, looking northeast, 1993. Note the curvilinear pathway along the southern facade of the house, later removed during Phase I of the landscape restoration. (OCLP)

Boston University and the National Park Service identified data points necessary to produce an accurate map of the site. Information was collected in the field using traditional survey methods, but the data points were recorded electronically and processed using SOKKIA mapping software. This produced a computer-based map of landscape features including all woody plant material as both a hard copy (paper) and electronic file retrievable from a personal computer. The survey information collected on plant material at Fairsted relied on the numbering system described above which had been transferred onto metal tags and attached to every woody plant on the site. To verify the accuracy of the survey, several checks were made to locate missing data points. This information was field checked by both Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff and park personnel (Figure 1.7). Once the survey was complete, it was plotted at 1"=20' and 1"=10' to provide the base for a new existing conditions plan (Figure 1.8).

The electronic survey also supported the site's Visual Information System, an earlier computerized database and mapping system using "Aperture" software that tracked routine and cyclic maintenance activities.[2] The Boston University field team led by Dave Clayton completed the Fairsted survey and a summary of their findings in 1993.

The remote-sensing component of the project used ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic conductivity meters and a proton magnetometer to locate evidence of landscape features below the ground surface. The Boston University Office of Public Archeology documented the results of this work in an unpublished report.[3]

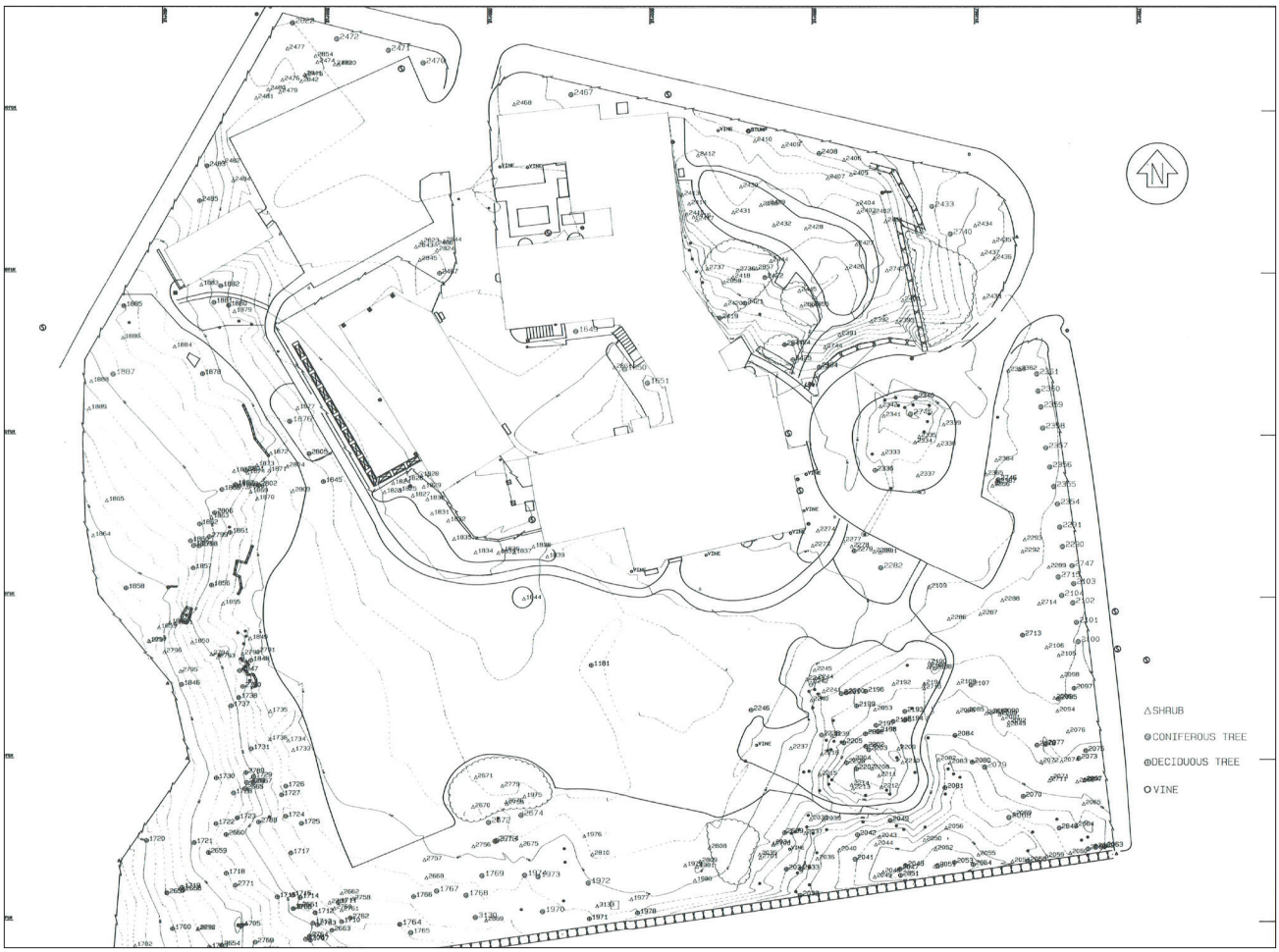


Figure 1.8. Fairsted electronic survey map prepared by the Boston University Office of Public Archeology 1992–1993.

Existing Conditions Plan

The 1983 University of Virginia/Historic American Buildings Survey plan functioned as the official existing conditions plan of Fairsted until 1993 when it was replaced with a new drawing produced by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff. Information contained in the Boston University electronic survey and the historic plant inventory was used to generate a new existing conditions plan for the site (Figure 1.9). The graphic style for the new plan was based on the Historic American Buildings Survey Plan. With a similar graphic style, the plans could be used for comparison, illustrating changes to the vegetation and other features of the site over a decade.

Catherine Morris O'Connor, then a student at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and an intern with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, drew the new existing conditions plan. Morris O'Connor produced the first draft in 1993 and the final in 1994. The plan is drawn at 1"=10' in ink on mylar and measures 36 x 48". Three overlays were drawn separately using pin-bar registration to combine the overlays into one drawing. The overlays are:

- Topography, paths and drives, buildings and structures

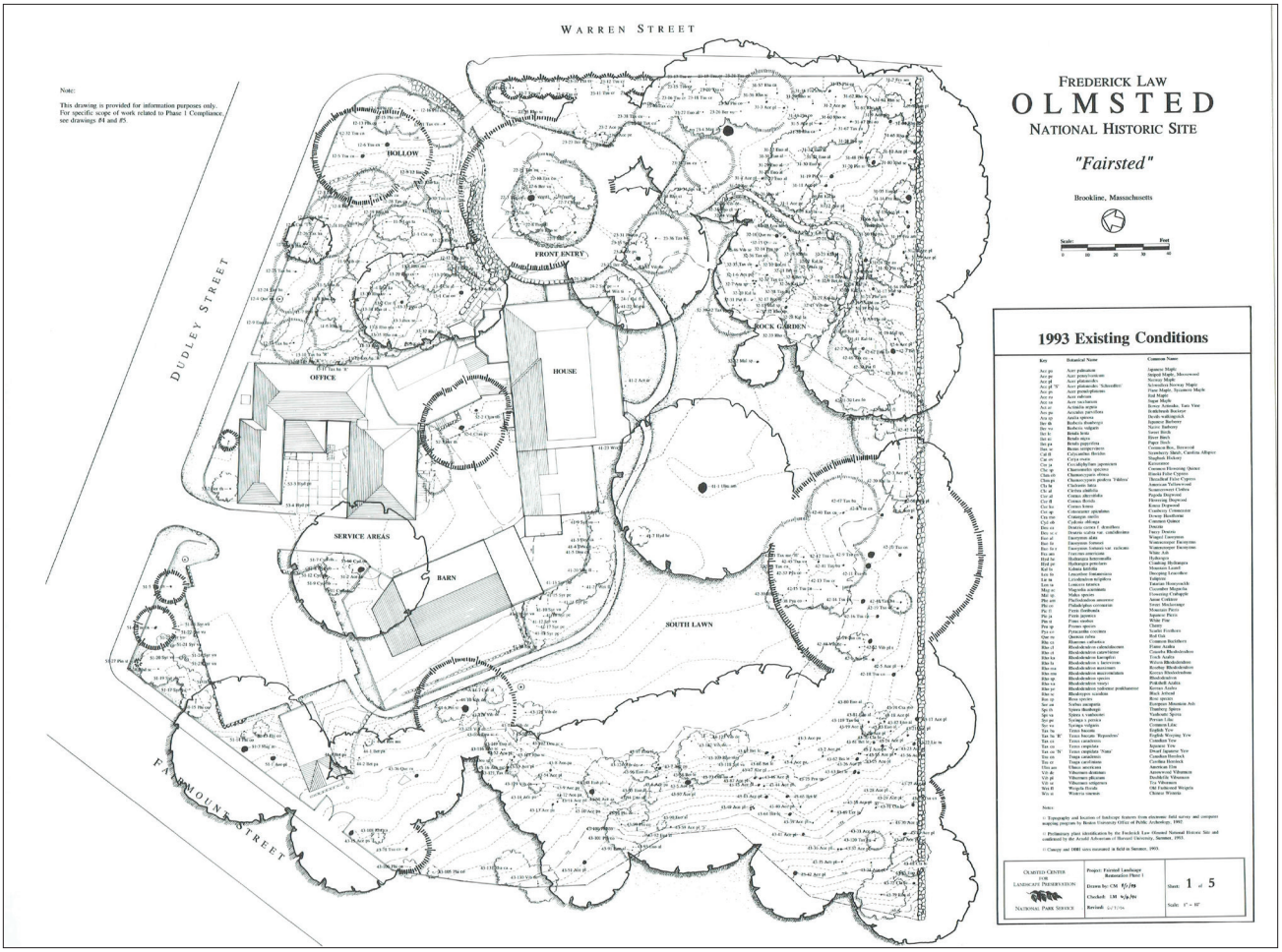


Figure 1.9. 1993 Existing Conditions plan, based on the electronic survey by Boston University Office of Public Archeology, with plant identification by the Arnold Arboretum. Note the size and configuration of plant material, and the absence of the pool and herb garden in comparison to the 1983 University of Virginia/HABS plan (Figure 1.1). (OCLP)

- Plant material with accurate canopy symbols
- Labels

Woody plants are coded using the same method as the Historic American Buildings Survey drawing with an abbreviation of the plant species on the plan.[4] This abbreviation is listed on the legend along with the full botanical and common names and the plant identification number described above. Once the plans were completed, they were reproduced by a diazo machine (full-size). The existing conditions plan functioned as the base map on which recommendations for treatment actions are indicated.

1930 Period Plan

The third phase of the project, integrity analysis, required a careful evaluation of the appearance of the landscape in ca. 1930 to assess how much it has changed in the last 60 years. First, approximately ten historic plans and 50 critical historic photographs were used to generate a "period plan" which illustrates the appearance of the landscape in ca. 1930 (Figure 1.10). Catherine Evans, historical landscape architect, and Catherine Morris O'Connor conducted this

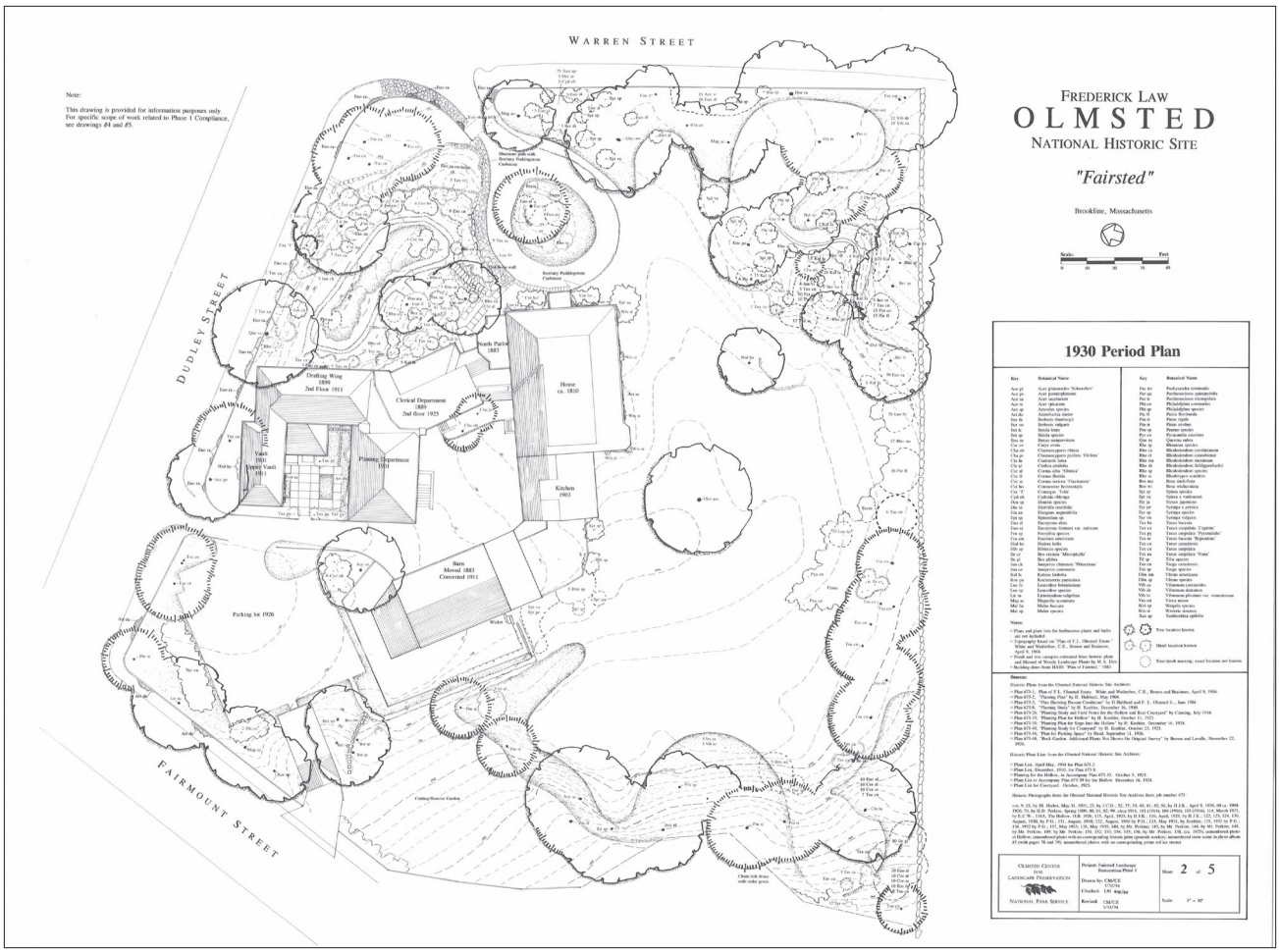


Figure 1.10. 1930 Period Plan, prepared 1994. Approximately ten historic plans and 50 historic photographs were studied to generate this plan. (OCLP)

work with Lauren Meier. Each decision and assumption used to create this plan is documented so that the decisions can be properly reviewed, consistent with the requirements of *Director's Order 28* (DO-28) and Section 106.[5]

The period plan was then compared in detail with the existing conditions plan. This analysis was used to generate an integrity plan that illustrates existing historic features, missing historic features, and features added or modified significantly since ca. 1930. This plan functioned primarily as a research tool and therefore was not produced on mylar as part of the final drawings for the project. Instead, it is housed in the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation flat files with the rest of the research drawings for the project.

In addition to the 1930 period plan, Morris and Evans produced a series of informal documents that record questions and issues related to both existing and missing historic features. For example, both objective and subjective decisions were required throughout the project when documentation was inclusive or lacking. Morris and Evans' records related to individual site features were carefully analyzed so that a clear and justifiable rationale could be developed for decision-making, ultimately producing the treatment plan discussed below.

For example, the Olmsted firm produced many plans for Fairsted, but it was not always clear which were actually implemented. In this case, historic photographs, plant orders, and existing site features helped to determine whether or not design plans were actually constructed.

Additional Research Testing

Despite substantial historical research and site analysis, several research questions remained. They included:

- The age of many existing trees that could not be documented in historic plans or photographs
- The previous existence of a reserve garden for heeling in plant material
- The historic surface material of the Front Drive
- The condition of archeological resources in the vicinity of the office path and north of the vault

In the fall of 1993, tree coring and archeological testing were undertaken to answer these questions.

Tree Coring

Some areas of the landscape, such as the west slope, lacked sufficient documentation overall to determine what treatment actions should be taken. This was particularly true for trees on the west slope, for which historic research proved inconclusive related to which trees were in fact historic, and which were either volunteers, transplants, or additions. Once the initial research and analysis was complete, several large trees appeared to be less than 60 years old and therefore recommended for removal. Prior to removal, twenty trees with a diameter at breast height of 12" or greater were cored to determine their age more precisely.

Many of the trees cored are fast growing and invasive species that clearly achieved a substantial size in a relatively short period of time. The results of the tree coring determined that most of these trees were not historic (Table 2.4). For example, the cores from a 14"diameter at breast height sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and a 25" diameter at breast height Norway maple both indicated the trees were less than forty years old. This information informed the final treatment decision.

TABLE 2.4. SUMMARY RESULTS OF TREE CORING

ID #	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH	CANOPY	RESULTS	CONCLUSION	ACTION
23-3	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore Maple	20"	54'	36 rings	not historic	remove
31-14	*Fraxinus americana*	Green Ash	23"	60'	78 rings	historic	retain

TABLE 2.4. SUMMARY RESULTS OF TREE CORING

ID #	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH	CANOPY	RESULTS	CONCLUSION	ACTION
31-17	*Malus sp.*	Crab Apple	7″	21′	--	not historic	remove
31-18	*Malus sp.*	Crab Apple	4″	17′	16 rings	not historic	remove
32-12	*Malus sp.*	Crab Apple	5″	18′	--	not historic	Keep[6]
32-13	*Malus sp.*	Crab Apple	8″	30′	--	not historic	remove
32-15	*Quercus rubra*	Red Oak	10″	43′	28 rings	not historic	remove
32-16	*Quercus rubra*	Red Oak	12″	28′	21 rings	not historic	remove
42-7	*Betula lenta*	River Birch	19″	52′	53 rings	historic	remove & replace in kind[7]
43-8	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	8″	27′	37 rings	not historic	remove
43-15	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore Maple	18″	44′	34-35 rings	not historic	remove
43-16	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore Maple	14″	60′	31 rings	not historic	remove
43-17	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	14″	45′	32 rings	not historic	remove
43-22	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tulip Tree	12″	28′	30 rings	not historic	remove
43-31	*Cladrastis kentukea*	Yellowwood	13″	26′	--	not historic	remove
43-42	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	15″	34′	28 rings	not historic	remove
43-59	*Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'*	Schwedler Norway Maple	30″	45′	62 rings	historic	retain
43-60	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple	21″	53′	58 rings	historic	
43-63	*Betula lenta*	River Birch	12″	38′	--	not historic	retain
43-68	*Betula lenta*	River Birch	23″	68′	60+ rings	historic	remove

ARCHEOLOGY

Following the historical research phase of the project, additional questions remained regarding specific features on the site. First, no records were found for the historic surface material used in the circular drive. Second, historic plans noted a "reserve garden" on the west slope near the shed, but without further clarification or documentation.

To address these issues, the Archeology Branch of the National Park Service Cultural Resources Center in Lowell conducted archeological testing in four test pits.

- Test pit #1 on the west slope near the shed was specifically located to research the noted "reserve garden" indicated on plan #673-2 for which no photo documentation had been found (Figure 1.11). The excavation revealed the presence of a planting hole and a prepared planting bed, and portions of a tile drainage system. This seemed to support the historic plan notation.

- Test pit #2 was located in the circular drive to evaluate historic surface material. This pit revealed a prepared bed of Roxbury puddingstone extending 80 centimeters from the surface, under which were two additional deposits with artifacts predating the Olmsted residency. No information was apparent related to the historic surface material.

- Test pit #3 was excavated south of the office entrance to evaluate the impact of the proposed accessible ramp. This excavation did expose a drainage feature and relatively low archeological integrity in the top 77 centimeters.
- Test pit #4 was located north of the vault to research the potential presence of a historic path. This revealed substantial surface disturbance, probably from the vault construction.



Figure 1.11. Archeological work being conducted on the west slope by (from left to right) Steven Pendery, Charlie Pepper, and Margie Coffin (Brown), 1994. (OCLP)

CONCLUSIONS FROM HISTORIC RESEARCH, EXISTING ANALYSIS, AND TESTING

The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation carefully analyzed the information gathered through Zaitzevsky's research, the inventory of existing conditions, and the additional testing described above to determine how the landscape had changed since ca. 1930 as the first stage in determining physical work necessary to recover the ca. 1930 landscape. Although the Fairsted landscape was both attractive and appeared to be in relatively good condition, the balance of overstory/understory vegetation had clearly changed since ca. 1930.

Comparisons between the 1904 survey, 1930 period plan, 1984 University of Virginia/Historic American Buildings Survey plan and 1994 existing conditions plans clearly revealed that the undulating South Lawn edge and rich understory planting had been lost. This was largely due to the growth of the overstory since 1960, much of which is composed of volunteer trees (Figure 1.12). In addition, each steward of the Fairsted landscape had left their mark, including Olmsted, Sr., his sons, the Olmsted Associates, and the National Park Service. Still, the primary landscape zones and the picturesque intent of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. was still readable in the landscape.

While some improvements had already been implemented by 1994, particularly the removal of the swimming pool, parking area restoration, and the spiraled steel strapping trellis system, additional work was needed to remove other non-historic features and replace missing elements that had existed during the restoration period.



Figure 1.12. Vegetation along the southern border of the South Lawn, looking west, ca. 1994. (In *Frederick Law Olmsted: Designing the American Landscape*. By Charles E. Beveridge and Paul Rocheleau. New York: Rizzoli, 1995, 140.)

TREATMENT PLAN

The last phase of the cultural landscape report, the treatment plan, drew upon the integrity analysis to produce an overall restoration plan at a scale of 1"=10', schematic design drawings, and construction documents which prescribe specific actions necessary to re-establish the earlier landscape (Figure 1.13). The integrity analysis mentioned above, the 1930 period plan, and the results of additional testing were used to determine specific actions necessary to restore the landscape. This included the removal of non-historic features and the replacement of missing historic features. This work is described in greater detail in the following section of this chapter.

In particular, the treatment project has addressed the removal of non-historic features, replacement of missing historic features, provisions for barrier-free access, and historic vegetation "threats" to the building. Additionally, it formulated a hierarchy of principles for the treatment of individual features when the documentation or existing conditions information is not definitive. The greatest visual alteration to the site resulted from a change to the character of the vegetation. The treatment plan recommended substantial removal of volunteer or "self-sown" trees, primarily Norway and Japanese maples, and a very large amount of new shrub and vine planting, including very high quantities and densities of evergreen shrubs. This change in the mix of vegetation was necessary to recapture the picturesque qualities of the landscape prevalent in ca. 1930.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

A critical component of the 1993–1996 treatment plan was a series of drawings at 1"=10' and 1"=1/4' prepared by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff

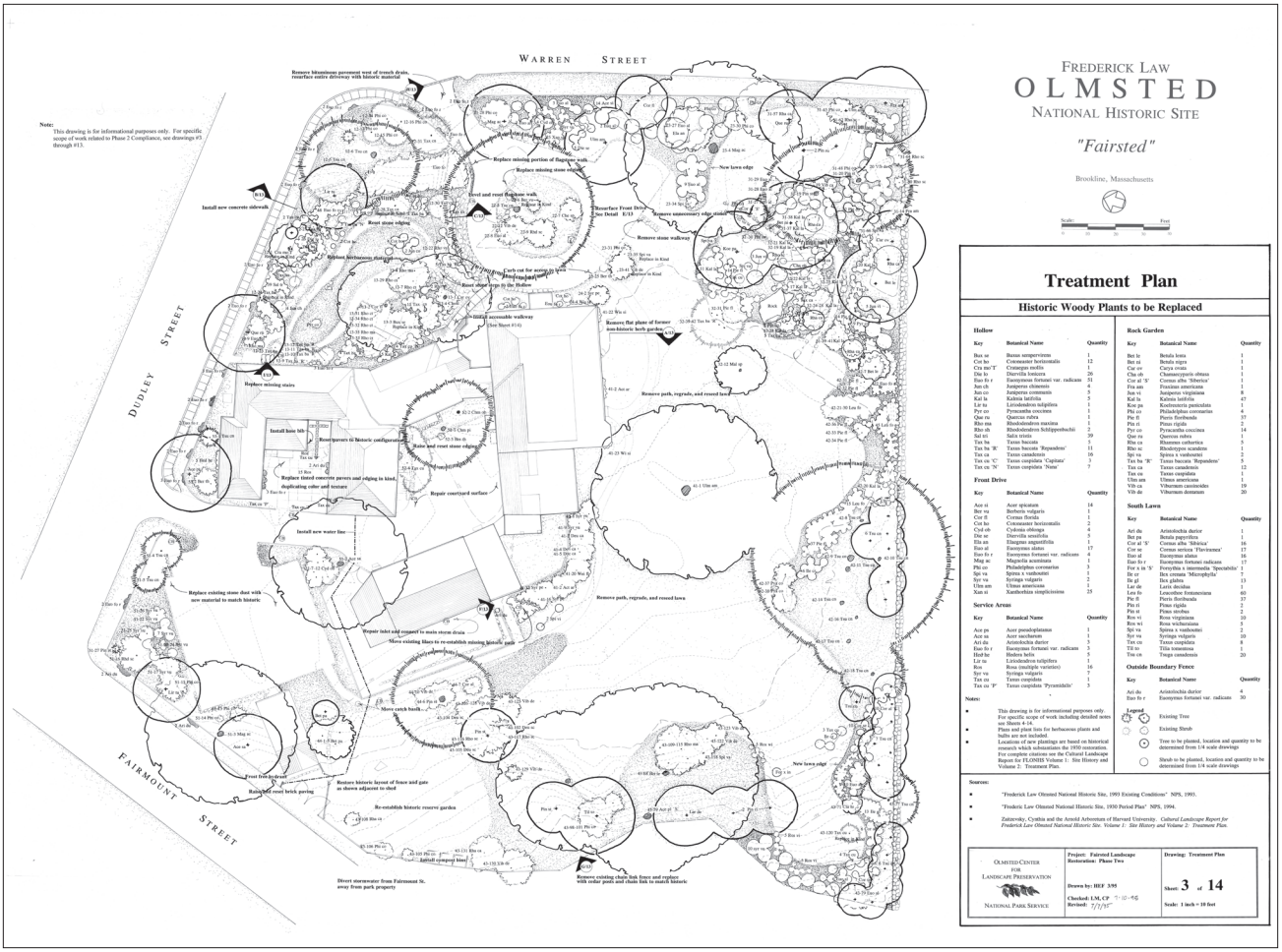


Figure 1.13. 1995 Treatment Plan for the Fairsted landscape, prepared by the Olmsted Center and consultants. (OCLP)

and consultants between 1993–1996. The first package of drawings was prepared by Catherine Morris O'Connor and Catherine Evans, documenting the results of the research, existing conditions, overall treatment plan, and identifying non-historic trees and shrubs to be removed (Figure 1.14). Lauren Meier prepared written specifications for site protection and the removal of non-historic trees indicated in the drawings for the first phase of treatment work. Final drawings produced during this phase included:

- Existing Conditions, 1994 (1"=10')
- 1930 Period Plan (1"=10')
- Treatment Plan (1"=10')
- Tree Removal Plan (1"=10')
- Shrub Removal Plan (1"=10')

The second set of drawings prepared by Morris O'Connor and Eliot Foulds provided schematic design and a partial set of construction documents for the replacement of missing features and other alterations necessary to restore the landscape. This included a series of planting plans at 1"=4' for the entire site

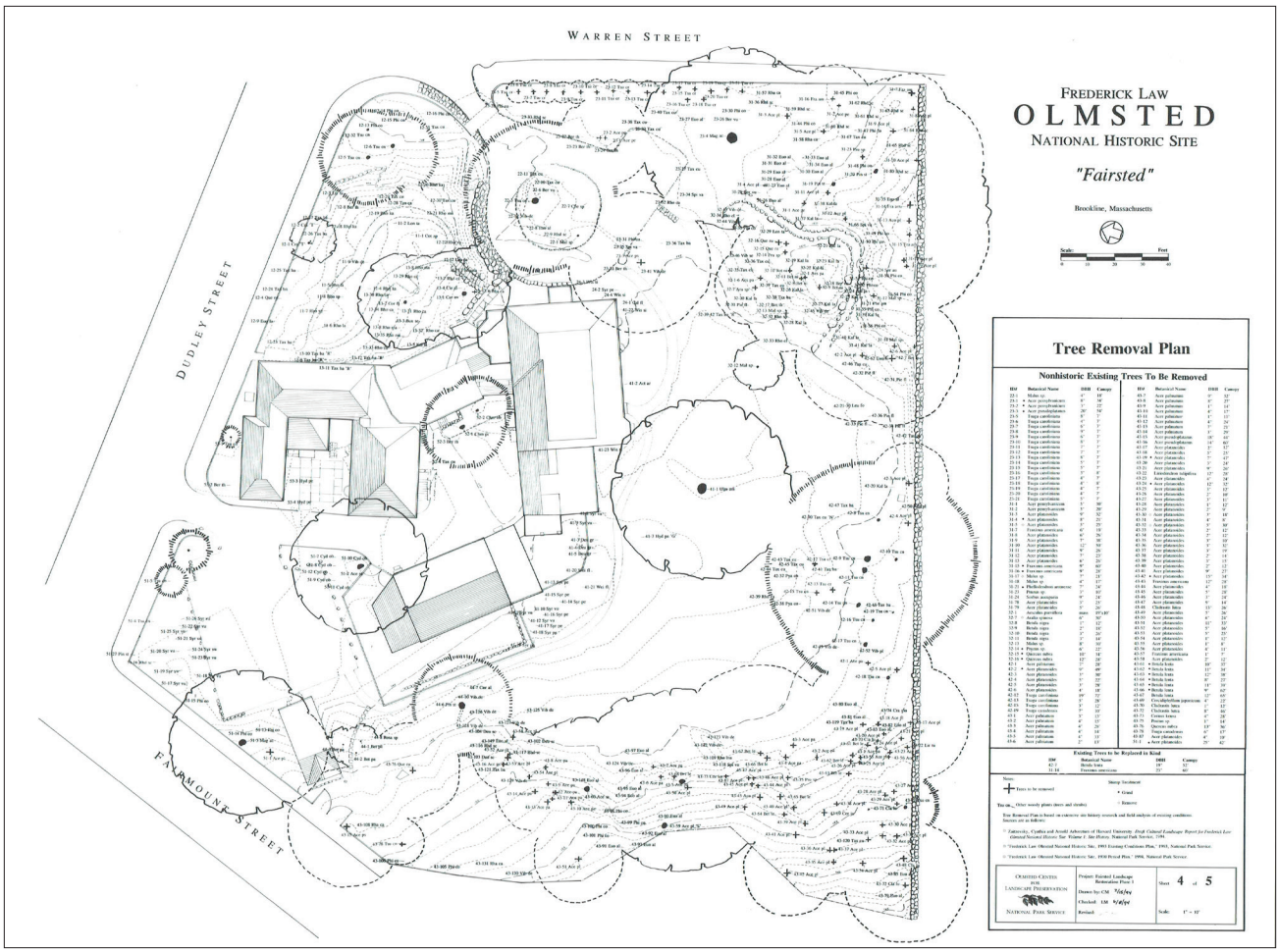


Figure 1.14. Fairsted Non-historic Tree Removal Plan, prepared by the Catherine Morris O'Connor and Catherine Evans, 1994. (OCLP)

prepared by Morris O'Connor; schematic design details for site features by Foulds, and an updated treatment plan at 1"=10', also by Foulds (see Figure 1.13):

- Treatment Plan (revised, based on planting plans, 1"= 10')
- 12 Planting Plans (1"=4') for the Hollow; Front Drive; Rock Garden, including the southeast corner; South Lawn, including the west slope; and Service Areas, including the parking area and office courtyard (Figures 1.15, 1.16)
- Schematic design details (2 sheets, various scales)

Grounds staff at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historical Site used the planting plans for shrub, vine, and herbaceous planting. The treatment plan and schematic design details also provided guidance for re-configuring the edge of the South Lawn and the installation of a new seasonal irrigation system using above-ground field piping. The schematic design also provided the basis for construction documents prepared under contract with Carol R. Johnson Associates, landscape architects.

Construction documents for the second phase of physical work, including tree planting and other site improvements, were sub-contracted to the office of Carol

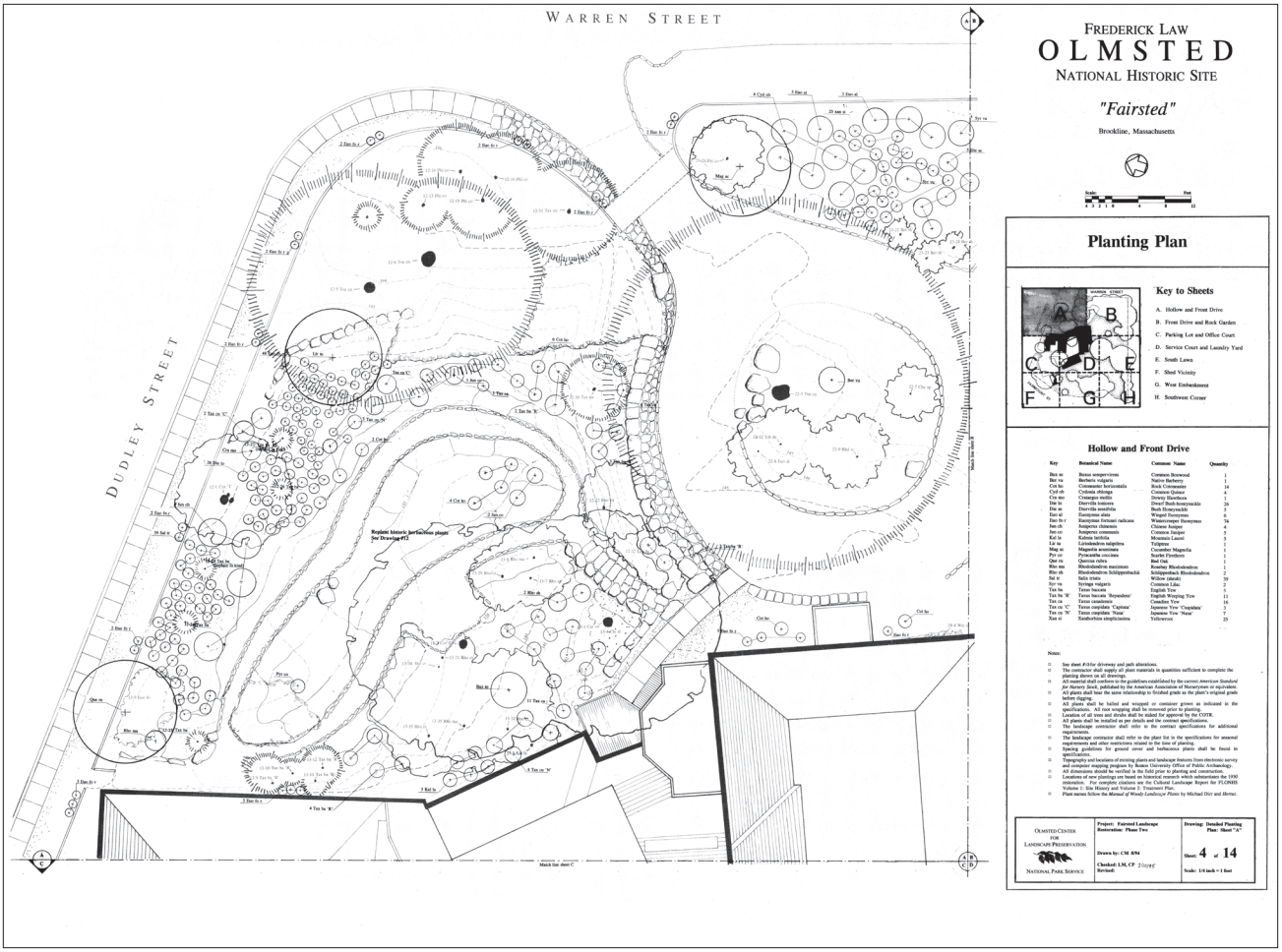


Figure 1.15. Planting Plan for the Hollow, prepared by Catherine Morris O'Connor in 1995. (OCLP)

R. Johnson Associates through an indefinite quantity contract with Archetype, architects and planners. Beth Gavrin and Carol Johnson served as the project team. The construction document package included plans, site details and specifications for:

- Tree planting
- Accessible ramp
- Repairs to masonry features such as the Hollow steps
- Repairs to the rustic curb and walk along the Front Drive
- Drainage improvements
- New sidewalk along Dudley Street
- Cedar pole and chain link fence along the southwest boundary
- Pipe arbor at the back of the barn

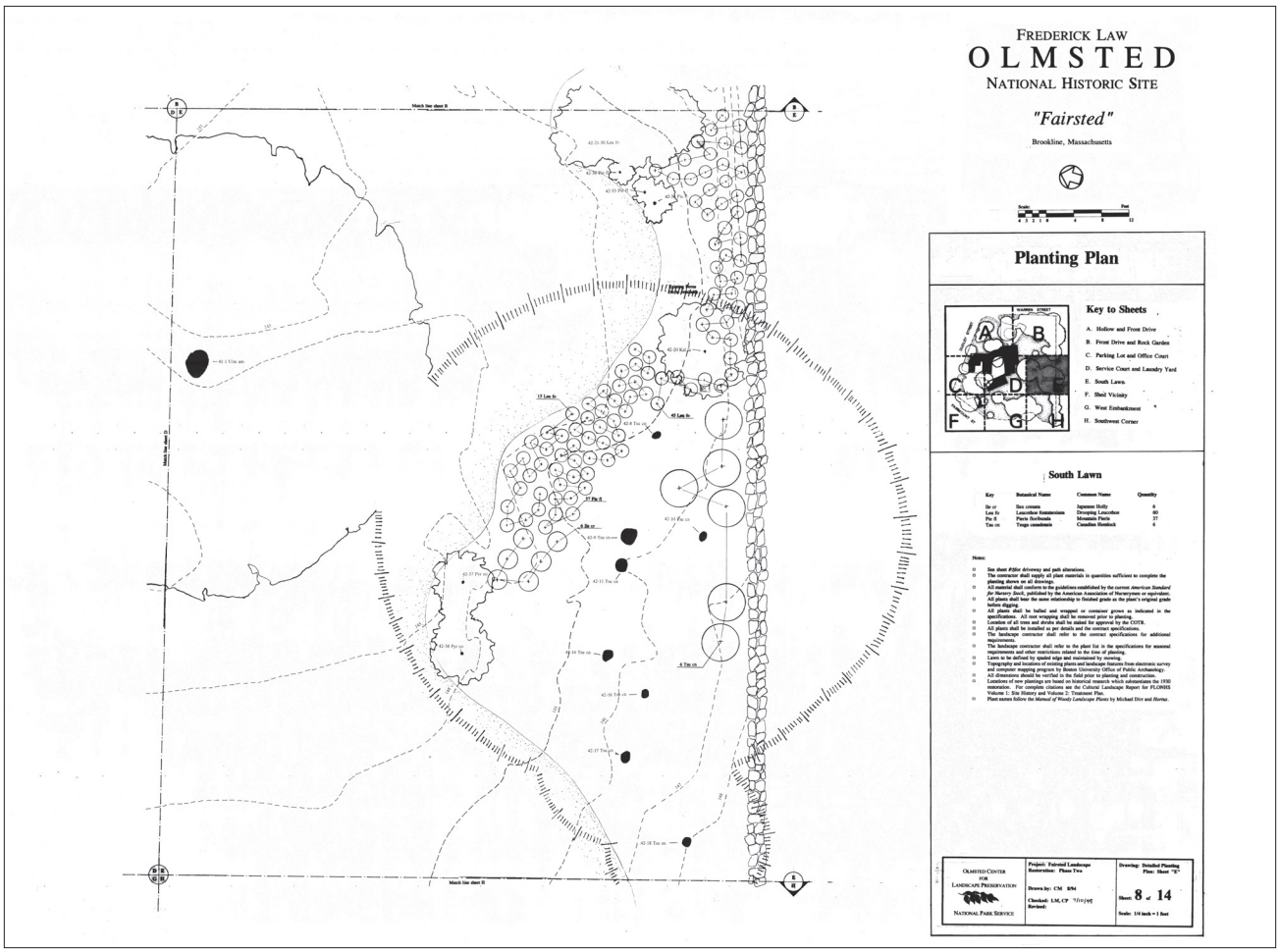


Figure 1.16. Planting Plan for a portion of the South Lawn, prepared by Catherine Morris O'Connor in 1995. (OCLP)

The construction document package completed by Carol R. Johnson and Associates was used to procure construction services necessary to implement elements of the restoration project. This work was undertaken in 1995–6.

TREATMENT PLAN REPORT

In 1994, Lauren Meier produced the second volume of the cultural landscape report for Fairsted in-house as a spiral-bound report. It was used primarily as a record of the project for discussion with park staff, public review and compliance. The 1994 report includes an introduction, description of methodology, description of the existing and ca. 1930 conditions of the historic property, a description of treatment work with special emphasis on the first phase, and a discussion of public participation and review. It also includes existing conditions photographs and copies of relevant plans and appendices. The treatment plan was supplemented with a case report for the second phase of work, which included more specific information on the proposed planting and other site improvements. In 2017, *Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume II: Conditions, Analysis, and Treatment* was published by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The published report includes

landscape treatment recommendations developed between 1993 and 1995 along with documentation of Fairsted's 1994 existing conditions and analysis of its historic character.

PUBLIC REVIEW

Prior to initiating any physical work on the landscape, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and park staff held a series of public review and information meetings in 1994. This included the following meetings:

- A discussion with members of the landscape preservation community (landscape historians, landscape architects, horticulturists and historic property managers)
- Extensive mailings and informal meetings with Brookline neighbors
- Discussions with the Town of Brookline, Historic Preservation Commission and Selectmen

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106

A project overview, case report, two volume cultural landscape report, and Section 106 compliance documentation for the first phase of work were submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for review and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in June 1994. The commission approved this work on July 6, 1994 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation did the same on August 30, 1994. In fall 1994, non-historic trees and shrubs were removed from Fairsted, consistent with this request.

The second phase of work was addressed in a similar documentation package including a project description, Section 106 documentation, plans, and specifications submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission in September 1995. Shrub planting work began in late fall 1995 following completion of Section 106 compliance for the second phase.

In September 1996, the park submitted a separate documentation package to the Massachusetts Historical Commission regarding Section 106 compliance for the accessible ramp/walk into the historic office entrance. This submittal was necessitated by previous discussions with the commission related to an earlier ramp design. On September 12, 1996 Judith McDonough, Massachusetts state historic preservation officer, concurred with the determination of no adverse effect. Based on this compliance action, the contract proceeded based on the construction document package prepared by Carol R. Johnson and Associates.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site has completed several other compliance actions for landscape work at Fairsted. These include:

- April 1984 documentation related to the replacement of the spruce pole fence along Warren, Dudley, and Fairmount Streets
- August 1984 documentation related to the removal of the non-historic swimming pool and brick patio
- December 1986 documentation related to emergency drainage repairs and curbing along Dudley Street
- February 1992 documentation related to removal of trees damaged in a storm in fall 1991, including a red oak (*Quercus rubra*) in the Hollow, tulip tree in the Hollow, white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) in the Rock Garden, and a thornless honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis*) near the shed on the west slope
- May 1993 documentation related to removal of a hazardous Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) in the parking lot, which was subsequently replaced in kind
- 1996 compliance for removal of hazardous sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) near the parking area
- October 1997 documentation for additional drainage repair in the circular drive
- June 1998 documentation related to granite curbing on Fairmont Street needed for the management of stormwater

Copies of relevant materials from each of these compliance actions are included in Appendix H: Compliance Documents.

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION (1993–2001)

The second portion of this chapter documents the implementation of the landscape restoration at Fairsted between 1993–2001. This project re-established the appearance of the Fairsted landscape as it looked ca. 1930, based on historical research and treatment planning accomplished through a two volume cultural landscape report described in the previous section (Figures 1.17, 1.18). The Arnold Arboretum and the National Park Service published *Volume 1: Site History* by Cynthia Zaitzevsky, in 1997. *Volume II: Treatment Plan* was prepared by the National Park Service in 1994 and used internally to guide projects before it was published by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in 2017.



Figure 1.17. Fairsted's Front Drive before restoration, looking southwest through the spruce pole arch, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.18. Fairsted's Front Drive after restoration, looking southwest through the spruce pole arch, 2000. Note the restored herbaceous plantings in the central bed, the reinstalled stone curb at the drive's edge, and the reset front entry walk at the lower right corer. (Jack Boucher, HABS)

The specific actions described below are based on a careful analysis of ten historic plans, fifty historic photographs, and many of the historic planting order lists which were selected because they clearly contained information pertinent to the ca. 1930 period. The ten plans were chosen because historic photographs or existing site conditions indicated they had actually been implemented. In some cases, treatment tasks described below are based on site information gathered by the National Park Service since 1980. This is true for a number of missing features, such as the cedar post and chain link fence which was severely deteriorated and removed during the 1980s as well as the missing steps in the Hollow which were removed during emergency drainage repairs to the vault.

The project has been implemented in two phases. The first phase consisted of the removal of non-historic trees and shrubs, accomplished by the maintenance staff of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site and a contract with Tree

Specialists Inc. of Holliston, Massachusetts. In the second phase, missing historic features were replaced, existing features repaired, and new pedestrian circulation established, including an accessible ramp into the house.

PHASE I SCOPE OF WORK

Tree Removal

In September 1994, 1,136 trees were removed from the Fairsted landscape. Approximately 50% of the non-historic trees, including the largest in size, were removed through a contract with Tree Specialists, Inc. Tree Specialists brought in specialized equipment and certified arborists trained in tree climbing to do the work (Figures 1.19, 1.20). The plans and specifications for the tree removal provided both a detailed list of the work to be accomplished as well as methods for site protection, including minimizing vehicular access and large equipment on the site and protecting the ground surface and tree roots with fencing and plywood barriers. Trees were taken down in segments cut from the upper canopy



Figure 1.19. Contracted arborists remove a non-historic tree at the edge of the Front Drive, looking east, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.20. A contractor operates stump-grinding equipment at the edge of the South Lawn, looking northeast, 1994. (OCLP)

and lowered to the ground with ropes. The trunks were then flush cut at the base. A limited number of stumps were ground with a stump grinder to a depth of 12–15" in places where new trees were to be planted.

Following the Tree Specialists work, the maintenance staff of the Olmsted, Longfellow and Kennedy National Historic Sites removed the remaining non-historic trees and shrubs (Figure 1.21). This work was accomplished through an intensive effort by all the maintenance staff from all three sites, coordinated by Ed Baciagalupo, chief of maintenance, and Barbara Harty (now Keene), grounds supervisor. The National Park Service removed non-historic trees that were smallest in diameter and most accessible, because specialized equipment was required to remove the larger trees. The plant identification numbering system was used consistently throughout this project to facilitate tracking of all woody plant material.

The majority of the non-historic trees removed in Phase I were seedlings or volunteers that grew up in the previous thirty years due to changes in maintenance practices. A few were deliberately planted during the Olmsted Associates tenure, after the ca. 1930 restoration period. Most of the trees were removed from the west slope area between Fairsted and the former Clark sisters' property. The most common non-historic species on the site was Norway maple, followed by Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), birch (*Betula spp.*), and Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*), respectively. Two severely deteriorated trees were removed and replaced in kind by Tree Specialists.

Hollow

No trees were removed in the Hollow.



Figure 1.21. Park staff remove non-historic vegetation from the edge of the South Lawn, looking east, 1994. Pictured, from left to right, are Steve Law, George Ryan, and Lenny Gianetti. (OCLP)



Figure 1.22. Removal of Carolina hemlocks planted in the 1960s along the spruce pole fence east of the Front Drive, looking northeast, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.23. Arborists remove a sycamore maple at the southeast corner of the house, looking west, 1994. (OCLP)

Front Drive

A hedge of seventeen Carolina hemlocks planted in the 1960s by Artemis Richardson was removed (Figure 1.22).[8] Two small striped maples (*Acer pensylvanicum*), north of the existing parking area, were removed. A Sycamore maple was also removed near the corner of the house (Figure 1.23).

Rock Garden

On the eastern side of the Rock Garden path, 21 trees were removed (Figure 1.24). These included eleven Norway maple, three striped maple, three white ash, two crab apple (*Malus spp.*), one amur corktree (*Phellodendron amurense*), one cherry, and one European mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). One deteriorated historic white ash was removed and replaced in kind by Tree Specialists. West of the path, nine trees were removed (Figures 1.25, 1.26). These included four river birch (*Betula nigra*) sprouting from an existing stump, and a mixture of small deciduous volunteers. Two red oak were also removed.



Figure 1.24. Woodchipper east of the Rock Garden path, looking northwest, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.25. Elevated view of the Rock Garden after tree removal during Phase I, looking north, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.26. Rock Garden after tree removal during Phase I, looking west, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.27. Tree removal on the west slope during Phase I, looking west, 1994. (OCLP)

South Lawn

In the area known as the south border, trees removed included one Japanese maple and five Norway maple volunteers, and three Carolina hemlock. They were determined to be non-historic due to size, species, and location, and they do not appear on any of the historic plans for this area.

On the west slope, 71 trees, including 39 Norway maple and fourteen Japanese maple were determined non-historic. Other trees removed from the west slope included two sycamore maple, tuliptree, yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), white ash, river birch, katsura (*Cercidiphyllum sp.*), kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa*), cherry (*Prunus sp.*), red oak, and Canadian hemlock (Figure 1.27).

Service Areas

In the Service Areas, which include the parking lot and the rear office entry, one Norway maple was removed (Figure 1.28).

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF TREES REMOVED, FALL 1994		
FRONT DRIVE: 21 TREES		
CENTER BED (1 TREE)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Malus sp.	Crab Apple	1
CIRCULAR PARKING AREA BEDS (20 TREES)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple	2
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	1
Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina Hemlock	17
ROCK GARDEN: 30 TREES		
EAST SIDE OF WALK (20 TREES)		



Figure 1.28. Tree removal in the service area near the historic shed (left), looking south, 1994. (OCLP)

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF TREES REMOVED, FALL 1994		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple	2
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	11
Fraxinus americana	White Ash	3
Malus sp.	Crab Apple	2
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Corktree	1
Prunus sp.	Cherry	1
Sorbus aucuparia	European Mountain Ash	1
LAWN/WEST SIDE OF PATH (9 TREES)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Aralia spinosa	Devils-Walkingstick	1
Betula nigra	River Birch	4
Malus sp.	Crab Apple	1
Prunus sp.	Cherry	1
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	2
SOUTH LAWN: 80 TREES		
SOUTH BORDER (9 TREES)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	1
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	2
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	39
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	1
Cladrastis kentukea	American Yellowwood	3
Fraxinus americana	White Ash	2
Betula lenta	River (Sweet) Birch	7
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura	1
Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood	1
Prunus sp.	Cherry	1
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	1

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF TREES REMOVED, FALL 1994		
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	1
SERVICE AREAS: 1 TREE		
PARKING LOT (1 TREE)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	1

Shrub Removal

A total of 96 shrubs were removed from the Fairsted landscape, primarily from the Hollow, Rock Garden and edges of the South Lawn. As with the trees on the site, the south border and west slope suffered from extensive volunteer growth. Many of the shrubs were very small seedlings, volunteers that self-seeded from other shrubs on site or from properties nearby. A few were consciously planted during the Olmsted Associates period, particularly bright-flowering shrubs to add color to the landscape. Those later additions were not significant and conflicted with intended design character created by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and his sons.

The Hollow

Fifteen shrubs were removed from the Hollow (Figure 1.29). Shrubs removed included eight plants from the center bed, the most noteworthy of which were five azaleas and rhododendrons (*Rhododendron spp.*) planted in the 1960s which were not consistent with the earlier plant palette and were not indicated in historic plans or photographs. Seven more shrubs were removed from the north embankment and west embankment of the Hollow. They included two buckthorn (*Rhamnus sp.*), one barberry (*Berberis sp.*), one torch azalea (*Rhododendron kaempferi*), and one Korean rhododendron (*Rhododendron mucronulatum*).



Figure 1.29. Park staff removing shrubs in the Hollow, looking northwest, 1994. (OCLP)



Figure 1.30. Park staff member Bob Galvin dragging brush across the Front Drive, looking west, 1994. (OCLP)

Front Drive

A total of eleven shrubs were removed from the Front Drive zone (Figure 1.30). In the center bed, two English yew (*Taxus baccata*) and one arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) were removed and replaced with shrubs documented in historic photos. The area adjacent to the parking area included several large Japanese and English yews. These shrubs could not be documented in historic plans or photos and the parking area was substantially altered in the early 1960s. The Carolina allspice (*Calycanthus floridus*) located near the northeast corner of the house was also removed.

Rock Garden

Thirty-five shrubs, or approximately one third of the total number of non-historic shrubs, were removed from the Rock Garden. Twenty-four of these shrubs were removed from the area east of the Rock Garden path (Figures 1.31, 1.32). Historically, the lawn extended into this corner, necessitating the removal of many shrubs. Ten of the shrubs removed from this area were mock orange (*Philadelphus sp.*); the rest of the removal included seven winged euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*), four jetbead (*Rhodotypos scandens*), one buckthorn, and one Japanese yew.



Figure 1.31. Southeast corner of the Rock Garden following tree and shrub removal, looking southeast, 1994. The blue flowers of squill (*Scilla siberica*) are visible in the lawn. (OCLP)



Figure 1.32. Park staff member string trimming in the southeast corner of the Rock Garden following tree and shrub removal, looking south, ca. 1995. (OCLP)



Figure 1.33. Park staff member cutting vegetation on the mound in the Rock Garden, looking east, ca. 1995. (OCLP)

Existing shrubs along the outside of the historic lawn boundary were left intact since clear documentation did not exist for the composition of the shrub border in this area. West of the path, in the rocky area bordering the South Lawn, eleven shrubs known to be recent introductions, or which conflicted with historic plantings, were removed (Figure 1.33). They included two flame azaleas, two Japanese yew, three arrowwood, and one each of tea viburnum (*Viburnum setigerum*), rhododendron, Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), and English yew.

South Lawn

Thirty-four shrubs were removed in the vicinity of the South Lawn. The most noticeable of these was the *Hydrangea heteromalla* adjacent to the path near

the conservatory entrance, which was planted by the National Park Service in the 1980s (Figure 1.34, 1.35). Fourteen shrubs were removed along the south border (Figure 1.36). They included one catawba rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) and nine yews, including a dwarf Japanese yew, English yew, and a Japanese yew, as well as two arrowwood and two viburnum in the southwest



Figure 1.34. View of the northern edge of the South Lawn before restoration, looking east, ca. 1993. Note the *Hydrangea heteromalla* shrub to the right of the curvilinear path. (OCLP)



Figure 1.35. View of the northern edge of the South Lawn following removal of the non-historic *Hydrangea heteromalla* shrub, looking east, 1995. (OCLP)

Figure 1.36. Park staff removing shrubs from the border at the southern edge of the South Lawn during restoration, looking west, 1994. (OCLP)



corner. Along the west slope, a large group of sixteen winged euonymous self-sowed and were removed along with two English yew and one arrowwood.

Service Areas

The only non-historic shrub in the Service Areas zone was the climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) along the south side of the vault in the office courtyard.

TABLE 2.6. SUMMARY OF SHRUBS REMOVED, FALL 1994

HOLLOW: 15		
CENTER BED AND WALK (8)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Contoneaster	1
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle	1
Rhododendron kaempferi	Torch Azalea	1
Rhododendron x laetevirens	Rhododendron	2
Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense	Korean Azalea	1
Rhododendron sp.	Rhododendron	1
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	1
NORTH EMBANKMENT AND GROTTO (6)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	1
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	1
Rhododendron kaempferi	Torch Azalea	3
Rhododendron mucronulatum	Korean Rhododendron	1
FRONT DRIVE: 11		
CIRCULAR DRIVE AND CENTER BED (3)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	2
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	1
CIRCULAR DRIVE PARKING AREA (7)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron	1
Rhodotypos scandens	Jetbead	1
Taxus baccata	English Yew	1
Taxus cuspidate	Japanese Yew	4
HOUSE AND OFFICE (1)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Calycanthus floridus	Carolina Allspice	1
ROCK GARDEN: 35		
EAST SIDE OF WALK (24)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Berberis Vulgaris	Common Barberry	1
Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus	7
Rhodotypos scandens	Jetbead	4
Philadelphus coronarius	Mock Orange	10
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	1

TABLE 2.6. SUMMARY OF SHRUBS REMOVED, FALL 1994		
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	1
LAWN/WEST SIDE OF PATH (11)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	1
Lonicera sp.	Honeysuckle	1
Rhododendron sp.	Rhododendron	1
Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame Azalea	2
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	1
Taxus baccata	English Yew	1
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	3
Viburnum setigerum	Tea Viburnum	1
SOUTH LAWN: 34		
HOUSE AND LAWN AREA (1)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Hydrangea heteromalla	Hydrangea	1
SOUTH BORDER (14)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron	1
Taxus cuspidata	Dwarf Japanese Yew	1
Taxus baccata	English Yew	3
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	5
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	2
Viburnum plicatum	Viburnum	2
WEST SLOPE (19)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus	16
Taxus baccata	English Yew	2
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	1
SERVICE AREAS: 1		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY REMOVED
Hydrangea petiolaris[9]	Climbing Hydrangea	1

PHASE II SCOPE OF WORK

Overview

Following the removal of non-historic trees and shrubs, the next phase of restoration work involved the replacement of missing historic features, repair work, and installing a new accessible entrance. In the winter of 1994–1995, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff completed schematic drawings for the second phase (see Figures 1.15, 1.16). In the spring, summer, and fall of 1995, Barbara Keene continued work on the Fairsted landscape, evaluating the new growing conditions, enhancing the soil with compost, and installing a seasonal watering system in preparation for the next phase. In 1996, the National Park Service contracted D&D Enterprises, Inc. to implement tree planting and

other site work. This was followed by additional work performed by the park maintenance team, including removal of the non-historic path through the South Lawn and configuring the boundary of the lawn edge.

Seasonal Watering System

In the fall of 1995, following tree removal, park personnel procured services from Bay State Irrigation to install a new seasonal irrigation system. Designed by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, it utilized field pipes on the surface of the ground with spigots every 50 feet.

During treatment planning, the grounds staff had expressed concern over the need for substantial watering capability for the new plant material. This was due to several issues on site. First, the existing landscape had a large amount of exposed bedrock and ledge close to the surface, resulting in limited amount of soil for planting. Second, the presence of existing historic vegetation created the potential for root competition. Last, a limited number of water sources/spigots exist along the exterior of the buildings, so watering is a labor-intensive project. Given the sensitivity of the site, a below-ground irrigation system was deemed unsuitable.

The new above ground irrigation system consisted of a series of removable field pipes fed from one water source located at the shed. These pipes were mulched so they are not visible. This project entailed bringing a waterline from the basement of the west office wing (former planting department), under the drive to the barnyard, continuing to the shed.

Archeological work was done for Section 106 approval related to parking lot restoration and drainage repair to the vault. A spigot was installed at the shed, from which surface (field) pipes are fed. Seasonal spigots are located every 50 feet or so to allow for adequate watering of the new plant material. The watering system allows for multiple hoses on the site so that more surface area can be covered simultaneously.

New plantings accomplished in Phase II restored one of the most significant characteristics of the Olmsted design, a profuse and diverse planting of trees, shrubs, vines, and groundcover. This is by far the most detailed and extensive aspect of the restoration. Decisions regarding new plantings were based on substantial documentation of historic and existing conditions as described in volumes I and II of the cultural landscape report for Fairsted.

Planting

Trees

Phase II included planting 61 trees, concentrated on the southern border of the property. The planting was done through the contract with D&D Enterprises, Inc. of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. Since these trees replaced missing historic trees, which were lost to age, disease, and storm damage, the tree planting did not affect any archeological resources. The following sections describe the tree plantings in each landscape zone. Most were planted in the spring of 1997. A few trees had difficulty getting established, were difficult to locate, or were planted in phases and thus have a later planting date.

The Hollow

One tuliptree and one red oak were planted along the Dudley Street side of the Hollow, replacing those lost during the 1990 hurricane. Between the two, a deteriorated downy hawthorn (*Crataegus mollis*) was replaced in kind.

Front Drive

Four trees were planted between the drive and Warren Street. A cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) marked the entry just inside the spruce pole fence. An American elm was placed at the edge of the parking area (Figure 1.37). According to the specifications, the elm was to be a pure species, not a cultivar. A flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*) provided the understory tree layer between the replacement elm and existing magnolia. The Russian olive may have been misidentified at the nursery. A large clump of mountain maple was planted along the fence.



Figure 1.37. American elm planted at the edge of the parking area, looking north, ca. 1995. (OCLP)

Rock Garden

Ten trees were added in the Rock Garden. Eight were placed to the eastern side of the walk. A white ash, an American elm, and a red oak were planted on the Warren Street edge in the northeastern corner of the property. Two pitch pines

were placed in the new grass bay created by the reconfigured lawn. Two existing white pines (*Pinus strobus*) separated this massing from a shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) was placed along the southern rock wall. A river birch was planted on the slope between the white pine and the path. One goldenraintree (*Keolreuteria paniculata*) was added to the west side of the path, completing the canopy layer.

South Lawn, Border, and West Slope

Three groups of Canadian hemlock, totaling 21 trees, were planted to define the southern border of the site. These groups joined the existing Canadian hemlocks to provide a continuous edge above the western half of the rock wall. Several new trees, two pitch pines (*Pinus rigida*), a European larch (*Larix decidua*), a silver linden (*Tilia tomentosa*) and two white pines line the west slope and separate the reserve garden from the South Lawn (Figure 1.38). A new paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) was placed alongside an existing paper birch between the historic path and the shed.



Figure 1.38. A sapling, maybe a silver linden, at the edge of the South Lawn after restoration, ca. 2000. (OCLP)

Service Areas

A sugar maple and a tuliptree were placed at the northwestern corner of the parking lot. A sycamore maple placed between the vault and the fence at the east side of the drive completed the Service Areas tree plantings.

Summary of Trees Planted

D&D Enterprises, Inc. planted the majority of the trees listed in Table 2.7 beginning in 1997. Two trees were replaced as part of the tree removal contract with Tree Specialists Inc. in fall 1994. The Russian olive was planted as part of the earlier National Park Service shrub planting work in 1995.

TABLE 2.7. SUMMARY OF TREES PLANTED, 1991 – 2000			
HOLLOW: 15			
CENTER BED AND WALK (8)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn	1	Nov. 1999
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	1	1995
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	1	1997
Tsuga Canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	1	1991[10]
FRONT DRIVE: 18			
CIRCULAR DRIVE PARKING AREA (18)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple	14	1998
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	1	April 1997
Elaeagnus sp.	Russian-olive	1	1995
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia	1	1999
Ulmus americana	American Elm	1	April 1997
ROCK GARDEN: 10			
EAST SIDE OF WALK (8)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Betula lenta	Sweet Birch	1	1994
Betula nigra	River Birch	1	April 1997
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory	1	May 2000
Fraxinus americana	White Ash	1	May 2000
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine	2	April 1997
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	1	April 1997
Ulmus americana	American Elm	1	1998
LAWN/WEST SIDE OF WALK (1)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenraintree	1	NR
SOUTH LAWN: 29			
SOUTH BORDER (21)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock	21	1997, 1998, 2000
WEST SLOPE (8)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch	1	April 1997
Cladrastis kentukea	Yellowwood	1	NR[11]
Larix decidua	European Larch	1	June 1998
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine	2	April 1997
Pinus strobus	White Pine	2	April 1997
Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden	1	April 1997
SERVICE AREAS: 4			
NORTH SIDE (1)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	1	NR

TABLE 2.7. SUMMARY OF TREES PLANTED, 1991 – 2000			
PARKING LOT (3)			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	1	1996, 2000
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	1	NR
Pinus strobus	White Pine	1	1991[12]

Shrubs and Vines

The restoration planting plans called for the installation of approximately 600 shrubs and vines in Phase II of the project. Park grounds staff implemented this work between 1995 and 2000 after the non-historic trees and shrubs were removed. In some cases, the quantities of plants in a given shrub mass were reduced either because larger specimens were used, to allow for future growth, or to accommodate existing historic plants.

The Hollow

The Hollow was returned to its intended rustic and picturesque conditions with the addition of 189 new shrubs. The vast majority of the shrubs, 147 in all, were placed along the northern embankment, creating a dense underplanting along the Dudley Street edge (Figures 1.39, 1.40). Plantings consisted of 48 wintercreeper euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*), 26 dwarf bush-honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*), 39 shrub willows (*Salix sp.*), three Japanese yew, three Japanese yew 'Nana', two rock cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*), four Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*) and one rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). Two English weeping yew were planted between the stone steps and the retaining wall. In the area of the grotto, four Canadian yew, six rock Cotoneaster, and five English



Figure 1.39. Overhead view of park staff planting shrubs on the north embankment in the Hollow, looking east, 1996. (OCLP)



Figure 1.40. Park staff planting shrubs on the north embankment in the Hollow, looking north, 1996. (OCLP)

weeping yew were planted. One Canadian yew (*Taxus canadensis*) was replaced in kind at the base of the stone ledge.

Four rock cotoneaster and two common juniper (*Juniperus communis*) were massed at the northeastern end of the center bed. A single scarlet firethorn (*Pyracantha* coccinea) was placed adjacent to the rock outcropping at the southwestern end. On the western embankment, two Schlippenbach rhododendron (*Rhododendron schlippenbachii*) were placed at the bottom of the stone steps. A massing of ten Canadian yew were planted below the landing with groups of four Japanese yew 'Nana', five mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), and four English weeping yew located at intervals along the northeastern face of the house. Three wintercreeper euonymus were to be planted at the base of the office wing wall, but have not yet been added.

Front Drive

The understory of the Front Drive area was supplemented with 70 shrubs. The barberry in the center bed was replanted. Two new rock cotoneaster flank the front entrance. This bed was also to receive additional plantings of two wintercreeper euonymous, with two additional euonymous planted further to the north of the entry. These have not yet been planted. Nine winged euonymus and two sweet mock orange completed the underplanting at the base of the existing cucumber magnolia. A dense planting was created on the Warren Street edge of the Front Drive with the addition of eight winged euonymus, four common quince (*Cydonia oblonga*), two common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), 25 yellowroot (*Xanthorhiza simplicissima*) and five bush honeysuckle.



Figure 1.41. Plantings staked out in the eastern portion of the Rock Garden, looking northwest, ca. 1995. (OCLP)

Rock Garden

Shrub additions in the Rock Garden totaled 174 plants. As stated previously, the historic design took advantage of the natural rock outcropping, creating a naturalistic landscape with a shrub layer dominated by evergreens. The densest plantings are located surrounding the outcropping on the western side of the path. Nine mountain andromeda (*Pieris floribunda*), five scarlet firethorn, five weeping English yew, five Canadian yew, seventeen mountain laurel, one common quince and one common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) completed the shrub layer in this area. To the north of the rock outcropping, eleven mountain laurel, eleven mountain andromeda, three eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), one black jetbead, two Vanhoutte spirea (*Spiraea x vanhouteii*) and one Hinoki falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) were planted. East of the path nineteen Witherod viburnum (*Viburnum nudum*), twenty arrowwood viburnum, three sweet mock orange and one common buckthorn completed the plantings (Figure 1.41). Between the path as it turns west and the southern rock wall, eighteen mountain laurel, seven Canadian yew, five eastern redcedar, fourteen mountain andromeda and nine scarlet firethorn were planted.

South Lawn, Border, and West Slope

Along Fairsted's southern border, a break in the tree canopy occurs near where the Rock Garden path enters the South Lawn. The vista through this break toward the Green Hill parcel is the most significant view from Fairsted. In this area, seventeen wintercreeper euonymus and 23 drooping leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*) were added. Beneath the canopy of Canadian hemlock, fifteen drooping leucothoe, 30 mountain andromeda, and six Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata*) were added where the border pushed in toward the American elm.

Where the grade begins to rise toward the southwest corner, ten Tatarian dogwood (*Cornus alba*), ten redosier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), ten winged euonymus, and thirteen inkberry holly (*Ilex glabra*) front and intermingle with the continuing Canadian hemlock edge (Figures 1.42, 1.43). Three Japanese yew and one Japanese holly were placed in the lawn. In the southwestern corner, six Tatarian dogwood, seven redosier dogwood, six winged euonymus, and four Japanese yew completed the shrub layer beneath and in front of the last of the Canadian hemlock (Figure 1.44). One Japanese yew in the lawn was replanted.

In the open area along the west slope, ten common lilac were planted along the fence with ten Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*) edging the lawn (Figures 1.45, 1.46). Five memorial roses were planted at the lawn edge near the base of the southwestern corner slope and one showy border forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*) was placed in the lawn. Two Vanhoutte spirea were planted in the



Figure 1.42. New shrub plantings at the southern border of the South Lawn, looking northeast, ca. 1995. (OCLP)



Figure 1.43. Park staff planting shrubs at the southern border of the South Lawn, looking northeast, 1996. (OCLP)



Figure 1.44. New shrub plantings in Fairsted's southwest corner along the west slope, looking southwest, ca. 1995. (OCLP)



Figure 1.45. Park staff planting shrubs on the west slope, looking northeast, ca. 1995. Note the restored bay of grass that climbs the west slope. (OCLP)



Figure 1.46. Park staff planting shrubs on the west slope, looking west, 1995. (OCLP)

lawn near the north edge and two Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) were placed at the base of the new pipe arbor (also called the "wicket").

Service Areas

Seven common lilacs were added to those existing on the west side of the parking lot. Office court plantings were restored with the addition of two pyramidal Japanese yew at the entry, three wintercreeper euonymus on the north wall, one Japanese yew and three Dutchman's pipe on the southern wall and one pyramidal yew to the southern side of the path. Roses completed the woody plantings, fifteen of which were in the center bed and one to the southern side of the path. Five English ivy (*Hedera helix*) were planted at the base of the northern side of the plan vault, facing Dudley Street.

Outside Boundary Fence

Several vines were planted along the spruce pole fence. They include 30 wintercreeper euonymus and 4 Dutchmen's pipe.

Summary of Shrubs Planted

The restoration plan recommended a large quantity of new shrubs. By and large, the plans were implemented as recommended. In a few instances, the quantity of individual plants in a vegetation mass was reduced to allow for future growth. This is summarized below in Table 2.8, including variations in designed vs. implemented planting.

TABLE 2.8. SUMMARY OF SHRUBS PLANTED, 1994 – 2000

HOLLOW: 196 SHRUBS RECOMMENDED, 189 PLANTED				
CENTER BED AND WALK (7)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster	4	4	1995
Juniperus communis	Common Juniper	2	2	1995
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn	1	1	1995
WEST EMBANKMENT (39 PLANNED, 35 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Euonymous fortunei var. radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	3	0	NR
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	5	5	1999
Rhododendron schlippenbachii	Schlippenbach Azalea	2	2	May 1999
Taxus baccata 'Repandens'	English Weeping Yew	4	4	1995
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	11	10	2000

TABLE 2.8. SUMMARY OF SHRUBS PLANTED, 1994 – 2000				
Taxus cuspidata 'Nana'	Dwarf Japanese Yew	4	4	1997-1999
NORTH EMBANKMENT AND GROTTO (150 PLANNED, 147 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster	8	8	1995
Diervilla lonicera	Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle	26	26	1995
Euonymous fortunei var. radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	48	48	1995
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper	4	4	1995
Juniperus communis	Common Juniper	3	3	1995
Rhododendron maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron	1	1	1996
Salix sp.	Shrub Willow	39	39	Nov. 1998, 1999
Taxus baccata	English Yew	2	0	NA
Taxus baccata 'Repandens'	English Weeping Yew	7	7	1995
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	6	5	2000
Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata'	Japanese Yew 'Capitata'	3	3	6/98
Taxus cuspidata 'Nana'	Japanese Yew 'Nana'	3	3	1997-1999
FRONT DRIVE: 76 SHRUBS				
CIRCULAR DRIVE AND CENTER BED (1)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Berberis vulgaris	Native Barberry	1	1	NR
CIRCULAR DRIVE AND PARKING AREA (71)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple	14	14	1998
Cydonia oblonga	Common Quince	4	4	1995
Diervilla sessifolia	Bush Honeysuckle	5	5	1999
Euonymous alatus	Winged Euonymous	17	17	April 1995
Euonymous fortunei v. radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	2	2	1995
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mock Orange	2	2	June 1998
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	2	2	1995
Xanthorhiza simplicissima	Yellowroot	25	25	1995
HOUSE AND OFFICE (8 PLANNED, 4 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster	2	2	1995
Euonymous fortunei var. radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	4	0	NA

TABLE 2.8. SUMMARY OF SHRUBS PLANTED, 1994 – 2000				
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mock Orange	1	1	1995
Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea	1	1	NR
ROCK GARDEN (179 SHRUBS RECOMMENDED, 174 PLANTED)				
EAST SIDE OF WALK (102 PLANNED, 99 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Cornus sericia 'Flaviramea'	Redosier Dogwood	1	1	1998
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Redcedar	5	5	1998
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	20	18	1997
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mock Orange	4	4	1995
Pieris floribunda	Mountain Andromeda	14	14	1998
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn	9	9	NR
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	3	2	1998
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	7	7	2000
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum	19	19	1995
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum	20	20	1995
LAWN/WEST SIDE OF WALK (77 PLANNED, 75 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress	1	1	NR
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Redcedar	3	3	1998
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	28	18	1997
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mock Orange	1	1	1998
Pieris floribunda	Mountain Andromeda	23	21	1998
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn	5	5	NR
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	2	1	April 1998
Rhodotypos scandens	Black Jetbead	1	1	1998
*Spirea x vanhoutte*i	Vanhoutte Spirea	2	2	1995
Taxus baccata 'Repandens	English Weeping Yew	5	5	NR
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	5	5	2000
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	1	0[13]	NR
SOUTH LAWN: 192 SHRUBS AND VINES				
SOUTH BORDER (182 PLANNED, 149 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Aristolochia durior	Dutchman's Pipe	1	2	July 1997
Cornus alba 'Sibirica	Tatarian Dogwood	16	16	1995
Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea	Redosier Dogwood	10	10	1995
Euonymous alatus	Winged Euonymous	10	10	1995
Euonymous fortunei radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	22	17	1995

TABLE 2.8. SUMMARY OF SHRUBS PLANTED, 1994 – 2000				
Ilex crenata 'Convexa'	Japanese Holly	7	7	1995
Ilex glabra	Inkberry Holly	13	13	1995
Leucothoe fontanesiana	Drooping Leucothoe	60	38	1995
Pieris floribunda	Mountain Andromeda	37	30	1999
Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea	2	2	May 1998
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	4	4	1995
WEST SLOPE (43)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'	Redosier Dogwood	7	7	1995
Euonymous alatus	Winged Euonymous	6	6	1995
Forsythia x intermedia 'Spectabilis'	Showy Border Forsythia	1	1	1995
Rosa virginiana	Virginia Rose	10	10	1995
Rosa wichuraiana	Memorial Rose	5	5	1995
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	10	10	1997
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	4	4	1995
SERVICE AREAS: 38 SHRUBS				
PARKING LOT (7)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	7	7	1997
OFFICE COURT (26)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Aristolochia durior	Dutchman's Pipe	3	3	1998
Euonymous fortunei var. radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	3	3	NR
Rosa (multiple varieties)	Various roses	16	16	1998-2000
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew	1	1	1998
NORTH SIDE (5)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Hedera helix	English Ivy	5	5	1998
OUTSIDE BOUNDARY FENCE (30 SHRUBS AND VINES RECOMMENDED, 0 PLANTED)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Aristolochia durior	Dutchman's Pipe	4	0	NA
Euonymous fortunei var. radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous	26	0	NA

Herbaceous Plants

Phase II included planting herbaceous material in the Hollow, Front Drive and office court. Historic documentation of herbaceous materials in the form of plant lists or plans was limited to the Hollow and the office court. These documents,

which date from the restoration period, indicated that perennial plantings focused attention on the entry areas for both clients and employees.

National Park Service staff installed the herbaceous plantings. Historic varieties of iris (*Iris spp.*), rose, fern and peony (*Paeonia spp.*) were researched and wherever possible, historic varieties were obtained. Where they were not available, research determined the visual character of the plants so that suitable replacements could be obtained without adversely affecting the intended design effect.

The Hollow

Herbaceous plantings in the Hollow are based primarily on the October 1923 Plan #673-33. Numeric codes were defined in an accompanying plant list. Plan #673-39 detailed plantings for the Hollow steps. An August 1925 plan reflected the addition of a number of iris varieties, which were included in the treatment plan as well.



Figure 1.47. Park staff installing herbaceous plantings in the Hollow's center bed, looking northeast, 1996. (OCLP)

The middle of the center bed was planted with dwarf crested iris (*Iris cristata*). Edging the bed were areas of Japanese pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*), epimedium (*Epimedium macranthum*), 110 garden phlox (*Phlox paniculata*) in three varieties, and *Iris kochi* (Figure 1.47). Spot plantings of five varieties of tall bearded iris (*Iris germanica*) were concentrated in the northern side of the bed. Eighteen varieties of tall bearded iris were planted along the north side of the path, with beds of smaller iris species completing the northeastern edge (Figure 1.48). A bed of dwarf crested iris was planted at the west base of a bed of 100 garden phlox bordering the west side of the stone steps. The remaining edge of the path was edged with groundcover.

Shrubs and trees were underplanted with epimedium, pachysandra, narrow-leaved hosta (*Hosta lancifolia*), Siebold hosta (*Hosta sieboldiana*), hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) and marginal shield fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*). Hay-scented fern were placed at the end of the path to the top of the stone ledge. Marginal shield fern interspersed with bergenia (*Bergenia sp.*) edged the new accessible ramp. A bed of sedum (*Sedum sp.*) at the base of the north-facing wall completed the herbaceous plantings.



Figure 1.48. Restored plantings and stone dust path in the Hollow, looking northeast, ca. 2000. Note diverse iris species in the center bed (left) and northern bed (right), as well as the restored stone edging on both sides of the path. (OCLP)

Front Drive

Historic photographs showed fern planted in the center bed. Fifty cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) and 90 hay-scented fern were planted based on that information.

Service Areas

Information on office court herbaceous plants was taken from the October 1923 Plan #673-40 by Hans Koehler and supported by historic photographs. The central bed in the office court now contains nine varieties of roses and is bordered by sweet alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*). Four varieties of iris were planted on the west edge of the courtyard. Pachysandra interspersed with begonia filled the southern edge. Giant holly fern (*Polystichum munitum*) and tree fern surround the pavers leading to the door. Five varieties of peonies were placed at the north side of the start of the pavers and three more varieties at the north side of the entrance to the office court (Figure 1.49). Sedum filled the north bed at the base of the north wall.



Figure 1.49. Restored plantings in the office courtyard, looking east, ca. 2001. (OCLP)

TABLE 2.9: SUMMARY OF HERBACEOUS MATERIALS PLANTED, 1997 – 2000				
HOLLOW: 3,841 HERBACEOUS PLANTS RECOMMENDED				
CENTER BED AND WALK				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Bergenia cordifolia	Bergenia	30	NR	NR
Fern (multiple varieties)	Fern	228	175	1997-1999
Epimedium macranthum	Epimedium	756	NR	1997, 1998
Hosta (multiple varieties)	Hosta	110	55	1998, 1999
Iris (multiple varieties)	Iris	630	600	1997-2000
Pachysandra terminalis	Pachysandra	1859	NR	Each year
Phlox subulata (multiple varieties)	Phlox	200	100	1998-2000
Sedum stoloniferum	Sedum	28	36	1998, 1999
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew	11	10	2000
FRONT DRIVE: 175 HERBACEOUS PLANTS RECOMMENDED, 90 PLANTED				
CENTER BED (175)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Fern (multiple varieties)	Fern	175	90	1998-1999
SERVICE AREAS: 273 HERBACEOUS PLANTS RECOMMENDED, 161 PLANTED				
OFFICE COURTYARD (161)				
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY ON PLANS	QUANTITY PLANTED	DATE
Alyssum maritimum	Sweet Alyssum / Madwort	48	48	Each year
Fern (multiple varieties)	Fern	75	59	1998
Iris species	Iris	15	15	1998
Pachysandra terminalis	Pachysandra	110	15	1998
Paeonia (multiple varieties)	Peonies	9	8	1998
Sedum spectabula	Stonecrop Sedum	16	16	NR

NR = No record found

OTHER WORK

Phase II included the removal of non-historic hardscape features, repair of some deteriorated features, and the replacement of missing historic features. These items were implemented through a combination of fieldwork by park personnel and by a construction contract with D&D Enterprises, Inc.



Figure 1.50. South Lawn, with non-historic path along the southern facade of the house, looking northeast, 1994. Note the non-historic *Hydrangea heteromalla* on the southern side of the path. (OCLP)



Figure 1.51. South Lawn, after removal of non-historic path and *Hydrangea heteromalla* during landscape restoration, looking northeast, 2000. (Jack Boucher, HABS)

Removal of the Non-historic Walk

In 1995, the Fairsted grounds staff removed the existing walkway from the southwestern corner of the barnyard to the conservatory (Figures 1.50, 1.51). The National Park Service installed this walk in 1985, after the removal of the Richardson's swimming pool, to provide public access from the parking lot to the conservatory. The location of the 1985 path was loosely based on historical evidence, although the project was never intended to restore a missing feature. Research conducted by Cynthia Zaitzevsky determined that by 1926 the path had disappeared from the South Lawn. In addition, an accessibility study for the first floor public rooms determined that the easiest and least intrusive exterior modification to accommodate wheelchair access into the building was the historic office entrance off the circular drive. Therefore, both historic evidence and plans for accessibility improvements eliminated the need for the South Lawn path.



Figure 1.52. Park staff spreading grass seed along the undulating southern edge of the South Lawn during restoration, looking west, 1995. (OCLP)



Figure 1.53.The undulating southern edge of the South Lawn after restoration, looking west, 2000. (OCLP)

Reshaping the South Lawn Edge

Once all the non-historic features were removed, the grounds staff of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site began work to reconfigure the lawn edge (Figure 1.52). They completed the new lawn edge in the fall of 1995. At the same time, work began to replant missing historic shrubs described in the previous section. The new lawn edge dramatically changed the spatial qualities of the site as the relatively straight lines of vegetation were replaced with an undulating border (Figure 1.53). This work also created several new undulating "bays" of grass that had been obscured by volunteer growth.

Once the non-historic trees were removed, park staff created a new bay of lawn grass in the southeastern corner of the site, behind the large cucumber magnolia. This bay is defined by the surrounding shrub plantings (especially winged

euonymus), trees, the spruce pole fence along Warren Street, and the sloping topography of the southern border and Rock Garden. It is largely invisible from the South Lawn and is framed by the two Vanhoutte spirea that mark the entrance.

The western boundary of the South Lawn also contains two new bays of grass. The largest extends into the southwestern corner of the site up the slope directly below the former Clark sisters' house. It is framed by dense plantings of shrubs and trees (Figure 1.54). At the foot of the western slope, near the northwestern boundary of the lawn, a smaller bay of grass was created in the vicinity of several rock outcroppings.



Figure 1.54. South Lawn after restoration, looking west, 2000. Note the restored grass bay that climbs the west slope beneath the former Clark house in the distance. (OCLP)

Accessibility Improvements

The National Park Service and D&D Enterprises completed exterior accessibility improvements in 1996–7. The Fairsted buildings crew removed the existing deck at the entrance to the office and replaced it with a similar deck and railing at the same elevation as the threshold. This eliminated the step into the office wing in order to provide barrier-free access. D&D Enterprises constructed the new, accessible ramp following plans prepared by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff and construction documents by landscape architects Carol R. Johnson and Associates. This work followed recommendations from the State Historic Preservation Office, which had advised the National Park Service to find a solution that was compatible with the historic landscape features in the vicinity of the office entrance.



Figure 1.55. Accessible concrete walk to the building's visitor entrance, installed during landscape restoration, looking northwest, ca. 2001. (OCLP)

The design raised the existing walk to create a ramp to a new deck at the same height as the office entrance (Figure 1.55). The existing historic coping stones, which bordered the original walk at the top of a small retaining wall, were also raised to form a barrier to the Hollow with the same elevational relationship that existed historically. The existing concrete walk was also widened to accommodate a wheelchair. This solution was consistent with the existing and historic character of the Hollow and historic office entrance and thus achieves the objectives recommended by the state historic preservation office.

CHANGES TO SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE AREAS

Hollow

The stone steps leading from the office walkway to the bottom of the Hollow were reset to improve their condition and stability (Figure 1.56). This work also included adding a new step at the top of the Hollow, needed to meet the new grade created by the accessible entrance.



Figure 1.56. Reset stone steps in the Hollow, looking southwest, 2000. (Jack Boucher/HABS)

Dry-laid stone steps leading from a gate facing Dudley Street to the lower level of the office wing were reinstalled. The original steps had been removed during previous work to repair drainage problems in the vault but were well documented in photographs. The stone edging around the planting beds was also reset (Figure 1.57).



Figure 1.57. Reset stone edging bordering the southern planting bed in the Hollow, looking southeast, 1996. (OCLP)

Front Drive and Outer Edge

The existing non-historic parking area was retained to provide accessible parking. This parking area was not constructed with the same subsurface material as the rest of the circular drive, and as a result, it was prone to major drainage problems during heavy rains and spring thaw. To solve this problem, new subsurface materials were required. In 1997, D&D Enterprises completed work on the circular drive, including the parking area according to construction documents prepared by Carol R. Johnson and Associates. D&D excavated the parking area to a depth of one foot and replaced it with gravel to provide a stable subsurface layer and permit adequate drainage.

D&D also removed the deteriorated bituminous area located near the spruce pole fence and replaced it with an eight-foot asphalt transition apron with a chip seal, beginning at the existing trench drain. The entire front (circular) drive and parking area were resurfaced with stone dust (Figure 1.58). The existing bluestone and puddingstone curb bordering the driveway was reset, including the addition of an edge drain specified in the Carol R. Johnson and Associates drawings.



Figure 1.58. Restored features of the Front Drive, looking southwest through the spruce pole arch, 2001. Note the stone dust surface of the circular drive, the chip-seal transition apron in the foreground, the reset bluestone and puddingstone curb, and the restored rustic flagstone walk. (OCLP)

A small missing portion of the rustic flagstone walkway and edging leading from Warren Street to the front door of the house was replaced to match historic photographs. The existing stones of the walk were leveled and reset. Missing puddingstone curb around the center bed was also replaced. A new concrete sidewalk was installed, beginning at the end of the flagstone walkway and continuing along the street edge to the Dudley Street drive. This work was intended to meet the Town of Brookline's specifications. A non-historic stone walkway leading from the Front Drive toward the Rock Garden was removed, as were excess edging stones. A curb cut was made near the house allowing accessibility to the lawn.



Figure 1.59. Path through the Rock Garden, looking east, 1994. (OCLP)

Rock Garden

The existing path through the Rock Garden was resurfaced with stone dust (Figures 1.59, 1.60). No excavation was required. The existing non-historic stones at the northern entrance to the Rock Garden path were removed in order to re-establish the grass "bay" that historically extended into the southeastern corner of the property.



Figure 1.60. Restored stone dust path through the Rock Garden, looking east, 2000. Note the shrub and herbaceous plantings and the stones lining the path. (OCLP)

South Lawn, Border, and West Slope

The chain link boundary fence between the site and the Clark sisters' property was replaced to replicate the historic design, which utilized wooden posts and chain link. The existing metal poles and concrete footings were removed and replaced with cedar posts. D&D Enterprises completed this work.

The Fairsted grounds crew re-established the reserve garden, which historically heeled plant material for the site, at the northern end of the west slope. The reserve garden now provides a holding area for replacement plants.

D&D installed a new section of path along the southern end of the board fence bordering the rear barnyard. The path terminates with a new pipe arbor, the design based on historic photographs of a "wicket" structure located at the opening between the board fence and the barn. After D&D installed the pipe arbor, the Fairsted grounds crew planted Dutchman's pipe along it.

The existing drain/catch basin in the stone dust path was relocated approximately 10 feet closer to the parking area to better accommodate surface water from the path and reserve garden slope.

Service Areas

As part of their construction project, D&D Enterprises resurfaced the parking area. Since the historic material, cinders, is now considered hazardous and cannot be used, a substitute material was found which approximates the historic appearance to the greatest extent possible. The contractor presented two alternative stone dust mixes, similar in composition but with different colors to the National Park Service for review. A warm gray (beige) mix was chosen for most of the site including the circular drive and service drive. A cool gray mix was chosen for the parking area to approximate the historic color difference.

D&D also repaired the office courtyard by removing and replacing the existing aggregate concrete pavers in kind. The small aggregate pavers in the northeastern corner of the courtyard were reset in their historic configuration.

SUMMARY OF OTHER SITE WORK

Hollow

- Reset existing steps from office entrance
- Reset existing stones bordering center bed
- Replaced missing steps on path from Dudley Street

Front Drive and Outer Edge

- Reset existing rustic walk and replaced missing stones
- Repaired subsurface of existing parking area
- Repaired surface
- Added new concrete walk outside site boundary, along Dudley Street

Rock Garden

- Resurfaced path
- Removed non-historic edge stones

South Lawn and West Slope

- Removed non-historic path and regraded
- Regraded area where non-historic herb garden existed
- Removed existing non-historic chain link fence and replaced with cedar post and chain link
- Added missing section of path to barn yard
- Added missing pipe rail arbor
- Reconfigured fence into entrance of shed
- Repaired brick drive into shed
- Moved drain on path

Service Areas

- Resurfaced parking area and service drive
- Added water line from basement of planting department through barnyard to shed
- Added spigot, seasonal irrigation system
- Removed existing deteriorated historic pavers in office courtyard and replaced in kind

ARCHEOLOGY

As mentioned above, a few items included in Phase II were located in areas that had been previously disturbed by the National Park Service or had received archeological testing as part of the Phase I work or earlier projects. They included:

- Subsurface repair work to the Front Drive, located approximately 50 feet from the 1994 test pit researched by the National Park Service Cultural Resource Center
- New concrete sidewalk located outside the boundary of Fairsted in an area that was significantly disturbed in the 1980's when emergency drainage repairs were made to correct flooding in the vault
- Water line in the Service Areas located where earlier archeological investigations were conducted for the restoration of the parking area.

In addition, the National Park Service regional archeologist, Dick Hsu, examined the existing (deteriorated) brick drive into the shed.

CHANGES IN SCOPE OR IMPLEMENTATION

While the implementation of the landscape restoration followed the recommendations in the cultural landscape report closely, several issues arose during implementation that affected how the work was accomplished.

Quantity of Plant Material

Historic records indicate a very high density of shrub plantings at Fairsted, consistent with Olmsted's planting strategy in the Boston park system and other landscapes. In some cases, the Fairsted grounds crew decreased the quantity of shrubs in a given area to allow for future growth and to accommodate the existing plant material, which has matured substantially since ca. 1930. The historic documentation indicated that, in some areas, shrubs were planted in very dense masses to provide an instant effect. In the restoration project, the lower density and wider spacing of the replacement shrubs was part of a long-term landscape maintenance strategy to ensure that the new plantings would survive and grow to achieve the desired effect. Because their role in the original design was to create an overall effect, the evergreen massings were considered as a single group of plants, not as individuals.

Plant Substitutions

A limited number of substitute iris varieties were required because varieties listed in historic plans were no longer available for purchase. This change did not affect the overall project since the characteristics of these herbaceous plants could be both documented and replicated with a reasonable alternative. A list of plant substitutions is included below. More detailed notes on the substitutions are described in Appendix C, Plant Charts.

Hollow

- *Crataegus mollis* (Downey Hawthorne) planted - should have been *C. mollis* 'Toba' (or C. x mordenensis 'Toba')
- Epimedium macranthum replaced by Epimedium grandiflora
- 3 Iris 'Caterina' planted in 1998, temporarily enhanced with addition of 2 Iris 'Mother of Pearl'
- Iris 'Citrea' believed extinct - replaced with 50 Iris 'Flutter-By'- 1998. Iris 'Flutter-By' replaced by 50 Iris 'La Perle'- 1999

- Iris 'Dorothea' temporarily replaced with 16 Iris 'La Perle'-1998. Iris 'La Perle' replaced by 16 Iris 'Flutter-By'-1999
- Iris 'Ditton Purple' believed extinct - replaced with 20 Iris 'Cynea'- 1998
- Iris 'Eburna' believed extinct- replaced with 17 Iris 'The Bride'- 1998
- Iris 'Fritz Brown' unknown - replaced with 6 Iris 'Romeo'
- Iris 'Foster Yellow' replaced with 3 Iris 'Flavescens'(?)
- Iris 'Halfdan' replaced with 6 Iris 'Helge'-1998
- Iris 'Ingeborg' replaced with 5 Iris IB#1- 1998
- 3 Iris kochii planted- 1998, temporarily enhanced with 8 additional Iris 'Crimson King'
- Iris 'Northung' replaced with 6 Iris 'Darius'- 1998
- Iris 'Pauline' replaced with 2 Iris 'Princess Royal'- 1998
- Iris 'Pearl Blue' replaced with 4 Iris 'Celeste'-1998
- Iris 'Prosper Laugier' temporarily replaced with Iris 'Indian Chief'
- Iris 'Prince Victor' replaced with Iris IB#2
- Iris 'Shrewsbury' replaced with 3 Iris 'Plumeri'
- Iris 'White Knight' not planted, other irises moved to fill gap, no substitution
- *Phlox subulata* 'G.F. Wilson' replaced with 31 *Phlox subulata* 'Rosea'
- *Phlox subulata* 'Vivid' replaced with 18 *Phlox subulata* 'Emerald Pink'-1998, 6 Phlox 'Red Wings' also added in 2000
- *Phlox subulata* 'Alba' replaced with 26 *Phlox subulata* 'White snow', also 5 'Snowflake' added Spring 2000
- *Sedum stoloniferum* replaced with 24 *Sedum spurium* 'Dragon's blood', Spring 1998, 12 added Summer 1999

Circular Drive

- *Elaeagnus sp.* planted, may have been misidentified by nursery

Size of New Trees

The construction documents prepared by Carol R. Johnson and Associates for Phase II indicated large trees, some of which were as big as 4-6" caliper. After consultation with National Park Service horticulturists, this specification was changed to dramatically reduce the size of the new trees. In the end, the strategy to replace missing trees with saplings or small individuals no larger than 2" caliper helped to minimize both the period of establishment, site disturbance, and cost.

This issue is particularly well illustrated by the tulip poplar in the Hollow, which was felled by Hurricane Bob in 1991. A seedling volunteer from the historic plant nursery at the Lyman estate replaced the new tree. It was relatively easily to install and today is well established.

Additional Drainage Work

During the implementation, the park maintenance division identified additional drainage issues, particularly in the circular drive and South Lawn. As a result, the contract with D&D Enterprises was modified to address additional drainage work. This included modifications to the drainage inlet in the circular drive, new catch basin on the south border, and new catch basin in the South Lawn.

MISTAKES

A few mistakes were made in implementing the planting plans, primarily due to erroneous plant identification at the nursery. For example, park horticulturists remain concerned about the exact identity of the Russian olive near the front parking area. It may not be *Elaeagnus angustifolia* as stipulated in the plans.

Several mistakes were also made in carrying out the planting plans. Instead of transplanting a Siberian dogwood (*Cornus alba 'Sibirica'*) from the South Lawn to the Rock Garden, a golden twig dogwood (*Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'*) was moved. Also, two new birches in the Rock Garden were somehow confused in planting, such that the *Betula nigra* was sited where the *Betula lenta* should have been and vice versa.

The hawthorns in the Hollow remain one of the most difficult identification problems to solve. In 1994, the National Park Service identified the historic trees as *Crataegus mollis 'Toba'*. During the preparation of the plant inventory and herbarium collection, the Arnold Arboretum identified this tree as *Crataegus sp.* (not Toba). A new tree planted in 1997 was intended to match the historic species and is instead a downy hawthorn (*C. mollis*). Fairsted grounds staff have noted that the original remaining tree may be *C. x mordensis* 'Toba'.

Other discrepancies between the planting plans and the existing landscape are due primarily to volunteer seedlings that continue to pose a maintenance problem. In

fall 2001, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation did an intensive field check of the updated existing conditions survey and uncovered elm, hemlock, maple, mock orange, euonymus, barberry, and viburnum seedlings, several of which are already of considerable size. These volunteers have been noted on the corrected survey.

The revised survey also revealed a clump of fuzzy deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*) and sweet mock orange on the west slope. This clump is not shown on the restoration planting plans, but is compatible with the massing of nearby shrubs.

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION (2001–2021)

Since completing Phase II of the Fairsted landscape restoration project in 2001, the park has implemented additional treatment work that has impacted the historic character of Fairsted's landscape. These treatment projects have included major rehabilitation and preservation efforts as well as the installation of new systems for drainage and safety on site. This section documents landscape treatment projects completed at Fairsted from 2001–2021, organized by the five landscape zones described in this volume's introduction: Front Drive (FD), Hollow (H), Rock Garden (RG), South Lawn (SL), and Service Areas (SA). Treatment tasks which took place across the Fairsted landscape or are not easily placed within a single landscape zone are categorized as park-wide (PW). Within each landscape zone, tasks are ordered chronologically according to when the work occurred. In addition to the tasks documented in this chapter, park staff have undertaken cyclical maintenance and other important ongoing management activities that contribute to the landscape's condition and historic character.

PW-1. INSTALLATION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Between 2006 and 2013, a host of Life/Safety systems and building rehabilitation work tasks were completed at Fairsted. Included within this work were upgrades to and installation of a drainage system throughout the site to mitigate water infiltration and flooding issues. New cisterns and dry wells, storm drains, and perimeter catchments were installed throughout the site, primarily around the Barn and within the Service Areas driveway and parking lot (Figure 1.61). Upgrades and maintenance work was also conducted on existing drains and catchments within the South Lawn and Front Drive. To minimize the impact to the landscape and potential archeological resources, the installation of drainage lines was carried out within previously disturbed areas to the greatest extent possible. Also installed as part of this work were high water detectors throughout the site.



Figure 1.61. Installation of new base material in the service court during site infrastructure improvements. Looking northwest, 2008. (OCLP)

PW-2. INSTALLATION OF NEW FIRE SUPPRESSION AND HVAC SYSTEMS

Completed in conjunction with the work outlined in PW-1, project work was carried out between 2010–2012 to install new fire suppression and HVAC systems for the Fairsted building complex. Work consisted of the installation of a comprehensive fire suppression system to replace an existing system dating to 1925 as well as the halon fire suppression system in the office wing vault; the installation of a geothermal HVAC system to replace window air conditioning units determined to be historically inappropriate and supplement the building's heating systems; and a variety of rehabilitation work to the building. While most of this work involved the installation of new conduits, connections, and other associated infrastructure within the building complex itself, some work did result in site excavation and landscape changes, particularly the installation of the geothermal HVAC system (Figure 1.62).

This work included the installation of a transformer and pad on the east side of barn as well as the excavation of various areas around the site in order to lay utility lines. To minimize the impact to the landscape and potential archeological resources, the installation of drainage lines was carried out within previously disturbed areas to the greatest extent possible.



Figure 1.62. Condenser units for HVAC system installed between 2010 and 2012 on the north facade of the office wing. (OCLP)

PW-3. INSTALLATION OF VISITOR WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

In fall 2018, fourteen wayfinding signs were installed throughout and adjacent to Fairsted to improve visitor wayfinding at the site (Figure 1.63). Work included the installation of three free-standing signs on weighted platforms, four signs affixed to the spruce pole fence at various points to direct visitors to parking areas and building entrances, two signs placed by the spruce pole arch (a main National Park Service sign as well as signage to indicate accessible parking and site entrance locations), and five wayfinding signs affixed to windows at various locations around the building complex (Figure 1.64).



Figure 1.63. Wayfinding signage at Fairsted's northern boundary along Dudley Street, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 1.64. Interpretive wayside panel at the northeast corner of the park area, looking northwest, 2021. (OCLP)

PW-4. TREE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT WORK

Over the past twenty years, various removals, and replacements-in-kind, of trees throughout the Fairsted landscape have taken place. This work has included:

- The removal and replacement in-kind of a dead ash tree in the southeast corner of Fairsted in August 2009
- The removal and replacement in-kind of a dead Canadian hemlock on the north side of the office wing along Dudley Street in 2014–2015.
- The Removal and replacement of eastern hemlocks at various locations in the northern portion of Fairsted in 2016. Trees removed included: Two along the north border of the parking area; one near the office wing on the Dudley Street side; and one at the top of the Hollow, which was damaged during a winter storm in 2013 when a vehicle came through the spruce pole fence. Three eastern hemlocks were subsequently planted along the eastern edge of the Hollow.

PW-5. RESURFACING OF FRONT DRIVE, SERVICE AREA DRIVE, AND PARKING AREAS

Following the installation of a new site drainage system and life/safety infrastructure lines during project work under PW-1, work was carried out in the spring and summer of 2014 to rehabilitate the Front Drive and accessible parking area as well as the service drive and primary visitor/staff parking area. Project work focused on restoring the Front Drive and accessible parking area, Service Areas driveway and parking area, and the drive and rear patio area around the barn to a more visually accurate representation of what existed during the period of the Olmsted firm's operation ca. 1933, as well as improve drainage and provide barrier-free access.

Due to the classification of coal cinders (the original materials used to pave the service parking area in the 1930s) as hazardous in the 1990s, a temporary substitute material consisting of a 50/50 mixture of 3/8" crushed stone and stone dust was applied during the 1993 restoration work. Following the removal of the existing gravel driveway topping and compacting of the existing sub-base, this material mixture was reapplied during the 2014 project work (Figure 1.65). The drives and parking areas remain in good condition today, with some minor signs of deterioration along curbing and edges as well as minor growth of grasses and weeds.

Along with the resurfacing work, a ramp and granite step adjacent to the barn was constructed to allow barrier-free access to the exhibit space entrance (Figures 1.66, 1.67). The breezeway between the house and barn was also partially reconstructed to allow for better accessibility.



Figure 1.65. Service drive with recently-restored crushed stone and stone dust surface. Looking south, 2014.(OCLP)



Figure 1.66. Granite steps and landing providing accessible entry to the breezeway between the barn and the house, looking southwest, 2021. (OCLP)

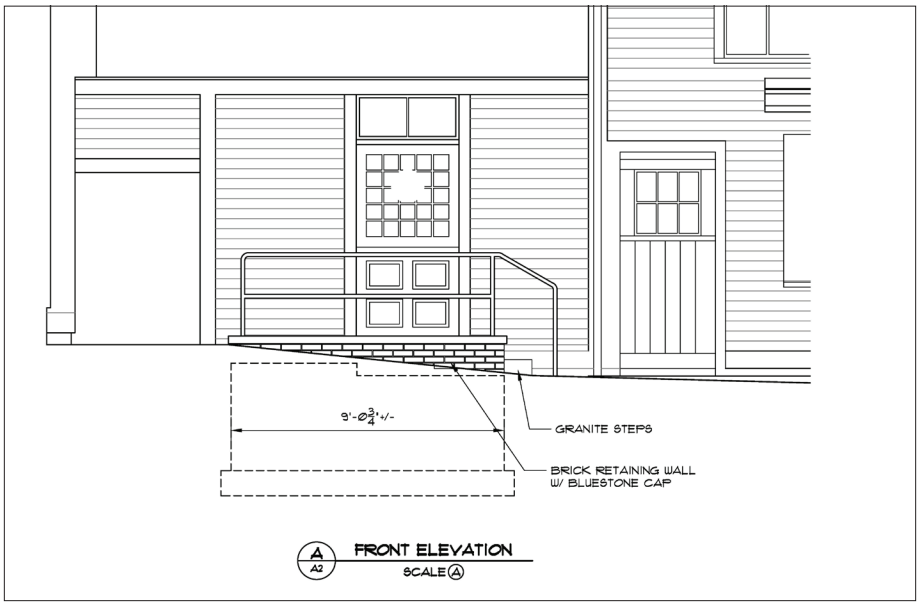


Figure 1.67. Front elevation from construction documents for the granite steps and landing at the breezeway between the barn and the house, 2014. (OCLP)

PW-6. REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION OF SPRUCE POLE FENCE, ENTRANCE ARCH, AND CHAIN LINK FENCE



Figure 1.68. Reconstruction of the spruce pole archway, 2022. (OCLP)

Between 2004–2009, 650 linear feet of the perimeter spruce pole fence along Fairmount, Dudley, and Warren Streets, as well as the spruce pole entrance arch, were rehabilitated. This work involved the removal and replacement of deteriorated spruce poles, posts, and fence framing members as well as the salvaging of elements where appropriate. During this period, the black chain link fence along the Fairsted border with the former Clark sisters' property was also reconstructed. Most of the perimeter fence work was completed by 2006; however, due to the life systems work undertaken during the same period (PW-1 and PW-2), the entrance arch and remaining fence work was completed between 2008– 2009. In 2022, the entire length of the spruce pole fence along the Fairsted boundary, as well as the entrance arch, were reconstructed by the Historic Preservation Training Center (Figure 1.68).

SL-1. REPLACEMENT OF OLMSTED ELM

One of the most consequential changes to the Fairsted landscape over the last decade has been the removal and replacement of the historic Olmsted Elm. Despite careful stewardship by park maintenance staff, the elm had shown increasingly severe symptoms of decline in the early 2000s. Crown dieback, bark and branch shedding, spreading Armillaria root rot, wood fungi, a widening vertical seam along its main trunk, and decades-long exposure to Dutch elm disease were all threatening the integrity of the tree. In the summer of 2010, park maintenance crews attempted to stabilize the tree by removing a 24-inch diameter limb which had cracked just above the trunk (Figure 1.69). However, in October 2010 the elm was declared hazardous by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation's arborist consultant, Davey Tree Specialists Co. The consultant's recommendation of the tree's removal followed a similar judgement made in December 2009 by U.S. Forest Service tree pathologist Dr. Kevin Smith, who at the time determined that the tree was at the end of its lifespan and at risk of structural failure.

In March 2011, initial work was completed removing the Olmsted Elm down to the stump, which was removed in November of the same year (Figure 1.70).



Figure 1.69. Removal of a limb from the original Olmsted elm as an attempt to stabilize the tree. Looking northeast, 2010. (OCLP)



Figure 1.70. Crew removing the final section of the trunk of the original Olmsted elm, looking northeast, 2011. (OCLP)

Prior to the stump's removal, archeological work was conducted in October by the Public Archeology Laboratory, Inc. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island (Figure 1.71). The aim of the investigation was to investigate the presence and, if found, the significance of any potential archeological resources within the project site area. A variety of resources were found during the investigation, including a seven-inch diameter ceramic drainage pipe; various cultural materials likely dating to the eighteenth-century, including ceramics, glass fragments, nails and other metal hardware; personal items, including a tobacco pipe stem, buttons, and a slate writing stylus; brick, roofing slate, coal and coal ash; and a few pieces of French ballast flint. Public Archeology Laboratory staff determined that the materials and associated soil layers were likely placed prior to 1895, likely during landscape work to the South Lawn conducted under Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and came from elsewhere on the property. It is possible that dredged soil, perhaps from



Figure 1.71. Archeological work in the vicinity of the former Olmsted elm, prior to removal of the stump. Looking northeast, 2011. (OCLP)

Boston Harbor, was incorporated into the loam fill, as evidenced by the presence of the ballast flint. No pre-contact materials were identified during the survey.[14]

The following year, the park commenced a search for a successor tree. While the park had worked with the Arnold Arboretum to cultivate clones derived from cuttings of the original elm, these proved inviable as replacements due to a lack of sufficient growth or susceptibility to Dutch elm disease. The decision was made in 2012 to instead select a Jefferson elm cultivar from the Halka Nurseries of Millstone, New Jersey to serve as successor tree, primarily due to the species' disease tolerance to Dutch elm disease.

In April 2013, the park held a formal replanting ceremony for the successor elm. Attendees included park and Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation staff, representatives of the companies who carried out the consultation and removal work, the Friends of Fairsted, and staff and students from the nearby William Lincoln Elementary School. Following remarks, students of Lincoln Elementary as well as participants in the National Park Service Branching Out youth program assisted the park landscape maintenance crew in planting the new Jefferson elm (Figure 1.72). Subsequent to the replanting, the successor elm suffered damage during a severe storm, and was replaced by another Jefferson elm specimen in 2015.[15]



Figure 1.72. Young participants of the NPS Branching Out program and students from the William H. Lincoln Elementary School assist park staff in planting the replacement Olmsted elm in 2013. (Matt Teuten)

SA-1. OFFICE COURTYARD RESTORATION

Work completed in 2014 focused on rehabilitation of the office courtyard. Work consisted of the replacement of plants, improvements to the deteriorated historic trellis system, repair and replacement of damaged and deteriorated historic exposed aggregate concrete pavers and exposed aggregate concrete steps and edging; improvements to deteriorated dry laid stone walls; and improvements to existing soil conditions to improve extant historic plant growth.

SA-2. REPLACEMENT OF BARN AND LAUNDRY YARD FENCES

In 2010, the stockade fence enclosing the barnyard was replaced, following the removal of the original fence during the work conducted under PW-1 and PW-2. During these two projects, park staff determined that the then-extant fence, originally installed during restoration work in 1987–88, was beyond repair. As part of the work, the entirety of the fence was replaced in-kind. An eight-foot-long section of the fence, adjacent to a transformer east of the barn, is removable to allow for access by technicians.

Around the same time as the barnyard fence was replaced in-kind, the laundry yard fence was also rebuilt. This work was undertaken following the determination by park staff that the fence was water damaged beyond repair. Work involved the replacement of existing fir, pine, and spruce fence materials with mahogany. All measurements, post locations, and fasteners matched the original fence; no ground disturbance was required as the fence sits on a low stone wall.

SA-3. COURTYARD STAIRWAY AND MASONRY WALL REPAIR

In the summer and fall of 2009, work was undertaken to repair a below grade stairway and masonry wall within the service courtyard on the south wall of the former planting department, which provides access to a mechanical room. Work, undertaken under PEPC 26455, involved the removal of failing sections of the masonry wall and the restoration of the masonry and flat coping stone cap sections to their historic condition, and the resetting of the stairwell to resolve safety hazards. The stairway and stairway wall were rebuilt to match their original configuration and appearance, and existing masonry components (excluding removed mortar) were reused where able to allow for the restoration to historic condition. One non-historic feature added were weep holes installed in the stairway wall.

ENDNOTES, RECORD OF TREATMENT, FAIRSTED

1 See Appendix A in Cynthia Zaitzevsky, *Fairsted: Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History*. Boston, MA: National Park Service and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, 1997.

2 NPS staff originally developed the visual information system as an integrated series of maps and database using a MacIntosh in order to track and plan for maintenance activities on the site. This system is no longer used.

3Timothy Baugh, Ricardo Elia, and Thomas F. Tartaron. "Geophysical Remote Sensing Survey at Fairsted, the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Massachusetts." Office of Public Archeology Report of Investigations No. 116. Boston University, Boston, MA, May 1993.

4 The abbreviation includes the first three letters of the genus and first three letters of the specific epithet (e.g., Ulm ame for Ulmus americana).

5 DO-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, cultural landscapes; and Section 106, 36 CFR, Part 800.

6 This tree, located at the edge of the Rock Garden bordering the South Lawn, is a replacement of an earlier historic flowering crab apple, for which the exact species could not be identified in historic photographs. Therefore, it was retained rather than replaced.

7 Replaced because of deteriorated condition.

8 Cynthia Zaitzevsky. Fairsted, Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, p. #.

9 This vine is actually two plants, each with an identification number.

10 Planted during NPS ownership, but prior to this project.

11 Planted during NPS ownership, but prior to this project.

12 Planted during NPS ownership, but prior to this project.

13 The original, historic plant was retained and pruned rather than removed and replaced in kind as specified in the drawings.

14 "Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Archeological Overview and Assessment," Technical Report. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. July 2012.

15 Michele Clark, FRLA Archivist, and Jill Trebbe, FRLA Site Manager, in comments on a February 2022 draft of this report.

RECORD OF TREATMENT, GREEN HILL PARCEL

This chapter summarizes major landscape treatment projects undertaken at the Green Hill parcel between 2001–2021. These include several notable projects that have enhanced the landscape's historic character, including the restoration of the stone wall and spruce pole fence along Warren Street. However, most treatment work completed at the Green Hill parcel has consisted of cyclical maintenance tasks, such as pest and exotic plant management, the removal and replacement of hazard trees, and other ongoing activities. These important activities are not comprehensively documented here.

The first section of this chapter provides an account of research and treatment planning for the Green Hill parcel, particularly the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel*, published in 2017. This is followed by an overview of the treatment plan included in the 2017 report and the landscape zones that have been used by the park to organize and manage the Green Hill parcel. The final section consists of descriptions of specific treatment tasks that have been implemented at the Green Hill parcel since 2001.

RESEARCH AND TREATMENT PLANNING

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR THE GREEN HILL PARCEL

In 2017, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation completed the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel*. The primary landscape research and treatment planning document for the 5.31-acre parcel, the report includes a historical overview of the Green Hill site and an analysis of landscape characteristics and features. The 2017 report builds on research that was begun in 2015, in response to a technical assistance request from park staff on the care of the Green Hill parcel, particularly related to identifying construction and installation dates for key resources, including the stone wall and spruce pole fence along Warren Street (Figure 2.1).

The final chapter of the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel* is dedicated to treatment of the historic landscape and recommends a series of specific tasks to enhance the landscape's historic character. Rehabilitation is identified as a primary treatment approach and is intended to:

- Perpetuate the historic features and characteristics of the Green Hill par-



Figure 2.1. Section of the spruce pole fence along Warren Street at the edge of the Green Hill parcel, looking southeast, 2020. Shortly after this photograph was taken, the fence was restored. Note the historic stone wall beneath the fence. (OCLP)

cel landscape, including vegetation, views, and small-scale features

- Improve the ecological health of the Green Hill parcel landscape
- Reinforce continuity between Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel
- Accommodate residential privacy

The treatment philosophy and task recommendations included in the cultural landscape report employ a treatment reference date of ca. 1930 to maintain continuity with the restored Fairsted landscape. Continuity between the landscapes is particularly important in the context of the historic borrowed vista toward Green Hill from Fairsted's conservatory and South Lawn (Figure 2.2). Primary objectives outlined in the cultural landscape report for enhancing the Green Hill parcel's historic character include removal of hazardous trees and invasive species, replacement of missing historic trees, rehabilitation of meadow and understory vegetation, and repair of the historic stone wall along Warren Street. Specific treatment task



Figure 2.2. Vista to the Green Hill parcel from Fairsted's South Lawn, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)

recommendations proposed in the 2017 report have guided management of the Green Hill parcel landscape in recent years. Major landscape treatment work that has been completed is documented in the Treatment Implementation section of this chapter.

NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Since 1985, the Green Hill parcel has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Green Hill Historic District, which comprises 34 contributing historic properties and five non-contributing properties in the area directly south of Fairsted, primarily along Warren, Sargent, Cottage and Fairmount streets. The district's period of significance is identified simply as the "nineteenth century", although construction dates for contributing structures within the distract span from ca. 1742 to 1920.

The National Register listing for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, recorded in 1966, does not include the Green Hill parcel, which was still in private ownership at the time. In 2014, updated draft documentation was completed to expand the National Register boundaries for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site to include the 5.31-acre parcel, which the park had acquired in 2001. Although the draft documentation would expand the park's boundary, it did not identify any historic resources at the Green Hill parcel. The National Park Service research begun in 2015 was also intended to enhance the draft National Register documentation by listing resources at the Green Hill parcel. In fall of 2021, updated National Register documentation for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site was submitted to the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer for review. The updated documentation, which remains under review, would expand the park's National Register historic site boundaries to include the Green Hill parcel.

INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Management of non-native invasive plants at the Green Hill parcel is recommended as part of several treatment tasks in the 2017 cultural landscape report. Following donation of the parcel as conservation land in 1980, minimal management had resulted in widespread establishment of invasive trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants throughout the landscape (Figure 2.3). Volunteer Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) specimens had grown up along the parcel's northern boundary and were obscuring the historic vista from Fairsted's South Lawn. Understory vegetation throughout the site had been colonized by bishop's goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria L.*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*), among many other species.

In November 2016, the National Park Service Northeast Region Exotic Plant Management Team prepared an exotic plant treatment plan for the Green Hill parcel. The plan, which is included as an appendix to the 2017 cultural landscape report, directs actions to control invasive exotic species and replant or reseed affected portions of the landscape with native species. For the purposes of the plan, the Green Hill parcel landscape is divided into seven vegetation treatment areas and specific actions are recommended for each area. The execution of the plan began during 2016–2017 and long-term exotic invasive plant management efforts have continued to the present. These efforts are documented in more detail in the Treatment Implementation section below.



Figure 2.3. Arborist climbing a large tree at the Green Hill parcel in 2003, soon after park acquisition of the site. Note the dense woody vegetation that characterized much of the landscape. (OCLP)

TREATMENT PLAN/ZONES

The *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel* proposes landscape treatment using a system of three distinct treatment zones that identify areas of the historic landscape to be managed for prescribed character. Proposed treatment of the three zones, which comprise woodland (zone 1), screen (zone 2), and meadow (zone 3), is primarily related to management of vegetation features to maintain desired landscape character.

The woodland zone, which lies along the eastern boundary of the parcel and an area in the vicinity of the former Clark house, contains a canopy of mostly deciduous trees with a lower understory. The screen zone, along the Warren Street frontage and along the southern property boundary, is composed of a sub-canopy of mid-height trees and woody shrubs, including rhododendron (*Rhododendron spp.*), underplanted with herbaceous vegetation. The meadow zone consists of two subzones. The open meadow subzone (zone 3a) spreads across most of the core of the parcel and contains grasses and wildflowers with scattered deciduous specimen trees. The fescue meadow subzone (zone 3b) is immediately south of Fairsted's south lawn and contains primarily low-growing fescue species, selected to maintain the historic vista from Fairsted into the Green Hill parcel.



Figure 2.4. Treatment Plan for the Green Hill parcel, Option 1. (OCLP)



Figure 2.5. Treatment Plan for the Green Hill parcel, Option 2. (OCLP)

The three management zones are represented on a treatment plan with two options that depict slightly different extents for each zone (Figures 2.4, 2.5). Since publication of the cultural landscape report in 2017, the park has primarily employed option 1 to guide treatment projects at the Green Hill parcel. In option 1, the woodland zone contains 1.4 acres in areas along Warren Street and in the southwestern and northwestern corners of the site. Along the site's southeastern boundary, the woodland zone is separated from Warren Street by the screen zone, which also runs along the site's southern boundary and along a portion of the private drive that leads to the former Gardner house, amounting to .5 acres in total. The open meadow zone consists of 3.2 acres throughout most of the central portion of the site, while the fescue meadow zone contains .2 acres near the center of the Green Hill parcel's northern boundary.

TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION

This section contains descriptions of treatment projects that have been implemented at the Green Hill parcel since the park acquired the historic landscape in 2001. Completed treatment tasks are labeled with alphanumeric codes that refer to the landscape zones employed in the 2017 cultural landscape report and described in the preceding section. These codes identify tasks as occurring park-wide (PW), within the screen zone (SZ), or within the woodland zone (WZ). There are no tasks listed within the meadow zone because treatment in this zone has consisted of cyclical management and is described within park-wide tasks. Treatment tasks within each landscape zone are ordered chronologically according to when the work occurred.

PW-1. TREE REMOVAL

Soon after acquisition of the Green Hill parcel in 2001, the park made efforts to reduce fire risk through limited removal of brush and large trees (Figure 2.6). In more recent years, major tree removal projects have been implemented. In 2016, a variety of removal work was carried out by the Exotic Plant Management Team, park staff, and contractors at both Green Hill and Fairsted. At Green Hill, this work included:

- The removal of a hazardous, approximately 60-foot-tall Norway maple near Warren Street
- The removal of a white pine as well as the removal of a large leader log which fell off the same tree on the Green Hill-Fairsted property line

From 2017–2019, work was carried out throughout the Green Hill landscape removing invasive and "weed" species determined to be non-contributing according

to the 2017 treatment plan, primarily in the screen and woodland zones. Along with 74 Norway maples, four tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), three butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), one cherry (*Prunus sp.*), one buckthorn (*Rhamnus sp.*), and one linden (*Tilia sp.*) were removed. Two trees determined to be hazardous, one flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and one European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), were also removed. The majority of Norway maples removed were located on the southern portion of the property along Warren Street and the southern property boundary. About a dozen Norway maples along the Green Hill-Fairsted property lines were removed to restore the historic "borrowed view" between the two properties, originally devised by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. This work was carried out with financial support from park abutters.



Figure 2.6. Tree removal work at the northern boundary of the Green Hill parcel, looking north, 2005. Note the former Clark sisters' house in the background. (NPS)

Along with their non-contributing status, the decision to remove the trees, particularly the Norway maples, was made for a variety of reasons. Namely, the invasive nature of Norway maples to regenerate quickly and outcompete other species, the precedence of their removal from Fairsted during the 1993–1996 restoration, and the species' susceptibility to Asian Long-horned Beetle.

PW-2: INVASIVE PLANT AND PEST MANAGEMENT

Since the completion of the 2017 cultural landscape report and commencement of treatment work at the Green Hill parcel, a long-term program of invasive plant management has been conducted. This work has been carried out in collaboration with the Northeast Region Exotic Plant Management Team and has included a variety of techniques including herbicide application and pulling plants by hand. This work is cyclical and is intended to bring about the desired character and vegetation composition of the landscape, especially in the meadow zone.

Park management of the Green Hill parcel has also included projects to control populations of invasive insects and other pests. During the summer of 2016, the insecticide Safari was applied via an aerial spray to treat adelgid on Hemlocks throughout the Green Hill landscape.



Figure 2.7. Historic stone wall along Warren Street at the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel before restoration, looking east, 2019 (OCLP).



Figure 2.8. Mason restoring a portion of the historic stone wall along Warren Street, looking north, 2019. (OCLP)

SZ-1: RESTORATION OF WARREN STREET STONE WALL

Carried out in conjunction with SZ-2, the Historic Preservation Training Center restored the stone wall along the Warren Street property boundary from 2017–2019 (Figure 2.7). This work involved the removal of vegetation and thorough pressure washing of the existing wall, dismantling and reconstructing damaged wall sections according to historic records, salvaging stones where able and replacing in-kind as needed, and selectively removing loose mortar joints and repointing (Figure 2.8).

SZ-2. REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF SPRUCE POLE FENCE ALONG WARREN STREET

Already in a state of disrepair when the National Park Service acquired the Green Hill parcel in 2001, the historic spruce pole fence at the parcel's eastern boundary was temporarily stabilized in spring 2007 by wire-tying sections to a metal support system. Deterioration continued, however, and the fence was determined to be a threat to public safety both within the parcel as well as to passing pedestrian and vehicular traffic on Warren Street. In 2009, the Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) removed approximately 700 linear feet of existing spruce pole fence and structural supports as well as 120 linear feet of non-contributing stockade fence along the Warren Street property boundary. Following this project, only three short sections of the fence remained along the parcel's eastern



Figure 2.9. Section of the spruce pole fence along Warren Street at the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel, looking north, 2015. At the time, only three short sections of the fence remained. (OCLP)



Figure 2.10. Section of the deteriorated spruce pole fence along Warren Street at the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel, looking south, 2020. Note the metal support brace on the inside of the fence to the left. (OCLP)

boundary (Figure 2.9). The condition of the remaining sections continued to deteriorate (Figure 2.10).

In 2019, restoration work to the stone wall (SZ-1) and replacement of the spruce pole fence along the entire length of the eastern boundary was carried out, also by the HPTC (Figures 2.11, 2.12, 2.13). As part of the fence reconstruction work, steel bracing was installed behind the fence, composed of 2-inch diameter galvanized steel pipes regularly spaced every 8 feet and attached to a steel brace set into the ground, to ensure continued stability (Figure 2.14).



Figure 2.11. Scaffolding constructed atop the historic stone wall at the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel as part of the spruce pole fence reconstruction project, looking southwest, 2020. (Olmsted NHS)



Figure 2.12. Contractors reconstructing the spruce pole fence at the edge of the Green Hill parcel along Warren Street, looking west, 2020. (Olmsted NHS)



Figure 2.13. Reconstructed section of the spruce pole fence along Warren Street at the edge of the Green Hill parcel, looking south, 2020. (Olmsted NHS)



Figure 2.14. Galvanized steel pipes incorporated into bracing system installed on western side of reconstructed spruce pole fence, looking east, 2021. (Olmsted NHS)

SZ-3: WARREN STREET SCREEN PLANTINGS

Carried out in conjunction with SZ-1 and SZ-2, work was undertaken in fall 2019 to rehabilitate the understory along Warren Street to reflect the landscape's historic character (Figures 2.15, 2.16, 2.17). Project work was managed by Gregory Lombardi Design, landscape architects, and installation was performed by Parterre Gardens, landscape contractor. Similar to the 2017–2019 tree removal work discussed in PW-1, planting was carried out in part with financial support from site abutters. Prior to planting, archeological field work on site included excavation of 45 shovel test pits (Figures 2.18, 2.19, 2.20).

The palette of species planted within the Warren Street screen zone largely follows the recommendations of the 2017 treatment plan, with a few cultivar substitutions due to plant availability. The planting scheme was based upon knowledge of what

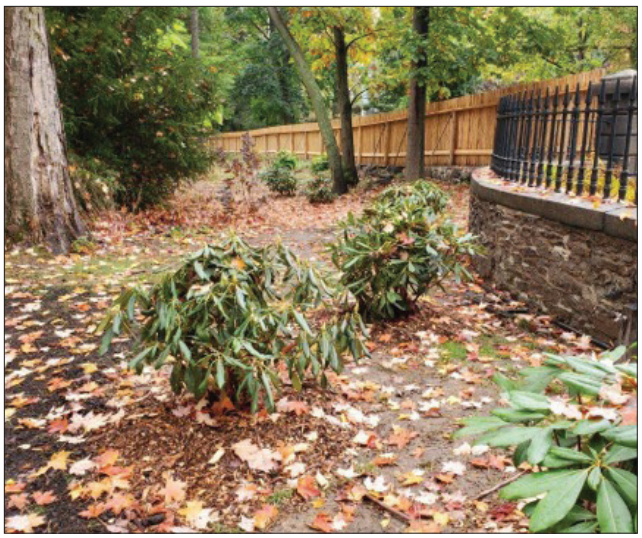


Figure 2.15. Rhododendrons in the screen zone along the eastern edge of the Green Hill parcel soon after planting, looking northeast, 2019. (Olmsted NHS)



Figure 2.16. A variety of understory shrubs in the screen zone along the eastern edge of the Green Hill parcel soon after planting, looking north, 2019. (Olmsted NHS)

is known to have grown at Green Hill during the historic period, as well as vegetation that exists on the Fairsted property and matches the massing of plants that existed during the historic period on the Green Hill parcel. These species include crabapple (*Malus spp.*), downy hawthorn (*Crataegus mollis*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), and rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). To assist in the growth of the screen plantings, a drip irrigation system was installed along the Warren Street property boundary.

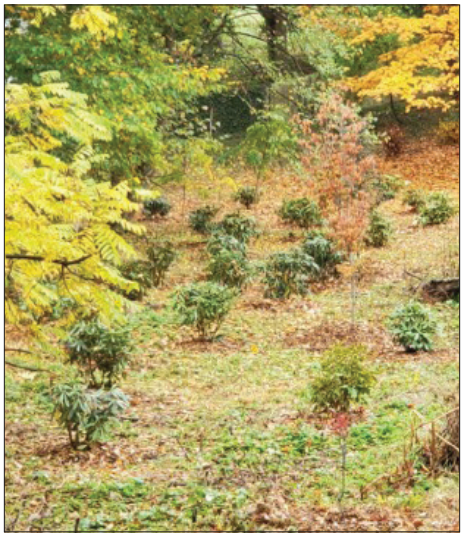


Figure 2.17. An area of the screen zone along the eastern edge of the Green Hill parcel, recently planted with understory shrubs, looking south, 2019. (Olmsted NHS)

WZ-1: REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS OAK TREE

Prior to the completion of the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel* and sitewide tree removal described in PW-1, a large red oak tree was removed within the woodland zone along the left-hand side of the drive for 111 Warren Street, near the property entrance. The tree was determined to be dying and hazardous by park staff and was removed to prevent the possibility of it falling into Warren Street and onto electrical wires.



Figure 2.18. Archeologists digging test pits in the screen zone along Warren Street before planting, looking southeast, 2019. (Olmsted NHS)



Figure 2.19. Archeological work underway before the installation of plantings in the screen zone along Warren Street, looking southeast, 2019. (Olmsted NHS)



Figure 2.20. Archeologist investigating contents of test pit before planting began in screen zone along Warren Street, 2019. (Olmsted NHS)

Existing Conditions

This chapter documents the existing landscape conditions at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Sections describing the park's operations and setting precede a narrative description of the park's historic landscape. The landscape description is divided across two sections that separately address Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel, the park's two distinct landscape areas. A brief section evaluating the overall condition of the park landscape concludes the chapter.

PARK OPERATIONS

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site encompasses 7.06 acres spread across two parcels along Warren Street in Brookline, Massachusetts. Fairsted, the historic home and offices of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and his successors, sits on 1.75 acres at the park's northern end (Figure 3.1). The 5.31-acre Green Hill parcel, historically part of a larger estate owned by the Gardner family, lies immediately south of Fairsted (Figure 3.2). In addition to the 7.06 acres that the US government holds in fee-simple ownership at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, the park retains an access easement on a .15-acre lot on Warren Street, at the eastern edge of the Green Hill parcel. The easement lot contains the eastern end of a drive that serves private residences at 135 and 111 Warren Street, which abut the Green Hill parcel to the west.



Figure 3.1. Fairsted, looking northeast across the South Lawn from the west slope, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.2. View of the Green Hill parcel, looking east toward the woodland zone from the meadow zone, 2021. (OCLP)

Legislatively established on October 12, 1979, the purpose of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is "to preserve and interpret for the benefit, inspiration, and education of present and future generations the home and office of Frederick Law Olmsted, the great American landscape architect and designer."[1] In 1980, the National Park Service acquired Fairsted from the Olmsted Associates firm, the descendant of firms operated by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and his sons into the early twentieth century. More than twenty years later, in 2001, the park acquired the Green Hill parcel from the Brookline Land Trust to preserve Fairsted's setting and historic southward views.

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is managed jointly with two other National Park Service sites in the Boston region. Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site is located on Brattle Street in Cambridge and John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site sits along Beals Street in the Coolidge Corner neighborhood of Brookline (Figures 3.3, 3.4). The three historic sites share a superintendent and some support services, including maintenance, administration, and educational programming. Fairsted serves as headquarters for the three sites. Management of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is supported by the Friends of Fairsted, a non-profit organization that organizes volunteer assistance, programming, public outreach, and fundraising efforts.

The Fairsted grounds are open to the public daily from dawn to dusk throughout the year. During various days in the spring, summer, and fall, tours of the historic offices are offered and exhibits are open on the first floor of the historic house. The house's visitor entrance is located near the northwestern edge of the circular front entry drive, through a door in the eastern façade of the office wing. An accessible concrete walk, installed by the park in 1997, brings visitors from the circular drive to the entrance door. Visitor parking is located off Dudley Street, in a parking area that historically served the Olmsted firm. Between 2010–2020,



Figure 3.3. Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site, 2007. (NPS)



Figure 3.4. John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site, date unknown. (NPS)

the park recorded approximately 8,000 visitors per year. Park archives also serve thousands of researchers online and in-person each year. Park staff routinely scan and transmit original plans and other documents stored in the collection.

LANDSCAPE SETTING

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is located in the Town of Brookline, Massachusetts, an affluent suburb situated immediately west of Boston. Incorporated in 1705, Brookline was an agricultural community until the nineteenth century, when it became a fashionable setting for the grand country estates of wealthy Bostonians. By 1900, Brookline had the highest per capita income in the United States. Rail and road infrastructure provided convenient



Figure 3.5. The Coolidge Corner neighborhood of Brookline, date unknown. The MBTA Green Line trolley is pictured to the left. (Town of Brookline)

connections to Boston, encouraging Brookline's development as a desirable residential suburban community. Despite this evolution, the town preserved many aspects of its historic pastoral character, which influenced Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s decision to move his home and office to Brookline in 1883.[2]

Today, Brookline remains affluent and notable for its distinct character defined by winding roads, rustic stone walls, and exclusive neighborhoods shaded by mature trees. In 2020, the town of 6.75 square miles was home to approximately 63,000 residents, representing a growth rate of nearly nine percent over the previous decade. Median household income was $117,326 and the median value of owner-occupied housing units was $933,200.[3] More than half of Brookline's land area, including the neighborhood around Fairsted, is zoned for single-family housing. A handful of densely developed business districts, including Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village, are located primarily in the town's northern half, where areas of multi-family housing are concentrated (Figure 3.5).[4] These areas are typically well-served by public transportation, including buses and the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority's Green Line trolley.

The Brookline Hills area, where Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site is located, falls near the center of Brookline. The leafy residential neighborhood contains large, prominent homes and narrow roads lined by stone walls and centuries-old trees (Figure 3.6). The community gets its name from its varied topography, which is punctuated by several large drumlins ranging from 240 to 270 feet in elevation. Outcroppings of Roxbury puddingstone are common throughout the area, and quarried puddingstone is found in stone walls, foundations, and other structures. Public transportation is limited in the Brookline Hills, and multi-family housing is excluded. Boylston Street (Massachusetts Route 9), the main east-west thoroughfare through Brookline, runs approximately one quarter mile north of Fairsted. Brookline Reservoir Park, an open space area surrounding the town's historic reservoir, is located on the southern side of Boylston Street, with its southern edge less than .1 mile northwest of Fairsted (Figure 3.7).

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site borders two historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Brookline Town Green Historic District, which encapsulates the historic core of colonial Brookline, borders



Figure 3.6. Warren Street, which runs along the eastern boundary of Olmsted NHS, looking northwest, 2021. The spruce pole fence along the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel is visible on the opposite side of Warren Street. (OCLP)



Figure 3.7. Brookline Reservoir Park, date unknown. (Town of Brookline)

Fairsted to the north. Centered at the intersection of Warren Street and Walnut Street, the district, which has been primarily residential since the nineteenth century, contains approximately sixty historic buildings. South of Fairsted, the Green Hill Historic District includes 34 historic contributing properties that were mostly built as country estates for wealthy Bostonians during the nineteenth century.[5] The Green Hill parcel, which constitutes the southern portion of the park, falls within the Green Hill Historic District.

FAIRSTED LANDSCAPE

Fairsted occupies a 1.75-acre corner lot immediately southwest of the intersection of Warren Street and Dudley Street (Figure 3.8). The historic site's landscape, which has been restored to reflect its ca. 1930 appearance, demonstrates the picturesque domestic character that Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. cultivated after purchasing the property in 1883. Diverse, naturalistic border plantings of trees and shrubs provide enclosure at Fairsted's edges and exemplify the sinuous geometry typical of Olmsted's work (Figure 3.9). Other Olmstedian design elements, including exposed rock outcroppings overgrown with vines and sweeping lawns punctuated by specimen trees, contribute to the landscape's distinctive character (Figure 3.10). Fairsted's natural topography, which climbs approximately twenty feet from The Hollow near the site's northeastern corner to



Figure 3.8. Northeast corner of Fairsted, looking south across Dudley Street soon after reconstruction of the spruce pole fence, 2022. (OCLP)



Figure 3.9. View toward Fairsted's southeast corner from the South Lawn, 2021. Note the dense plantings of trees and shrubs along the parcel's edge. (OCLP)



Figure 3.10. The Hollow's large puddingstone outcropping overgrown with vines (back) and the dry-laid stone wall at the northern edge of the Front Drive, looking northeast, 2016. (OCLP)



Figure 3.11. Spruce pole fence and archway at Fairsted's eastern boundary with Warren Street, looking northwest, 2022. Fairsted's Front Drive passes through the archway. (OCLP)

a high point on the western slope beside the former Clark property, is emphasized and carefully manipulated in the landscape's historic design.

Fairsted's eastern and northern boundaries, which run respectively along Warren Street and Dudley Street, are marked by a rustic spruce pole fence that was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. in 1883 (Figure 3.11). At Fairsted's western boundary, the rustic fence continues south from Dudley Street, following Fairmount Street for approximately 150 feet until it meets a private residential parcel that contains the historic Clark sisters' cottage. The boundary between the former Clark property and Fairsted is demarcated by a chain link fence mounted on cedar posts. To the south, Fairsted's border with the Green Hill Parcel is defined by a dry-laid, vernacular, fieldstone wall that is approximately two to three feet high and believed to date from ca. 1810 (Figure 3.12). A standard National Park Service sign hangs from a post at Fairsted's northeastern corner, next to the



Figure 3.12. The historic stone wall at Fairsted's southern boundary with the Green Hill parcel, looking east, 2016. (OCLP)



Figure 3.13. NPS site identification sign at the northeast corner of Fairsted, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)

Warren Street – Dudley Street intersection, and directs drivers to a visitor parking area off Dudley Street (Figure 3.13).

The Fairsted landscape is arranged around a cluster of buildings and outbuildings that historically composed the home and offices of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and his successors. Near the center of the landscape stands the historic home, a two-and-one-half story Federal style building that was constructed in 1810 and substantially altered after Olmsted acquired the site in 1883 (Figure 3.14). The house's front door, protected by a vestibule, faces east toward Warren Street (Figure 3.15). Between 1883 and ca. 1926, several additions were appended to the northern side of the original house, providing office space that the Olmsted firm occupied until 1980. The historic office complex stretches nearly to Fairsted's northern boundary with Dudley Street (Figure 3.16).



Figure 3.14. The southern facade of the historic Fairsted house from the South Lawn, looking north, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.15. The historic front entrance on the eastern facade of the Fairsted house, looking northwest from the Front Drive, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.16. Fairsted's historic office wing, looking south from Dudley Street, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.17. Historic barn (center) connected to the house's service wing by a breezeway (left), looking west from the service area courtyard, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.18. The historic shed built into the slope at the western edge of the parking area, looking northwest, 2021. (OCLP)

West of the house and office complex stand two historic outbuildings. A two story, post and beam barn, moved from the South Lawn in the 1880s, is connected by a breezeway to the house's rear service wing (Figure 3.17). One-story additions are attached to the barn on its northern and southern sides. Approximately fifty feet west of the barn, a detached wooden shed is built into the slope at the edge of the visitor parking area, near the historic site's boundary with Fairmount Street (Figure 3.18).

Surrounding the home and office complex is a series of designed landscape spaces that have been restored to reflect their character in ca. 1930, when the Olmsted firm, under the management of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was prolific in residential design. Demonstrating many of the design principles characteristic of the firm's public and private work, the spaces retain the overall composition devised at the end of the nineteenth century, following Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s acquisition of the property. This

composition is reflected in the five landscape zones that have been used to organize the Fairsted landscape in this and earlier Cultural Landscape Report volumes. The following sections contain narrative descriptions and graphic documentation of each of the five zones, arranged in the order that a typical visitor might experience them.

FRONT DRIVE

Signs at the visitor parking area behind the historic office wing direct visitors to Fairsted's front drive by way of a concrete sidewalk along the southern side of Dudley Street. After turning south onto Warren Street at Fairsted's northeast corner, the concrete sidewalk meets a historic front entry walkway, which is constructed of irregularly shaped, dry-laid flagstones. A curb of rough-hewn bluestone and puddingstone separates the front entry walkway from Fairsted's stone dust front driveway, which meets Warren Street at an asphalt apron approximately twenty-five feet south of the Dudley Street intersection. Running parallel, the front driveway and entry walkway pass eastward beneath Fairsted's front gate arch, a picturesque, modified gable-end, center-ridge structure that spans two sections of the spruce pole fence to its north and south (Figure 3.19).

On the eastern side of the arch, the driveway encircles a central planting bed containing a mature Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) that towers over the surrounding space (Figure 3.20). The hemlock also screens the street from the house's historic front entrance, which is positioned at the drive's western edge, approximately sixty feet from the front gate archway (see Figure 3.15). A puddingstone curb encloses the central planting bed, within which several puddingstone boulders are also informally arranged. The circular driveway's outer edge is retained by a curb of bluestone and puddingstone that also wraps around a small accessible parking area, created in 1965, extending approximately twenty feet southeast from the circular drive (Figure 3.21).



Figure 3.19. Fairsted's front entrance archway, looking southeast from the Front Drive, 2022. Note the flagstone walkway running beneath the archway to the left. (OCLP)



Figure 3.20. The Front Drive, looking southwest from beneath the spruce pole arch, 2021. Note the drive's circular arrangement and the central bed planted with a mature hemlock and shade-tolerant shrubs and herbaceous species. (OCLP)



Figure 3.21. Accessible parking area at the southeastern edge of the circular Front Drive, looking southeast, 2021. Note the border planting of trees and shrubs between the parking area and the spruce pole fence, which is obscured in the distance. (OCLP)

The historic driveway's stone dust surface continues seamlessly into the non-historic parking area.

Beneath the central hemlock, ferns mingle with winged euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*), woodbine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and shade tolerant herbaceous plants. Narrow planting beds flanking the house's historic front entrance contain pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*) and rock cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*), while a wider planting area between the driveway and the spruce pole fence along Warren Street is dense with deciduous shrubs including sweet mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*), common quince (*Cydonia oblonga*), and common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) (see Figure 3.21). An American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and a cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), both planted around the turn of the twenty-first century, also stand between the drive and the Warren Street fence.



Figure 3.22. Accessible concrete walk leading to the house's visitor entrance from the front drive, looking northwest, 2021. (OCLP)

The present-day house visitor entrance is located north of the historic front door, in the eastern façade of the office addition that once contained the Olmsted firm's clerical department. It is reached by an accessible concrete walk from the northwestern edge of the circular driveway (Figure 3.22). From the front driveway, visitors may choose to enter the house or proceed into two adjacent historic landscape spaces, both built around pre-existing natural features. To the south, the Rock Garden offers a boulder-lined path that winds around ledge outcroppings to the expansive South Lawn. On the drive's north side, a natural depression contains the Hollow, a secluded, sunken garden that features a narrow, circuitous walk and dense plantings of yew (*Taxus spp.*) and mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), among other species. From the driveway, visitors can look down into the Hollow, which is reached by descending a set of stone steps from the present-day concrete entrance walk (Figure 3.23). The narrative will next offer a description of the Hollow before proceeding to the Rock Garden.

HOLLOW

The Hollow exhibits the wild, picturesque aesthetic presented in many of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s signature works. Its distinctive appearance is achieved through the enhancement of natural features, especially a large, exposed, puddingstone outcropping, accompanied by naturalistic designed elements (Figure 3.24). The outcropping, which is draped with woodbine, defines the Hollow's eastern edge, and the façade of the office wing marks the space's western limit. To the north, the spruce pole fence separates the sunken garden from Dudley Street while a rustic stone wall along the Hollow's southern edge retains the front driveway, sitting approximately ten feet above the Hollow's low point.

Visitors move through the Hollow along a two-foot-wide, cobble-edged, stone-dust path that follows an irregular, elliptical route (Figure 3.25). Near its



Figure 3.23. View down into the Hollow from the Front Drive, looking northwest, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.24. The Hollow, looking southeast, 2021. The large Roxbury puddingstone outcropping (center back) is complemented by designed landscape elements to create the space's picturesque character. A section of the spruce pole fence along Warren Street is visible east of the outcropping. (OCLP)

southernmost point, the path meets the rustic stone steps leading down from the concrete entrance path (Figure 3.26). To the north, the Hollow path connects to an entrance in the eastern façade of the office wing. The path surrounds a central planting bed that stretches approximately sixty feet from east to west and fluctuates in width from about ten to fifteen feet (Figure 3.27). Rock cotoneaster and fire thorn (*Pyracanthus sp.*) are planted at the central bed's eastern and western ends, respectively, while epimedium (*Epimedium sp.*) and Japanese pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*) mix around puddingstone boulders arranged informally throughout the bed.

Additional planting beds surround the path on all sides, partially obscuring the spruce pole fence along Dudley Street, the puddingstone ledge at the Hollow's eastern end, and the masonry retaining wall that supports the front driveway



Figure 3.25. Segment of the stone dust path in the Hollow, looking northwest toward the office wing, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.26. Rustic stone steps that connect the Hollow to the concrete visitor entrance path above. Looking southwest from the Hollow path, 2022. (OCLP)



Figure 3.27. The central planting bed in the Hollow, looking southeast, 2021. A fire thorn shrub is pictured at center in the western end of the planting bed. (OCLP)

to the south. A red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) stand along the space's northern edge with Dudley Street while three Canadian hemlocks are planted between the puddingstone ledge and the spruce pole fence to the east. Dense underplantings of shrubs in these outer beds include mountain laurel, shrub willow (*Salix sp.*), and dwarf bush-honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*).

At the western base of the puddingstone ledge, common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Japanese yew (*Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata'*), and other deciduous and evergreen shrubs intermingle. This planting continues south to the base of the stone retaining wall, where other yew varieties and drooping leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*) flank a small grotto built into the base of the wall (Figure 3.28). A flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) anchor a wide planting bed adjacent to the office wing, which also contains a cluster of English weeping yew (*Taxus baccata 'Repandens'*). One of the plants in the yew cluster has been pruned back to its crown and reduced to a stump. Immediately west of the stone entrance stairs, a historic shagbark hickory (*Carya* ovata) shades the Hollow's southwest corner. Taken together, the diverse, layered plantings of the Hollow reinforce the sunken garden's secluded, picturesque character.

ROCK GARDEN

The secluded atmosphere of the Hollow is also achieved in the Rock Garden, an intimate space tucked into Fairsted's southeastern corner, the eastern edge of which is defined by the spruce pole fence along Warren Street. The dry laid stone wall along Fairsted's boundary with the Green Hill parcel marks the Rock Garden's southern boundary while the South Lawn borders the space to the west.



Figure 3.28. Yew (left) and drooping leucothoe (right) flank a small grotto in the stone retaining wall along the southeastern edge of the Hollow, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.29. Northern edge of Rock Garden, looking south from the lawn area south of the Front Drive, 2021. (OCLP)

From the front drive, visitors reach the Rock Garden by walking south across a small lawn area (Figure 3.29).

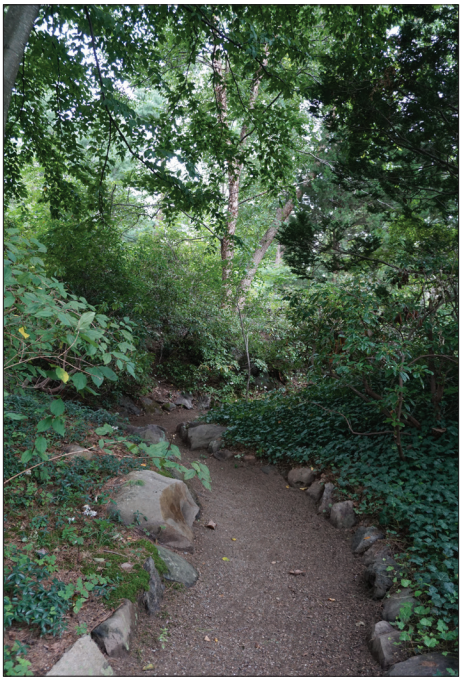


Figure 3.30. Stone dust path winding through the Rock Garden, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)

Approximately thirty-five feet south of the front drive, the lawn meets an augmented natural mound dotted with areas of exposed granite ledge. Near the northeastern edge of the mound, which is densely planted with evergreen trees and shrubs, visitors can find the northern end of a stone dust path. The path follows a winding route along the mound's eastern and southern sides and leads to the eastern edge of the South Lawn (Figure 3.30). Stones of varying sizes edge the path on both sides and integrate the circulation feature into the Rock Garden's mounded topography. At its highest point, the mound at the center of the Rock Garden reaches approximately ten feet above the grade of the South Lawn.

Trees planted on the central mound, including Hinoki false cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and Panicled goldenraintree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) enhance the seclusion of the Rock Garden. Between the central mound and the spruce pole fence to the east, a dense arrangement of diverse trees and shrubs creates a naturalistic border planting that contains white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), American elm (*Ulmus*



Figure 3.31. Border planting of trees and shrubs between the Rock Garden's central mound and the spruce pole fence along Warren Street to the east. Looking southeast, 2021. (OCLP)

americana), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and red oak, among other species (Figure 3.31). A massive cucumber magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*), directly south of the non-historic accessible parking area beside the front drive, is underplanted with winged euonymus and sweet mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*).This density of planting is continued between the Rock Garden path and the Green Hill border wall to the south, where river birch (*Betula nigra*), shagbark hickory, and a massing of eastern red cedar are planted.

Broadleaf and conifer evergreen shrubs, including mountain laurel, mountain pieris (*Pieris floribunda*), and American yew are found along both sides of the Rock Garden's winding stone dust path, providing a variety of hues and textures in all seasons. The path's northern entrance is marked by two buckthorns (*Rhamnus sp.*), while historic specimens of English yew (*Taxus baccata 'Repandens'*) and a tall Japanese yew (*Taxus cuspidata*) are underplanted with a mass of mountain laurel at the western end of the path. A wide granite outcropping is exposed at the westernmost edge of the Rock Garden. Standing at the ledge outcropping, in the shade of a nearby crabapple (*Malus sp.*), visitors can gaze west across the wide, open expanse of the South Lawn (Figure 3.32).

SOUTH LAWN

The South Lawn is the largest landscape space at Fairsted. Characterized by a broad, undulating swath of turf, it occupies most of the southern half of the site (Figure 3.33). Its southern edge runs along the stone wall at the Green Hill parcel boundary and its northern limit meets the house's southern façade, where wisteria (*Wisteria chinensis*) and bower actinidia (*Actinidea arguta*) climb a steel strapping system. To the east, the lawn extends to the Rock Garden, while the bottom of the western slope near the boundary of the former Clark property represents



Figure 3.32. Granite outcropping and crabapple (left) standing at western edge of the Rock Garden, looking south, 2021. The historic borrowed vista into the Green Hill parcel is visible in the distance. (OCLP)



Figure 3.33. South Lawn, looking northeast toward the historic house, 2021. A young elm, the successor of the historic Olmsted elm, is visible near the center of the lawn to the right. (OCLP)

its western reach. Near the center of the lawn stands an American elm that was planted in 2011 to replace a grand historic specimen, known as the "Olmsted Elm", that had declined (see Figure 3.33). The historic elm was the central organizing element of the South Lawn and the replacement is intended to assume this role when it reaches maturity.

Sinuous border plantings along the southern and western edges of the South Lawn obscure the limits of the space from any singular vantage, encouraging the illusion of a broader expanse than the lawn's actual spread (Figure 3.34). At the base of the western slope, the curving border planting comprises historic shrubs nearly ten feet tall, including arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*), fuzzy deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*), and mockorange. On the lawn's southern edge, the naturalistic border includes three groupings of Canadian hemlock that contain nearly twenty trees in total. These groupings are complemented with Japanese yew, drooping



Figure 3.34. Sinuous border plantings at the southwestern corner of the South Lawn, including a bay of grass that climbs the western slope (right). Looking southwest, 2021. (OCLP)

leucothoe, mountain pieris, and other shrubs. A variety of herbaceous woodland species, including jack in the pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), wood aster (*Aster sp.*), bellflower (*Campanula sp.*), foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), false Solomon's seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*), ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*), and Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum odoratum*) mingle beneath the shrubs.

A swath of grass at the South Lawn's southwestern corner ascends the western slope, enhancing the sinuous edge and creating space for a yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*) that is planted approximately ten feet above the lower plane of the South Lawn (see Figure 3.34). Facing northeast from this grassy slope, visitors can enjoy a historic view of the house and the South Lawn, with the American elm at its center (see Figure 3.1). Immediately to the north, the western slope is planted with pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), silver linden (*Tilia tomentosa*), European larch (*Larix decidua*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and Schwedler Norway maple (*Acer platanoides var. schwedleri*) (Figure 3.35). Farther north, a portion of the western slope is used as a reserve garden, as it was during the historic period.

A historic vista is offered from the South Lawn's northern edge, near the house's conservatory. Looking south from this area, visitors can take in a "borrowed view" of the meadow on the adjacent Green Hill parcel, framed by Canadian hemlocks and an American elm planted in the southern border (see Figure 3.32). West of the conservatory, off the corner of the house, a planting bed containing common lilac, Vanhoutte spiraea, and other shrubs obscures a green wooden lattice fence that encloses the laundry yard at the southern edge of the Service Areas (Figure 3.36). English ivy (*Hedera helix*) acts as a dense groundcover beneath the shrubs. To reach the Service Areas, visitors can walk along a stone dust path that skirts the northwest corner of the South Lawn.



Figure 3.35. Northwest corner of South Lawn, bordered by dense planting on the west slope (left), looking northwest, 2021. The park's reserve garden is located beyond the trees near the center of the image. (OCLP)



Figure 3.36. Planting bed near northwest corner of South Lawn, looking northeast, 2021. The lattice fence surrounding the laundry yard is visible beyond the shrubs in the planting bed. (OCLP)

SERVICE AREAS

The Service Areas landscape zone contains a series of spaces that historically supported the office and domestic service functions at Fairsted. To the north and west, the spruce pole fence along the property line separates the Service Areas from Dudley Street and Fairmount Street. To the east, the office wing, with its multiple additions, defines the zone's edge. The historic main house and the South Lawn define the southern limits. Historically, discrete landscape spaces within the Service Areas have served different purposes, which are evident in their present-day character. These spaces include the service drive, parking area, office courtyard, service yard, barnyard, and laundry yard.

An opening in the spruce pole fence on Dudley Street provides access to the service drive, which runs along the western side of the office wing and terminates



Figure 3.37. Entrance to the service drive from Dudley Street, looking south, 2021. The parking area is located through the gap in the spruce pole fence to the right. (OCLP)

at the service yard to the south (Figure 3.37). The Dudley Street entrance to the service drive historically served Olmsted firm employees and today serves park visitors. Additional spruce pole fence segments flank the service drive on both sides along its way to the service yard, with gaps permitting entry to the parking area to the west and the office courtyard to the east. The service drive is surfaced with crushed stone, a material that is continued into the parking area and service yard.

The parking area is tucked into the northwest corner of Fairsted and is defined to the north and west by the spruce pole fence at the property boundary. A tuliptree, a white pine, and a historic cucumber magnolia stand immediately inside the fence along the western boundary. The southern edge of the parking area is marked by a green, wooden stockade fence that encloses the barnyard. To the east, the parking area edge is delineated by two sections of spruce pole fence, separated by a wide opening that allows vehicle access from the service drive (Figure 3.38). Near the parking area's southwestern corner, a historic wooden shed is built into a steep slope planted with sugar maple and paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) (see Figure 3.18). At the area's southeastern corner, a sugar maple is planted near the intersection of the spruce pole fence and the green stockade fence.

On the eastern side of the service drive, opposite the parking area, the office courtyard is enclosed by the office vault to the north, the drafting wing to the east, and the planting department wing to the south (Figure 3.39). A section of spruce pole fence runs along the service drive on the courtyard's west side, with a narrow gap to allow pedestrian access. Within the courtyard, aggregate concrete pavers are arranged in an orthogonal pattern and create a broad walk directly from the service drive to the historic employee entrance at the rear of the drafting wing. A rectangular planting bed sits in the middle of the southern half of the courtyard and smaller beds are arranged along the edges of the space. These beds are planted



Figure 3.38. Parking area, looking southeast toward the house's office wing, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.39. Office courtyard, looking southeast, 2021. The space is defined by the facades of the planting department (right), drafting wing (center), and plan vault (left). (OCLP)

with a collection of annual and perennial flowering plants, including a formal rose arrangement in the central bed. Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) climbs the northern façade of the planting department at the southern edge of the courtyard and yew is planted in a narrow bed directly south of the gap in the spruce pole fence.

On the southern side of the planting department wing, the service yard is almost entirely enclosed, except for a gap where the service drive passes between the planting wing and the barn. The planting department's southern façade runs along more than half of the service yard's northern edge. To the south, the northern façade of the house marks the yard's southern edge. On the yard's eastern side, the clerical department wing delineates the edge of the space, and the barn indicates its limit to the west. Various entrances provide access to these buildings from the yard. Reflecting its historical purpose, the appearance of the service yard



Figure 3.40. Northeast corner of the service yard, looking northeast, 2022. Note the planting bed with mature Hinoki false cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) (right) and threadleaf false cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera') (left), which were both removed later the same year. (OCLP)

is relatively plain, with the space's crushed stone surface meeting the building facades on the southern and western edges. On the northern and eastern edges, narrow planting beds contain a Japanese yew, a historic Hinoki falsecypress, and a historic threadleaf falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera'*) (Figure 3.40).

Two other discrete spaces within the Service Areas, the laundry yard and the barnyard, are both adjacent to the historic barn. The laundry yard is located off the barn's southern façade and is completely enclosed by the barn to the north, the house's rear service wing to the east, and a green, wooden lattice fence to the south and west. The small space features a mowed turf surface and a variety of vines, including English ivy, climbing the lattice fence, which sits on a simple brick foundation (Figure 3.41). On the northern and western sides of the barn, the "L"-shaped barnyard wraps around the structure. Larger than the laundry yard,



Figure 3.41. Laundry yard, looking southwest, 2021. (OCLP)

the barnyard has a ground surface of exposed earth with three rows of concrete pavers arranged along the length of the barn on its south side (Figure 3.42). A green wooden stockade fence, approximately six feet tall, defines the outer edges of the space on all sides. A dry laid stone wall runs along the base of the fence on the barnyard's southern and western edges.



Figure 3.42. The barnyard, looking south, 2021 (OCLP)

GREEN HILL PARCEL LANDSCAPE

The Green Hill parcel occupies 5.31 undeveloped acres immediately south of Fairsted. The historic landscape, which was once part of a sprawling estate owned by the Gardner family, contains a variety of plant communities that developed through natural succession during the twentieth century and have been modified by National Park Service management practices since 2001. Wooded areas, primarily near the parcel's edges, contain diverse canopy trees and understory shrubs, many of which have been planted in recent years as part of landscape treatment projects (Figure 3.43). Other areas, especially near the northern edge and center of the parcel, are managed as meadow with varying height and species composition (Figure 3.44). Near the center of the parcel's northern boundary, a fescue meadow of approximately .2 acres complements the historic vista to the Green Hill parcel from Fairsted's South Lawn (Figure 3.45).

Figure 3.43. Wooded area within the screen zone near the Green Hill parcel's southeastern corner, looking south, 2021. Note the wooden fence along the parcel boundary with a private abutter to the south. (OCLP)





Figure 3.44. View of an area within the Green Hill parcel's meadow zone, looking northwest, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.45. Fescue meadow at the northern edge of the Green Hill parcel, looking north toward Fairsted, 2021. Note the glimpse of the Fairsted house through the vegetation along the parcel boundary. (OCLP)

The topography of the Green Hill parcel climbs nearly 40 feet from the eastern boundary along Warren Street to a high point near the site's northwestern limit. Along the parcel's southern boundary line, the landscape slopes dramatically toward the east, while a gentler descent characterizes the area along the site's northern boundary with Fairsted. Six contiguous lots, all acquired by the National Park Service in 2001, constitute the Green Hill parcel. The park also holds an access easement on a .15-acre lot near the center of the parcel that contains the eastern end of an entrance drive (Figure 3.46). At the western edge of the .15-acre lot, the drive splits into two segments which separately serve two private residences immediately west of park land, one of which is the historic Gardner house.

To the east, the private entrance drive meets Warren Street, which runs along the entirety of the Green Hill parcel's eastern boundary, where a spruce pole fence



Figure 3.46. Private drive running through a .15-acre lot at the Green Hill parcel on which that park holds an access easement, looking southwest, 2021. (OCLP)



Figure 3.47. Warren Street and the spruce pole fence at the eastern boundary of the Green Hill parcel, looking southwest, 2021. (OCLP)

sits atop a historic mortared stone wall (Figure 3.47). At its northern boundary, where the Green Hill parcel meets Fairsted, the border is marked by a historic dry-laid stone wall (see Figure 3.12). At its southern edge, the parcel borders a private residential property. For most of its length, the parcel's western boundary follows the eastern edges of the two private entrance drive segments that serve the abutting residences. North of the drives, the boundary follows an irregular line to meet the northern edge of the former Clark sisters' house lot. To the south, it follows the edge of the southern drive to a position directly south of the former Gardner house, where a narrow strip of park land exists.

The 2017 *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel*, which is discussed in the previous chapter, identifies three distinct landscape zones that guide park management of the Green Hill parcel (see Figure 2.4). The woodland zone (zone 1), which contains a canopy of mostly deciduous trees with an understory of

deciduous and evergreen shrubs, is located along the eastern boundary of the parcel and in the site's northwest and southwest corners. The screen zone (zone 2) wraps around the southern half of the parcel, stretching from the Warren Street frontage to the eastern edge of the private drive that serves the former Gardner residence. It is composed of a sub-canopy of mid-height trees and woody shrubs underplanted with herbaceous vegetation. The meadow zone occupies the remainder of the site and consists of two subzones. The open meadow subzone (zone 3a) spreads across most of the core of the parcel and contains grasses and wildflowers with scattered deciduous specimen trees. The fescue meadow subzone (zone 3b) is immediately south of Fairsted's south lawn and contains primarily low-growing fescue species, selected to maintain the historic vista from Fairsted into the Green Hill parcel.

Unlike the landscape zones at Fairsted, which reflect a series of designed landscape spaces created at the end of the nineteenth century, the Green Hill parcel's landscape zones are the product of park planning and contemporary landscape treatment. They are useful for organizing the parcel's landscape and prescribing management practices to enhance intended landscape character. The rest of this section consists of detailed descriptions of each of the Green Hill parcel's landscape zones.

WOODLAND ZONE

The woodland zone comprises approximately 1.4 acres, primarily in a narrow strip following the Green Hill parcel's eastern boundary along Warren Street. North of the private drive that divides the parcel, the woodland zone is directly adjacent to the spruce pole fence and stone wall that run along Warren Street. However, south of the drive, the woodland zone is separated from the fence and wall by a portion of the screen zone. The woodland zone also covers two patches at the northern and southern ends of the site's western boundary. At the northern end of the western boundary, the patch of woodland wraps around the western and southern sides of the former Clark house lot. To the south, the woodland patch borders the western end of the drive that serves the former Gardner residence.

Within the woodland zone, a canopy of mature, primarily deciduous trees shades a subcanopy consisting of smaller trees and shrubs (Figure 3.48). The canopy is composed of diverse tree species, including European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), American linden (*Fagus sylvatica*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). The understory demonstrates a similar diversity, with specimens of flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), sourwood (*Oxydendron arboreum*), eastern redbud (*Cercis candensis*), and witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), among other species. The composition of the canopy and subcanopy has been modified in recent years through park management, particularly a major planting project completed in



Figure 3.48. An area within the woodland zone at the Green Hill parcel, 2021. (OCLP)

2019. Prior to the park's recent treatment projects, the woodland zone's canopy featured many specimens of Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), a non-native invasive species. More than 75 Norway maple specimens were removed from the Green Hill parcel prior to the 2019 planting project, which also extended into the adjacent screen zone.

SCREEN ZONE

South of the private drive, the screen zone occupies the eastern, southern, and western edges of the Green Hill parcel. Covering approximately .5 acres, the zone consists of a narrow band of small trees and shrubs that screen the Green Hill parcel and the abutting private residences from Warren Street (Figure 3.49). Along



Figure 3.49. Screen zone along the Green Hill parcel's eastern boundary, looking south, 2021. Note the recently planted rhodoendrons near the center of the image and the spruce pole fence to the left. (OCLP)

the site's eastern boundary, the screen zone is located between the spruce pole fence to the east and the woodland zone to the west. The screen zone continues along the parcel's southern boundary before turning toward the north to follow the parcel's western boundary at the eastern edge of the private drive of the former Gardner house.

The composition of the screen zone's vegetation has been transformed by the park's landscape treatment efforts at the Green Hill parcel. In 2019, more than one hundred subcanopy trees and shrubs were planted within the screen zone. Prior to planting, more than fifty canopy trees, mostly Norway maple specimens, were removed from the zone. The palette for the 2019 planting project was intended to achieve several goals, including the approximation of the Green Hill parcel's historic vegetation composition and the enhancement of ecosystems services and wildlife habitat.

Small trees and shrubs planted in 2019, including specimens of flowering dogwood, eastern redbud, white fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), cranberry viburnum (*Viburnum trilobum*), and bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*), have not yet reached maturity but are becoming established in the screen zone (Figure 3.50). A distinctive element of the screen zone planting is a dense massing of rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) that begins near the southern end of the Green Hill parcel's eastern boundary and wraps around the parcel's southern edge, climbing the steep slope that defines this area (Figure 3.51).



Figure 3.50. A young eastern redbud in the screen zone, looking northeast, 2021. (OCLP)

OPEN AND FESCUE MEADOW ZONE

The meadow zone, at approximately 3.4 acres, is the largest landscape zone at the Green Hill parcel and is further divided into two subzones that are managed to achieve different characters. Most of the Green Hill parcel's land area falls within the open meadow subzone, which spreads across approximately 3.2 acres at the site's core and is colonized by herbaceous meadow species with a few scattered trees and shrubs. The much smaller fescue meadow subzone, containing approximately .2 acres, is contained to one discrete area near the center of the parcel's northern boundary. This subzone, which is managed to maintain



Figure 3.51. Rhododendron planting wrapping around the southeast corner of the Green Hill parcel in winter, looking southeast, 2022. (OCLP)



Figure 3.52. An area of the open meadow subzone, 2021. Note the goldenrod in the foreground. (OCLP)

vegetation at a lower height than the open meadow subzone, is counterpart to the historic vista from Fairsted's South Lawn. The lower height of the fescue meadow subzone's vegetation permits views into the interior of the Green Hill parcel.

The composition of vegetation in each meadow subzone is influenced by cyclical park management. Herbaceous species including black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), and goldenrod (*Solidago sp.*) intermingle throughout the open meadow subzone (Figure 3.52). These species, which can grow to a height of several feet during the summer, offer a variety of textures and colors and are typically mown once per year to discourage establishment of woody plants. In contrast, the fescue meadow subzone is managed to maintain a more homogeneous mix of species, primarily consisting of fine fescue (*Festuca sp.*), a low-maintenance, creeping turf that typically reaches a maximum height of one foot (Figure 3.53). Near the southwestern edge of the open meadow subzone,



Figure 3.53. Fescue meadow subzone, looking south, 2021. (OCLP)

a small outcropping of Roxbury puddingstone is located on a slightly elevated landform. This is one of the only areas of exposed ledge at the Green Hill parcel.

LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS

In 2015, the overall condition of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site landscape was evaluated as "fair", due to "clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces."[6] This overall evaluation was based on an evaluation of the Fairsted landscape as "good" and the Green Hill parcel landscape as "poor". Since 2015, major landscape treatment efforts at the Green Hill parcel, many of which are documented in the previous chapter, have improved the landscape's condition. At the same time, the condition of the Fairsted landscape has been preserved by regular park maintenance. Due to these improvements, the park landscape appears in "good" overall condition in 2021.

ENDNOTES, EXISTING CONDITIONS

1 Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, 2015, 4.

2 Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, 2015, 46.

3 US Census QuickFacts, Brookline CDP, Massachusetts, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/brooklinecdpmassachusetts (accessed February 4, 2022).

4 Town of Brookline, Massachusetts, Zoning Map 10-CC, https://www.brooklinema.gov/DocumentCenter/View/19957/GIS-Zoning34X46pdf (accessed February 4, 2022).

5 Beagan, Christopher and Angelina Jones, *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel*, Boston: National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2017, 24.

6 Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, 2015, 115.

Key	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ace pe	*Acer pennsylvanicum*	striped maple
Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple
Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple
Bet le	*Betula lenta*	sweet birch
Bet ni	*Betula nigra*	river birch
Cha ob	*Chamaecyparis obtusa*	Hinoki false cypress
Cha pi	*Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera'	threadleaf false cypress
Cla ke	*Cladrastis kentukea*	yellowwood
Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood
Car ov	*Crarya ovata*	shagbark hickory
Cra mo	*Crataegus mollis*	downy hawthorn
Jun vi	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern red cedar
Koe pa	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	golden rain tree
Lar de	*Larix decidua*	common larch
Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar
Mag ac	*Magnolia acuminata*	cucumber magnolia
Mal sp.	*Malus species*	crabapple
Phi co	*Philadelphus coronarius*	sweet mock-orange
Pin pi	*Pinus pinea*	stone pine
Pin ri	*Pinus rigida*	pitch pine
Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	white pine
Pru vi	*Prunus virginiana*	chokecherry
Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak
Tax ba	*Taxus bacata*	English yew
Tax cu	*Taxus cuspidata*	Japanese yew
Til am	*Tilia americana*	American linden
Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock
Ulm am	*Ulmus americana* 'Jefferson'	Jefferson American elm



Cultural Landscape Inventory

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Brookline, Massachusetts

Existing Conditions Site Plan, Fairsted

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Bryant Associates Survey, 1999
2. OCLP Existing Conditions Plan, 2001
3. Aerial Photograph, MassGIS, 2009

DRAWN BY

Adrine Arakelian (2011), Sasha Bachier and Chris Beagan (2015), James Mealey (2022), OCLP

AutoCAD Map 3D, Photoshop CS5, Illustrator CS5

LEGEND

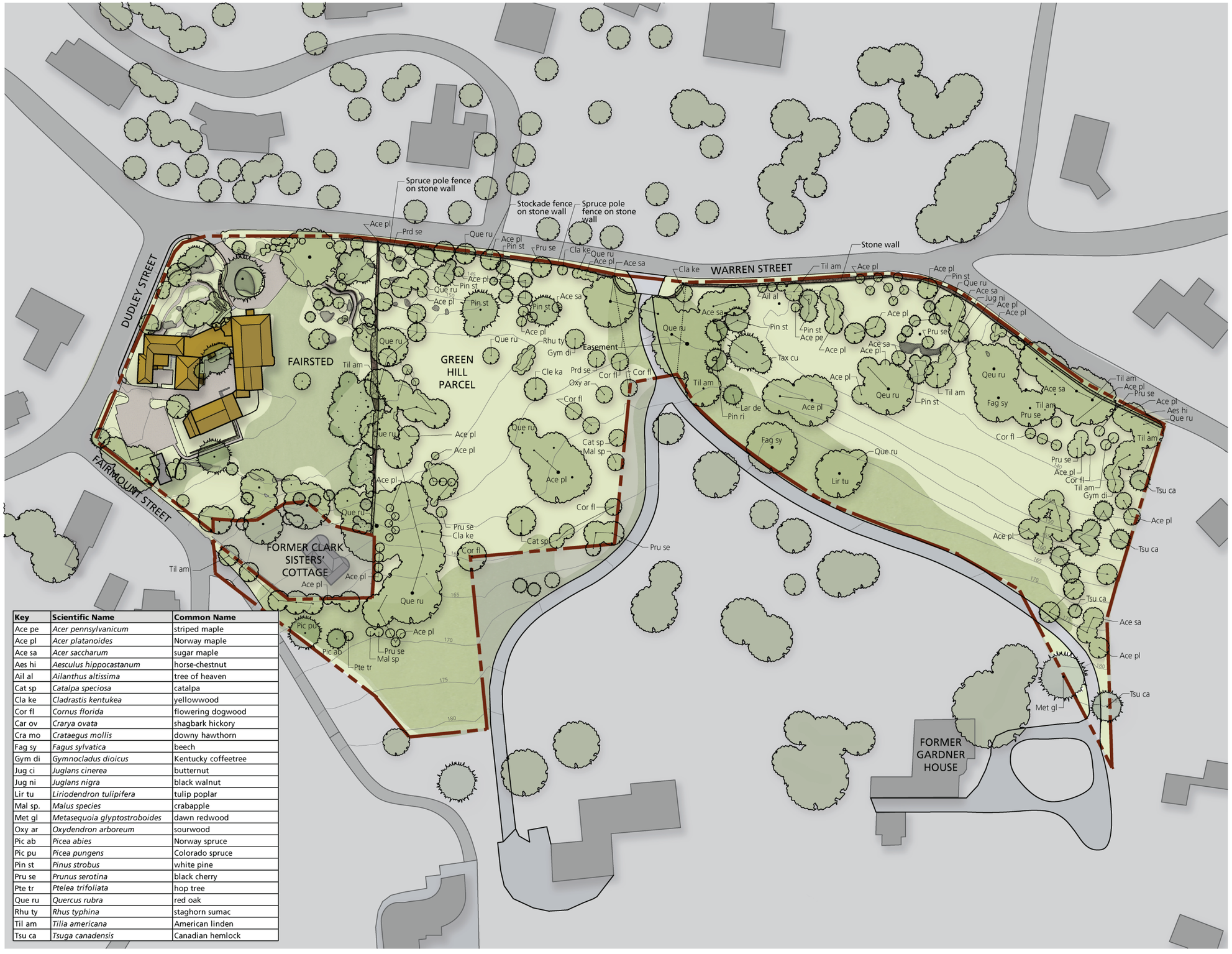
- Olmsted NHS Boundary
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Herbaceous Planting
- Lawn / Groundcover
- Asphalt Road / Concrete Walk
- Stonedust Drive / Walk
- Stone Wall
- Ledge
- Rock

NOTES

1. Contour Interval = 1'-0"
2. All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0' 15' 30' 60'

Drawing 1



Key	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ace pe	*Acer pennsylvanicum*	striped maple
Ace pl	*Acer platanoides*	Norway maple
Ace sa	*Acer saccharum*	sugar maple
Aes hi	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	horse-chestnut
Ail al	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree of heaven
Cat sp	*Catalpa speciosa*	catalpa
Cla ke	*Cladrastis kentukea*	yellowwood
Cor fl	*Cornus florida*	flowering dogwood
Car ov	*Crarya ovata*	shagbark hickory
Cra mo	*Crataegus mollis*	downy hawthorn
Fag sy	*Fagus sylvatica*	beech
Gym di	*Gymnocladus dioicus*	Kentucky coffeetree
Jug ci	*Juglans cinerea*	butternut
Jug ni	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut
Lir tu	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	tulip poplar
Mal sp.	*Malus species*	crabapple
Met gl	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	dawn redwood
Oxy ar	*Oxydendron arboreum*	sourwood
Pic ab	*Picea abies*	Norway spruce
Pic pu	*Picea pungens*	Colorado spruce
Pin st	*Pinus strobus*	white pine
Pru se	*Prunus serotina*	black cherry
Pte tr	*Ptelea trifoliata*	hop tree
Que ru	*Quercus rubra*	red oak
Rhu ty	*Rhus typhina*	staghorn sumac
Til am	*Tilia americana*	American linden
Tsu ca	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian hemlock

Cultural Landscape Inventory

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Brookline, Massachusetts

Existing Conditions Site Plan, Green Hill

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Bryant Associates Survey, 1999
2. MEA Partial Topographic Survey, 2006
3. Aerial Photograph, MassGIS, 2009

DRAWN BY

Adrine Arakelian (2011), Shanasia Sylman and Chris Beagan (2015), OCLP

AutoCAD Map 3D, Photoshop CS5, Illustrator CS5

LEGEND

- Olmsted NHS Boundary
- Olmsted NHS Building
- Other Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Lawn / Groundcover
- Asphalt / Bituminous Concrete Road
- Stonedust Drive / Walk
- Stone Wall
- Ledge

NOTES

1. Contour Interval = 5'-0"
2. All features shown in approximate scale and location.

0' 50' 100' 200'

Drawing 2

APPENDIX A: TREATMENT CHRONOLOGY AND PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology documents the series of research, planning, and landscape treatment projects that occurred at Fairsted from 1979–2001. A source key is included at the end of the chronology and sources are referenced in brackets [ ] where applicable.

1979

Events

- Congress authorized the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. The National Park Service acquired real estate at 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA.

1980

Events

- National Park Service acquired the contents of the archives from the Olmsted Associates. Olmsted firm correspondence sent to the Library of Congress.
- Shary Page Berg became Site Manager

Treatment Work

- Vines removed from facades of house and cut to the ground [5]

1981

Events

- April 26, Olmsted National Historic Site officially opened to the public [12]

Treatment Work

- *Cladrastis kentukea* (yellowwood) tree removed at southwest corner of property [1]

Maintenance

- Rhododendrons along southwest bank of Hollow cut back to ground [1]
- Yews in Hollow thinned [1]
- Olmsted Elm treated with methoxychlor to help prevent Dutch Elm disease [1]
- Captan applied as fungicide to grapes near pool [1]

1982

Research and Planning

- *Historic Grounds Report* completed by Lucinda Whitehill (now Brockway)
- *Historic Resource Study* completed by Amy McMillan

Maintenance

- (1982-3): Yews in hollow cut back [6]

1983

Research and Planning

- General Management Plan for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site completed; 1960 preservation period established for the landscape [2]
- University of Virginia, Landscape Architecture department team completed a survey/plan of the grounds. This plan was incorporated into the Historic American Building Survey project for the site.
- Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documented Olmsted NHS historic structures.

Maintenance

- (1983-84): Olmsted elm pruned [6]
- Large birches in rock garden fall during storm [6]

1984

Treatment Work

- Vault, office wing and house restored [6]
- Brick terrace, swimming pool, and herb garden (installed by Richardson) removed [6, 14]
- Betula papyrifera and two Phellodendron amurense removed [1]
- Hostas and *Vinca minor* planted in the Hollow [1]

Maintenance

- (1984-86) Spruce pole fence replaced [6, 14]
- Front drive, service area, and parking lot resurfaced with pea stone [6]
- Japanese maples near pool moved to west slope prior to removal of pool [6]
- *Tsuga canadensis* on northeast corner of property died [1]

1985

Events

- Hurricane Gloria did minor damage to the grounds in September.
- Hollow flooded by water from Warren and Dudley Street.
- Charles Pepper came to Fairsted as gardener, then grounds supervisor.

Research and Planning

- Draft "Historic Structures Report" for the Olmsted NHS fences prepared by Andrea Gilmore

Treatment Work

- Ash removed from corner of property, space used as holding area for young Liberty Elms [6]
- South Lawn perennial garden removed and plants moved to temporary garden behind shed; *Malus sp.* moved from side of building to former perennial garden [11]
- Vinca interplanted with moss in rock garden [6]
- Dogwood moved from south lawn to west slope [6]
- Entrance arch rebuilt by NPS (Olmsted NHS Maintenance Division) according to original plans [6]
- Stone dust path from parking lot to entrance and conservatory installed [6]
- Garden near service area shed restored, including trellis, roses, and new paper birches[6]
- Former pool area re-graded [11]
- Visitor entrance and circulation path reconstructed, rose moved here from perennial garden [11]
- South Lawn graded and re-seeded [12]

Maintenance

- Olmsted elm pruned [6]

1986

Research and Planning

- Section 106 compliance and construction contract for drainage work to repair flooding in the hollow and lower drafting room [14]
- Draft "Report on the Olmsted National Historic Site Landscape Period and Philosophy" by Shary Page Berg and Charlie Pepper completed. Proposed a change in the preservation period for the landscape from 1960 to 1930 [11]

Treatment Work

- Site drainage improved, including addition of drain under arch, curb along Dudley Street. [6]
- Dry well installed in parking lot in June [11]

Maintenance

- Tulip, oak, and elm trees pruned [11]

1987

Events

- Administration of the Olmsted, Longfellow, and Kennedy National Historic Sites centered at Fairsted. Rolf Diamant named Superintendent.

Research and Planning

- Amendment to park General Management Plan changed the restoration date for the landscape from 1960 to ca. 1930, based on 1986 draft report; forwarded to SHPO and Advisory Council for concurrence. [10]
- Boundary between Fairsted and Clark property surveyed [6]
- Olmsted NHS Historic Structure Report (Vol. II) completed [12]
- Parking lot restoration report completed [12]

Treatment Work

- Two Norway maples at the southeast corner and sugar maple #3 removed in March [11]
- House repainted in dark red color based on Historic Structures Report paint analysis
- Chain link fence dividing Fairsted from Clark property replaced with black metal fence and posts [6]
- (1987-88): Laundry yard fence constructed [6]

Maintenance

- Wisteria and Actinidia vines cut back to 2-3 feet above the ground to allow for work on exterior of house. [6]
- Magnolia and sugar maple trees pruned in March [11]

1988

Research and Planning

- Archeologists find remnants of pre-Olmsted stone wall and dry well during work on the parking lot [6]

Treatment Work

- Large elm off circular drive replaced with Liberty elm, but the replacement did not survive [6]
- (1988-89): Parking lot restored to historic configuration and resurfaced in coal cinders (original material) [6]

Maintenance

- (1988-89): Yews in Hollow cut back [6]

1989

Events

- Cultural landscape management program started in the Northeast Regional Office. Nora Mitchell named the program manager. [12]

Research and Planning

- Nora Mitchell and Olmsted NHS staff (particularly Charlie Pepper) began working on planning for landscape restoration project

Treatment Work

- Four temporary experimental trellises designed by Pepper installed on the south façade of the house. The trellis alternatives tested for two years and then replaced with the preferred solution. [5]

- Spruce pole and board fences moved slightly for emergency vehicle access after parking lot restoration [6]

1990

Research and Planning

- Resource management plan completed [12]
- NPS, Preservation Assistance Division (WASO) publishes *Tech Note* on the Fairsted trellis system.

Treatment Work

- Final trellis system of spiraled stainless steel strapping installed, based on historic system[6]

Maintenance

- Dead birch tree from Rock Garden removed in August [11]

1991

Events

- Barbara Keene came to Fairsted as work leader, later grounds supervisor. Lauren Meier, Historical Landscape Architect transferred to Olmsted NHS from NPS Washington Office, Preservation Assistance Division.

Research & Planning

- Cooperative agreement established with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.
- Historical research/volume 1 of the Cultural Landscape Report (Site History) initiated through cooperative agreement with the Arnold Arboretum (Amendment 2). Cynthia Zaitzevsky, PhD. selected as principal researcher. [9]
- Plant identification by NPS and Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University initiated through cooperative agreement (also Amendment 2). Plants collected at Fairsted by Barbara Keene. Identification/confirmation and preparation of herbarium specimens made at the Arnold Arboretum by Steven Spongberg (identification), Susan Hardy-Brown (preparation of herbarium specimens) and other specialists
- Cooperative agreement with Boston University Office of Public Archeology established for electronic survey of Fairsted Grounds. Site data collected using electronic survey equipment and ground penetrating radar. Site map generated using Sokkia mapping software. Rick Elias and Dave Clayton, principal researchers

Treatment Work

- Replacement red oak planted in the Hollow, but it did not survive [6]
- White pine replaced at corner of Dudley St. and Fairmount St., inside spruce pole fence in June.
- Woody plant propagation initiated at the Arnold Arboretum through the cooperative agreement. Plants vegetatively propagated at the Arnold Ar-

boretum greenhouse and grown in the historic plant nursery. First round of plants propagated in 1991 included *Actinidia arguta*, *Cydonia oblonga, Pyracantha coccinea*, *Rosa multiflora*, and *Wisteria sinensis*.

Maintenance

- Hurricane Bob hit August 30-September 1; destroyed Tulip tree and Red Oak in Hollow.
- (1991-94): Stone reset near arch to prevent tripping hazards [6]

1992

Events

- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation established by the NPS, New England Regional Director as a partnership between the Northeast Regional Office, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Nora Mitchell and Lee Farrow serve as co-directors. Lauren Meier serves as Manager of Preservation Planning Projects

Research and Planning

- Began to document existing and historic conditions for Fairsted Treatment Plan.
- Continued field identification and collection of herbarium specimens by NPS (Barbara Keene); confirmation of identification and preparation of herbarium sheets began at Arnold Arboretum

Treatment Work

- Propagation of significant plants at the Arnold Arboretum greenhouse [15]
- Metal plant tags attached to woody plants at Fairsted. The plant inventory/numbering system originally developed for the Olmsted NHS Preservation Maintenance Guide by Margie Coffin. [13]

1993

Research and Planning

- First electronic survey completed for Fairsted grounds
- (1993-94): Archaeological testing carried out by the NPS Cultural Resources Center, Lowell MA; Steven Pendery, principal researcher.

Treatment Work

- Hazardous hemlock removed on north side of parking lot [6]
- Parking lot resurfaced with 50/50 mix of 3/8" crushed stone and stone dust [6]. Cinders removed because of new regulations on hazardous materials.

Maintenance

- (1991-94): Barberry pruned (left/south of arch) [6, p. 110]

1994

Research & Planning

- Public meetings and information sharing in preparation for beginning of treatment work.
- Draft "Cultural Landscape Report, volume 2: Treatment Plan" completed
- Landscape treatment drawings prepared by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (Existing Conditions Plan, 1930 Period Plan, Treatment Plan, Shrub Removal Plan, Tree Removal Plan)
- Plans and specifications prepared by the Olmsted Center for phase 1 (removals)
- Section 106 Compliance for phase 1 work (removals) undertaken

Treatment Work

- All trees and shrubs not present in 1930 removed (131 nonhistoric trees; 100 nonhistoric shrubs). Work carried out by Olmsted NHS maintenance staff and a contract with Tree Specialists Inc. [9]
- Large Japanese yew at base of ledge in the Hollow, along Dudley Street bank replaced with smaller one [9]
- Hazardous hemlock, removed in 1993, replaced on north side of parking lot [6]
- One *Betula lenta* (sweet/black birch) planted in Rock Garden [8]
- *Magnolia acuminata*, *Rhododendron kaempferi* propagated at the Arnold Arboretum [15]

1995

Research & Planning

- Cynthia Zaitzevsky's Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History completed [12]
- Olmsted Center completes schematic design for phase 2 work including accessible entrance into office.
- Task Order for construction documents for phase 2 work by Carol Johnson Associates, Inc. through indefinite quantities contract with Archetype. Beth Gavrin prepared plans and specifications following Olmsted Center schematic design.
- Compliance for phase 2 work completed.

Treatment Work

- Planting [8]
    - Hollow: Epimedium macranthum (epimedium), Euonymous fortunei var. radicans (wintercreeper euonymous), Liriodendron tulipifera (tuliptree), Rhododendron schlippenbachii (royal azalea), Cotoneaster horizontalis (rock cotoneaster), Diervilla lonicera (dwarf bush honeysuckle), Juniperus chinensis (Chinese juniper), Juniperus communis (common juniper), Pyr-

acantha coccinea (scarlet firethorn), Taxus baccata 'Repandens' (English yew)
- Circular Drive: Elaeagnus sp. (Russian olive), Euonymous alatus (winged euonymous), Spiraea x vanhouttei (Vanhoutte spirea), Xanthorhiza simplicissima (yellowroot), Cydonia oblonga (common quince),), Euonymous fortunei var. radicans (wintercreeper euonymous), Syringa vulgaris (common lilac), Cotoneaster horizontalis (rock cotoneaster), Philadelphus coronarius (sweet Mock Orange)
- Rock Garden: Spirea x vanhouttei (Vanhoutte spirea), Viburnum cassinoides (witherod viburnum), Viburnum dentatum (arrowwood viburnum), Philadelphus coronarius (sweet Mock Orange)
- Service Areas: Syringa vulgaris (common lilac), Dennstaedtia punctilobula (hay-scented fern), Cydonia oblonga (common quince)
- Shrub planting around reconfigured lawn, fall [13]. Included Cornus alba 'Sibirica' (Tatarian dogwood), Cornus sericia 'Flaviramea' (redosier dogwood), Rosa virginiana (Virginia rose), Ilex glabra (inkberry), Ilex crenata (Japanese holly), Leucothoe fontanesiana (drooping leucothoe), Rosa wichuraiana (memorial rose), Forsythia intermedia 'Spectabilis' (border forsythia), Euonymous fortunei var. radicans (wintercreeper euonymous), Euonymous alatus (winged euonymous), Taxus cuspidata (Japanese yew) [8].

- Field pipe with spigots installed for watering plants through purchase order with Bay State Irrigation in the fall [9]

Maintenance

- Barbara Keene consulted with Michael Talbot (ecological landscape services) for soil testing to determine improvements needed, and about natural pest management strategies [13]
- Lawn reconfigured following tree removal, grass seeded [13]
- Pruned in the Hollow: existing historic *Taxus canadensis* cluster (June) [11]; *Taxus* and *Taxus cuspidata* (spring) [13]; *Rhododendron maximum* [8]

1996

- Ground supervisor position vacant for one year [13]

Research and Planning

- Completion of construction documents for phase 2 by Carol Johnson
- Compliance documentation submitted to SHPO for accessible ramp.
- Contract let for construction of new accessible entrance ramp, sidewalk, tree planting, drives and paths resurfacing, masonry repairs, construction of rustic wire mesh fence along west slope boundary, pipe arbor, and

drainage improvements. Contract with D&D Enterprises started spring 1997, active through 1998.

Treatment Work

- Planted: one *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple), Service Area, spring; two *Aristolochia durior* (Dutchman's pipe) on new pipe arbor; one *Rhododendron maximum* (rosebay rhododendron) in Hollow.[8]

1997

Events

- Olmsted NHS and the Olmsted Center receive historic preservation award from Brookline Historic Preservation Commission
- Emo DeWitt appointed Horticulturist/grounds supervisor [13]

Research and Planning

- Olmsted NHS gardener Mona McKindley consulted with the Historic Iris Preservation Society and independent growers related to propagating, locating, or identifying herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roses

Treatment Work

- One *Ulmus americana* (American elm), propagated from the historic "Olmsted Elm", planted near the Rock Garden (southeast corner). A second *Ulmus americana* provided by the contractor, also planted.
- Planting [8]
    - Hollow: *Dennstedtia punctilobula* (hay-scented fern), *Iris cristata* (dwarf crested iris/woodland iris), *Quercus rubra* (red oak), *Epimedium macranthum* (epimedium), *Taxus cuspidata 'Nana'* (Japanese yew)
    - Circular Drive: *Cornus florida* (flowering dogwood), *Euonymous alatus* (winged euonymous)
    - Rock Garden: *Pinus rigida* (pitch pine), *Betula nigra* (river birch), *Fraxinus americana* (white ash), *Kalmia latifolia* (mountain laurel), *Quercus rubra* (red oak)
    - South Lawn: *Tilia tomentosa* (silver linden), *Betula nigra* (river birch), *Pinus rigida* (pitch pine), *Tsuga canadensis* (Canadian hemlock), *Pinus strobus* (white pine), *Syringa vulgaris* (common lilac), *Spirea x vanhouttei* (Vanhoutte spirea), *Aristolochia durior* (Dutchman's pipe)
    - Service Area: *Syringa vulgaris* (common lilac)

1998

Events

- The National Park Service, Arnold Arboretum, and Cynthia Zaitzevsky received ASLA Merit Award in Research for *Fairsted Cultural Landscape Report, Vol. 1:Site History*.
- The National Park Service and the Arnold Arboretum received ASLA Merit Award in Communications for *Landscape Explorers*.
- Rolf Diamant appointed Superintendent of Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP. John Maounis serves as Acting Superintendent.

Research and Planning

- Fairsted Preservation Maintenance Plan funded by the NPS.

Treatment Work

- *Taxus canadensis* (Canadian yew) propagated for replacement
- Planting [8]
    - Hollow: *Taxus cuspidata* 'Capitata' (Japanese yew), *Taxus cuspidata* 'Nana' (Japanese yew), *Dennstaedtia punctilobula* (hay-scented fern), Iris (various cultivars), *Phlox subulata* (phlox subulata, various cultivars), *Sedum stoloniferum*, *Hosta sieboldiana* (sieboldiana hosta), *Salix humilis tristis* (dwarf grey willow), *Sedum spurium* 'Dragon's Blood' (dragon's blood sedum)
    - Circular Drive: *Acer spicatum* (mountain maple), *Bergenia cordifolia* (bergenia), *Dryopteris marginalis* (marginal shield fern), *Philadelphus coronarius* (sweet Mock Orange), *Dennstaedtia punctiloba* (hay-scented fern)
    - Rock Garden: *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern red cedar), *Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'* (redosier dogwood), *Pieris floribunda* (mountain pieris), *Rhamnus cathartica* (buckthorn), *Rhodotypos scandens* (black jetbead), *Philadelphus coronarius* (sweet Mock Orange)
    - South Lawn: *Tsuga canadensis* (Canadian hemlock), *Larix decidua* (European larch), *Spirea x vanhouttei* (Vanhoutte spirea)
    - Service Areas: *Taxus cuspidata* (Japanese yew), *Pachysandra terminalis* (Japanese spurge pachysandra), *Taxus cuspidata* 'Pyramidalis' (pyramidal Japanese yew), *Rosa* 'General MacArthur', *Rosa* 'Jonkleen J.L. Mock', *Rosa* 'Miss Edith Cavell', *Polystichum munitum* (giant holly fern, sword fern), *Polystichum braunii* (braun's holly fern), *Paeonia lactifolia* (peony, various cultivars)

1999

Events

- National Park Service received ASLA Merit Award in Design for the Fairsted landscape restoration

- Olmsted NHS and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation received Olmsted Award from Historic Massachusetts, Inc.
- Nora Mitchell becomes Director of the Conservation Studies Institute in Woodstock, VT. Charlie Pepper named Acting Director of the Olmsted Center.
- Myra Harrison, formerly Director of the Northeast Cultural Resources Center, named Superintendent of the Olmsted NHS

Research and Planning

- New survey completed by Bryant Associates, Inc. in CADD.

Treatment Work

- One *Hosta sieboldiana* (sieboldiana hosta) removed from the Hollow in spring [8]
- Planting [8]
    - Hollow: *Dennstaedtia punctilobula* (hay-scented fern), *Hosta lancifolia* (narrow-leafed hosta), Iris (various cultivars), *Sedum stoloniferum*, *Crataegus mollis* (downy hawthorne), *Kalmia latifolia* (mountain laurel), *Rhododendron schlippenbachii* (royal azalea), *Salix tristis* (dwarf grey willow)
    - Circular Drive: *Magnolia acuminata* (cucumber magnolia), *Osmunda cinnamomea* (cinnamon fern), *Diervilla sessilifolia* (Southern bush honeysuckle)
    - South Lawn: *Pieris floribunda* (mountain pieris)
    - Service Areas: *Hedera helix* (English ivy), *Rosa* 'Dorothy Perkins'

2000

Events

- Historic House Explorers Institute used Fairsted grounds to develop a model curriculum program for 7-8 graders
- Robert Page, formerly Manager of the Park Cultural Landscape Program in the Washington DC office, named Director of the Olmsted Center

Research and Planning

- Jack Boucher, HABS Photographer documented the restored Fairsted landscape.

Treatment Work

- Twelve *Taxus canadensis* (Canadian Yew); one *Carya ovata* (Shagbark Hickory); and one replacement *Fraxinus americana* (White Ash) planted in Rock Garden, summer [8]

2001

Events

- The National Association for Olmsted Parks (NAOP) celebrated 20 years of landscape preservation in Massachusetts at Fairsted

Research and Planning

- "Cultural Landscape Report, volume 3: Record of Treatment" completed in draft
- Preservation Maintenance Plan initiated

KEY TO SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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2. National Park Service, General Management Plan, 1983
3. Historic Resource Study
4. Historic Structures Report
5. Karen E. Day, "Preservation Tech Notes, Site Number 1: Restoring Vine Coverage to Historic Buildings" Preservation Assistance Division, NPS October 1991
6. Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Fairsted: A Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, NPS & Arnold Arboretum, 1997.
7. "Cultural Landscape Report, vol. 2: Treatment Plan" by Lauren Meier
8. Olmsted NHS Maintenance Division records/field notes
9. Lauren Meier, "Notes on Restoring the Woody Plants of Fairsted" Arnoldia Summer 1996
10. National Park Service, GMP Amendment
11. Maintenance notes and invoices
12. David Grayson Allen, The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation: Administrative History. March 1998.
13. Interview with Barbara Keene, July 26, 2001.
14. Olmsted NHS Section 106 compliance files.
15. Historic Plant Nursery records, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

PROJECT PARTICIPANTS (1991-2001)

The following individuals, institutions, and companies contributed to the restoration of the Fairsted landscape between 1991–2001.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Management Team

- Myra Harrison, Superintendent (1999-2001)
- Rolf Diamant, Superintendent (1991-1998)
- Lee Farrow Cook, Deputy Superintendent/Site Manager (1991-2001)

Maintenance Division (treatment implementation)

- Ed Baciagalupo, Chief of Maintenance/Facility Manager (1991-2001)
- Emo DeWitt, Grounds Supervisor/Horticulturist (1997-2001)
- Barbara Keene, Grounds Supervisor/Horticulturist (1991-1997)
- Mona McKinley, Gardener (1997-2001)
- Staff of the maintenance division (1991-2001)

Archives Staff (historical research, section 106 compliance)

- Jill Trebbe, Supervisory Archivist (1998-present)
- Linda Genovese, Supervisory Archivist (1992-1998)
- Liz Banks, Supervisory Curator (1980-1995)
- Michele Clark, Archivist (1999-present)
- Joyce Connolly, Archivist (1991-1999)
- Wendy Gogel, Museum Specialist (1991-1999)

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (research, planning, design, compliance, project management)

- Bob Page, Director (2000-2001)
- Nora Mitchell, Director/Cultural Landscape Program Manager (1991-1999)
- Charlie Pepper, Deputy Director/Horticulturist (1991-2001)
- Lauren Meier, Historical Landscape Architect/Project Manager (1991-2001)
- Eliot Foulds, Historical Landscape Architect (1993-2001)
- Catherine Evans, Historical Landscape Architect (1991-1995)
- Margie Coffin Brown, Historical Landscape Architect (1991-2001)
- Catherine Morris O'Connor, Landscape Architecture Intern/Technician (1992-1994)

Northeast Cultural Resources Center (archeology)

- Steven Pendery, Archeologist

COOPERATORS

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University (CLR research and publication, plant identification, propagation)

- Robert Cook, Director
- Peter Del Tredici, Director of Living Collections
- Phyllis Andersen, Landscape Historian/Director, Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies
- Steven Spongberg, Horticultural Taxonomist (until 1998)
- Kirstin Thornton, Landscape Preservation Assistant
- Jack Alexander, Chief Plant Propagator
- Gary Koller, Senior Horticulturist (until 1998)
- C.J. Patterson, Rhododendron specialist (consultant)
- Susan Hardy-Brown, Curatorial Assistant
- Thomas Ward, Greenhouse Manager

Boston University, Office of Public Archeology (electronic survey)

- Rick Elias
- Dave Clayton

CONSULTANTS

Landscape Historian (CLR Volume 1)

- Cynthia Zaitzevsky, Phd., Brookline, MA
- Lynn Schad, research assistant

Graphic Design (CLR Volume 1)

- Andy Winter, Hyde Park, MA

Tree Removal (Phase 1)

- Tree Specialists, Inc.
    - Rolf Briggs, President

Phase 2 Construction Documents

- Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc., Cambridge, MA.
    - Carol R. Johnson FASLA, project manager
    - Beth Gavrin, Landscape Architect
    - Archetype, Boston, MA (Indefinite Quantities Contract)
    - Joel Bargmann, Architect

Soil Testing and Analysis

- Michael Talbott and Associates, Dorchester MA
- Michael Talbott

Seasonal Watering System

- Bay State Irrigation
- Al Costa

Phase 2 Construction

- D&D Enterprises, Inc.

APPENDIX B: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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____. "Restoring Olmsted's Garden -- the Restoration of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site." *Landscape Design*, October 1994 (reprinted by the Maine Alliance for Parks and Landscapes, 1995).

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LOCATIONS OF FILES AND RECORDS RELATED TO THE FAIRSTED LANDSCAPE RESTORATION, 1991-2021

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02446

Olmsted Archives

- Administration Division records
- Maintenance Division records and field notes
- Interpretation and Education Program files
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation files

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Jamaica Way, Jamaica Plain, MA

- Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies files
- Living Collections/Greenhouse files

Appendix C: Fairsted Plant Inventories and Plant Sources

The following lists and tables include inventories of plants at Fairsted completed in 2001 and 2021 as well as a directory of commercial nurseries, seed suppliers, and other plant sources that park staff have previously relied upon to acquire vegetation for Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. This information is documented as a resource to present and future stewards of the Fairsted and Green Hill parcel landscapes.

FAIRSTED PLANT LIST BY LANDSCAPE ZONES (2021)

HOLLOW

Trees

Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Crataegus mollis	Downey Hawthorn
Crataegus x mordensis 'Toba'	Toby Hawthorn
Liriodendron tulipera	Tuliptree
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock

Shrubs

Buxus semprivirens	Common Boxwood
Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster
Diervilla lonicera	Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese juniper
Juniperus communis	Common juniper
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Leucothoe fontanesiana	Drooping Leucothoe
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Rhododendron
Rhododendron maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron
Rhododendron schlippenbacchii	Royal Azalea
Rhododendron vaseyi	Pinkshell Azalea
Salix tristis	Dwarf Grey Willow
Taxus baccata	English/Common Yew
Taxus baccata 'Repandens'	Weeping English Yew
Taxus canadensis	North American Yew
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata'	Upright Japanese Yew
Taxus cuspidata 'Nana'	Dwarf Japanese Yew

Herbaceous Plants

Arisaema triphyllum	Jack in the pulpit
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
Epimedium macranthum	Epimedium
Erthronium sp.	Trout Lily
Hosta sieboldiana	Sieboldi Hosta
Hosta lancifolia	Narrow-leaved Hosta
Iris cristata	Dwarf Crested Iris
Iris x	Bearded Iris
Pacysandra terminalis	Spurge
Phlox subulata	Creeping Phlox
Sedum stoloniferum	Sedum

Vines

Euonymous fortunei radicans	Wintercreeper
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper

FRONT DRIVE, Entrance, Front Door

Trees

Acer spicatum	Mountain Maple
Cornus florida	Pink Flowering Dogwood
Eleagnus angustifolia.	Russian Olive
Fraxinus Americana	American Ash
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia
Pinus Rigida	Pitch Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Rhamus carthartica	Common Buckthorn
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock
Ulmus americana	American Elm

Shrubs

Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Berberis vulgaris	Native Barberry
Chaenomeles speciosa	False or Flowering Quince
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster
Cydonia oblonga	Common Quince
Diervilla sessifolia	S. Bush-honeysuckle
Euonymous alatus	Winged Euonymus
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
Rhodotypos scandens	Jetbead
Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea
Syringa persica	Persian Lilac
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Tradescantia virginiana	Spiderwort
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum
Xanthorhiza simplicissima	Yellowroot

Herbaceous Plants and Groundcovers

Bergenia cordifolia	Bergenia
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Shield Fern
Hedra helix	English Ivy
Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern
Pacysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's Seal
Smilacina racemose	False solomon's seal
Scilla sp.	Scilla, Squall
Vinca minor	Myrtle

Vines

Euonymous fortunei radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria

ROCK GARDEN

Trees

Betula lenta	Sweet/Black Birch
Betula nigra	Shagbark Hickory
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar
Koelreutaria paniculata	Goldenraintree
Malus sp.	Crabapple
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn
Tsuga Canadensis	Eastern hemlock
Ulmus americana	American Elm

Shrubs

Berberis vulgaris	Native Barberry
Cornus alba 'Siberica'	Tatarian Dogwood
Euonymous alatus	Winged Euonymous
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
Pierus foribunda	Mountain Andromeda
Pyrancantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn
Rhodotypos scandens	Jetbead
Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea
Taxus baccata 'Repandens'	Weeping English Yew
Taxus canadensis	Canadian Yew
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum

Herbaceous Plants

Aster sp.	Wood aster
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
Vinca minor	Myrtle

Vines

Euonymous fortunei radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous
Hedra helix	English Ivy
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria

SOUTH LAWN, West Slope, Shed Area

Trees

Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'	Schwedler Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Betula lenta	Sweet/Black Birch
Betula papyrifera	Paperbark Birch
Cladrastis lutea	Yellowwood
Larix decidua	European Larch
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn
Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock
Ulmus americana 'Jefferson'	American Elm

Shrubs

Cornus alba 'Siberica'	Tatarian Dogwood
Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood
Deutzia carnea densiflora	Deutzia
Deutzia scabra candidissima	Fuzzy Deutzia
Euonymou alatus	Winged Euonymous
Forsythia intermedia 'Spectabilis'	Border Forsythia
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Leucothoe fontanesiana	Drooping Leucothoe
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
Pierus floribunda	Mountain Andromeda
Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn
Rhododendron maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron
Rhodotypos scandens	Jetbead
Rosa multiflora	Japanese Rose
Rosa virginiana	Virginia Rose
Rosa wichuraiana	Memorial Rose
Rubus sp.	Wild Blackberry
Spirea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea
Syringa persica	Persian Lilac
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum
Weigela florida	Old Fashioned Weigela

Herbaceous plants

Agapodium podagraria	Goutweed
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit
Aster sp.	Wood Asters
Fragaria sp.	Wild strawberry
Hemerocalis sp.	Orange Daylily
Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ostrich Fern

Vines

Actinidea arguta	Hardy Kiwi
Aristolichia durior	Dutchman's Pipe
Euonymous fortunei	Wintercreeper
Euyonomous fortune 'Vegeta'	Variegated Wintercreeper
Vitis sp.	Wild Grape
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria

SERVICE AREAS, Parking Lot, Service Court, Office Courtyard

Trees

Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Falsecypress
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Japanese Falsecypress
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Tsuga canadensis	Canadian Hemlock

Shrubs

Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Cydonia oblonga	Common Quince
Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mockorange
Rhodotypos scandens	Black Jetbead
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese Yew
Taxus cuspidata 'Pyramidallis'	Pyramidial Japanese Yew

Herbaceous Plants including Groundcovers

Agapodium podagraria	Goutweed
Aspidium munitum	Giant Holly Fern
Aspidium spinulosum Dilatatum	Fern
Begoniax tuberhybrida	Tuberous Begonia
Euyonomous fortune var. Radicans	Wintercreeper
Iris ensata	Japanese Iris
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Pachysandra
Paeonia (multiple varieties)	Garden Peony
Rosa (multiple varieties)	Roses
Sedum spectabula ‘Carmen’	Sedum Carmen
Vinca minor	Myrtle

Vines

Aristolochia durior	Dutchman's Pipe
Euonymous fortunei radicans	Wintercreeper Euonymous
Hedera helix	English Ivy
…	Wild Grape (on fence)

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
TREES							
CARYA OVATA	SHAGBARK HICKORY	13-1		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	13-2		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CRATAEGUS MOLLIS	DOWNY HAWTHORNE	NEW	1	NOV. 1999	LITTLE VALLEY WHOLESALE NURSERY		
CRATAEGUS SP.	TOBY HAW-THORNE	12-1		HISTORIC	EXISTING		ORIGINALLY LISTED AS CRAETAGUS MOLLIS 'TOBA'. ID'D BY THE ARBORE-TUM AS C. SP., NOT 'TOBA'. COULD BE C. X MORDENENSIS 'TOBA'.
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIPTREE	NEW	PLANTED 1 TO REPLACE HISTORIC TREE	1995	SEEDLING FROM LYMAN ESTATE		HISTORIC TREE FELLED BY HUR-RICANE BOB (1991). REPLANTED IN 1995 WITH A SEEDLING FROM LYMAN ES-TATE.
QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	NEW	PLANTED 1 TO REPLACE HISTORIC TREE	1997			HISTORIC TREE FELLED BY HUR-RICANE BOB (1991); REPLANTED TWICE.
TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	12-5 12-6		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	NEW	1	1991	SHEMIN NURSERY		NEW ONE LOCATED NEXT TO THE TWO MATURE TREES, PLANTED AS DI-RECTED BY C. PEP-PER.
SHRUBS							
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX	13-3		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA	SUMMER-SWEET CLE-THRA	13-4		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS	ROCK COTO-NEASTER	NEW	12	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
DIERVILLA LONICERA	DWARF BUSH-HONEYSUCK-LE	NEW	26	1995	QUANSETT NURSERY		REMOVED TWO SHRUBS IN AU-TUMN 1999 TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW DOWNEY HAWTHORNE. RE-PLANTED AFTER TREE WAS PLANT-ED.
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTER-CREEPER EU-ONYMOUS	12-9 12-10 12-11 12-12		HISTORIC	EXISTING		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTER-CREEPER EU-ONYMOUS	NEW	48	1995	WESTON NURSERIES		GROWING FROM TOP OF WALL DOWN THE CLIFF FACE. MONA PLANTED THREE NEW PLANTS BE-LOW THE CLIFF TO GROW UP THE WALL BECAUSE THERE IS MORE SOIL THERE. THEY ARE NOT YET ES-TABLISHED.
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTER-CREEPER EU-ONYMOUS	NEW	3	OUT-STANDING			AWAITING DEVEL-OPMENT OF AP-PROPRIATE TRELLIS SYSTEM.
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS	CHINESE JU-NIPER	NEW	4	1995	WESTON NURSERIES		
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	COMMON JUNIPER	NEW	5	1995	WESTON NURSERIES		
KALMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	13-5		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
KALMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	NEW	5	1999			
LEUCOTHOE FONTANESIANA	DROOPING LEUCOTHOE	12-2		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCKOR-ANGE	12-13 12-14 12-15 12-16		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PYRACANTHA COCCINEA	SCARLET FIRE-THORN	NEW	1	1995	PROPAGAT-ED FROM HISTORIC PLANT ON SOUTH LAWN (CUT-TINGS TAK-EN 1991)		
RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE	CATAWBA RHODODEN-DRON	13-7 13-29 13-31 13-32 13-33 13-34		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM	ROSEBAY RHODODEN-DRON	13-8 13-35		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM	ROSEBAY RHODODEN-DRON	NEW	1	1996			
RHODODENDRON VASEYI	PINKSHELL AZALEA	12-22		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODODENDRON SCHLIPPENBACHII	SCHLIPPEN-BACH RHO-DODENDRON (AZALEA)/ ROYAL AZA-LEA	NEW		PLANTED TWICE, 1995 AND APRIL 1999	SYLVAN NURSERY, 1995 WESTON NURSERIES, 1999		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
SALIX HUMILIS TRITIS	DWARF GREY WILLOW	NEW	39	NOV. 1998	ROOTED CUTTINGS FROM PRAIRIE MOON NURSERY	ALSO CALLED S. TRISTIS VAR. HUMILUS, DWARF UP-LAND WILLOW, OR PRAIRIE WILLOW. SEE MONA'S ADDITIONAL TYPED NOTES.	
TAXUS BACCATA	ENGLISH/ COMMON YEW	12-23 12-24 12-27		HISTORIC	EXISTING		FIELD NOTES LIST 12-25 AS ONE TO BE REPLACED, BUT IT IS MISSING. 12-26 IS ALSO MISSING. 12- 23, 24, AND 27 ARE EXISTENT.
TAXUS BACCATA	ENGLISH/ COMMON YEW	NEW	5	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
TAXUS BACCATA 'REPANDENS'	WEEPING ENGLISH YEW	13-9 13-10 13-11 13-12		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
TAXUS BACCATA 'REPANDENS'	WEEPING ENGLISH YEW	NEW	11	1995	WESTON NURSERIES		
TAXUS CANADENSIS	CANADIAN YEW	12-28		HISTORIC	EXISTING		RETAINED PLANT-ING, CUT BACK
TAXUS CANADENSIS	CANADIAN YEW	NEW	5	SUMMER 2000	PROPA-GATED BY BILL CULINA OF THE NEW ENGLAND WILDFLOW-ER SOCIETY		NOT AVAILABLE COMMERCIALLY DUE TO MORE POPULAR ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR OR-NAMENTAL GAR-DENING
TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	12-30 12-31		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
TAXUS CUSPIDATA 'CAPITATA'	JAPANESE YEW	NEW	3	JUNE 1998	WESTON NURSERIES		
TAXUS CUSPIDATA 'NANA'	JAPANESE YEW	NEW	7	1997-1999			
VINES							
PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA	VIRGINIA CREEPER, WOODBINE	NO ID		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA	BOSTON IVY	NO ID		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RUBUS SP.	BRAMBLE	NO ID		HISTORIC	EXISTING		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)							
SCIENTIFIC NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**FIELD ID#**	**NO. PLANTED**	**PLANTING DATE**	**SOURCE**	**SUBSTITUTION OF NAME**	**NOTES**
HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIALS, ANNUALS, FERNS, ROSES, BULBS)							
DENNSTAEDTIA PUNCTILOBULA	HAY-SCENTED FERN	NEW	TRANS-PLANTED 15, FALL 1997 FROM ISLAND AND ROCK GARDEN TO LEDGE TOP. 100 PLANTS (BARE ROOTS). 60 6" PLANTS WITH FOLI-AGE.	SUMMER 1998 SPRING 1999	BARE ROOTS FROM HOR-TICO NURS-ERIES WESTON NURSERIES FOR POTTED FERNS WITH FOLIAGE		ON LEDGE ABOVE HOLLOW AND IN CENTER ISLAND BED. PLANTED IN CLUMPS OF 3 TO 5. COULD ADD 60 MORE UP NEAR HEMLOCKS FOR FULLER LOOK.
EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM	EPIMEDIUM	NEW	TRANS-PLANTED FROM DENSE AREAS OF ISLAND. PLANTED 24 NEW, SPRING 1998.	SUMMER 1997 SPRING 1998 SUMMER 1998	PURCHASED NEW PLANTS FROM SHADY OAKS NURS-ERY	EPIMEDIUM GRANDIFLORA WAS SUBSTI-TUTED FOR E. MACRANTHUM	TWO VARIETIES OR MAYBE THREE IN THIS BED, COULD BE 'VERSICOLOR' AND 'SULPHUREL-LUM' (DIVIDED FROM EXISTING PLANTS 1995) AND 'GRANDIFLORA'.
HOSTA SIEBOLDIANA	SIEBOLDIANA HOSTA	NEW	30	1998	SEMIN NURSERIES		ONE REMOVED IN SPRING 1999 BECAUSE OF VARI-GATED LEAVES. DIFFICULT TO FIND ORIGINAL CUL-TIVAR WITH NO MODERN BRED VARIATIONS.
HOSTA LANCIFOLIA	NARROW-LEAFED HOSTA	NEW	25 30 IN 4" POTS	SPRING 1999 SEPT. 1998	HORTICO, INC.		DIFFICULT TO FIND IN QUANTITY BE-CAUSE ORIGINAL CULTIVAR IS NO LONGER POPULAR. PLANTED 25 IN-STEAD OF 80 BE-CAUSE 6" POTTED PLANTS FILLED IN AREA.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
IRIS CRISTATA	DWARF CRESTED IRIS WOODLAND IRIS	NEW	APPROX. 300 IN CENTER BED 40 PLANTED ON OTHER SIDE OF PATH NEAR BEARDED IRISES	FALL 1997	SCOT BROTHERS NURSERY		NOTES ON PLANTING PLAN DID NOT CLARIFY WHAT COLOR. TODAY IRIS CRISTATA COMES IN WHITE OR BLUE. WE PLANTED ALL BLUE. PLANTED IN CLUMPS OF 1, 3, 5. ONE TO TWO BLUE/VIOLET FLOWERS, YELLOW-RIDGED CREST STREAKED WITH PURPLE ON THE SEPALS. SWORD SHAPED LEAVES. HEIGHT 4-6", BLOOMS APR-MAY. SAVED BUNDLE OF APPROX. 30 TO PLANT ACROSS PATH UNDER RHODODENDRON. (WERE THESE PLANTED?)
IRIS PSEUDOPUMILA	IRIS BUCHARICA JUNO IRIS (NOT BEARDED)	NEW	50	FALL 1998	THE DAFFODIL MART COMPANY, NOW BRENT AND BECKY'S BULBS	I. BUCHARICAOR SUBSTITUTED FOR I. PSEUDOPUMILA THE NAME PSEUDOPUMILA HAS BEEN APPLIED TO A FEW RARE, BEARDED IRIS SPECIES, NONE OF WHICH IS OF REMARKABLE GARDEN VALUE TO ANY BUT THE COLLECTOR AND NONE OF WHICH ARE HARDY IN MA	A DWARF, EARLY FLOWERING IRIS, 2 TO 6 GOLDEN YELLOW FRAGRANT FLORETS WITH BLOTCHES OF GREEN ON STEM, GLOSSY FOLIAGE. BLOOMS EARLY SPRING, 4"-6". PLANTED 50 BECAUSE THEY ARE SOLD IN CLUSTERS OF 50 COULD HAVE ALSO SUBSTITUTED IRIS DANFORDIAE OR IRIS RETICULATA.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
IRIS PUMILA 'ATROVIOLACEA'		NEW	32	SUMMER 1998	HERMIT MEDLAR'S WALK, WINTER-BERRY GARDENS		PLANTED VERY SMALL RHIZOMES. ALTHOUGH NO LONGER CONSIDERED A TRUE SPECIES, THIS DWARF BEARDED IS VERY SHORT, VERY EARLY BLOOMER , DEEP PURPLE. DESCRIBED BY THE BOTANIST AUGUSTINO TODERO IN 1856. MAY HAVE LOST 2 OR 3 DUE TO ROT – RHIZOME ROOTS NOT WELL DEVELOPED YET.
IRIS 'ALCAZAR' (VILMORIN, 1910)		NEW	4	SUMMER 1998	HISTORIC IRIS PRESERVATION SOCIETY (DONATED BY ANNER WHITEHEAD)		TALL, BEARDED IRIS. AN EXCELLENT IRIS WITH LIGHT MAUVE STANDARDS AND VIOLET FALLS, 36" TO 45".
IRIS 'CATERINA' (FOSTER, 1909)		NEW	39	SUMMER 1998	SUPERSTITION IRIS GARDENS	IRIS 'MOTHER OF PEARL' MAY BE A GOOD SUBSTITUTE	TALL BEARDED. A MIDSEASON BLOOMER. LARGE FLOWERS, SAME COLOR AS I. PALLIDA. NOT COLD HARDY IN MA. SUBSTITUTION ADVISABLE.
IRIS 'CITREA' (GOOS & KOENEMANN, 1899)		NEW	50	SUMMER 1998	SUPERSTITION IRIS GARDEN AND WINTER-BERRY GARDENS DONATED BY DANA BROWN FROM LUBBOCK, TEXAS	SUBSTITUTED I. 'FLUTTER-BY' THEN LATER REMOVED 'FLUTTER-BY' AND REPLANTED WITH 'LA PERLE'	IRIS 'FLUTTER-BY' REPLANTED WITH IRIS 'LA PERLE' SPRING 1999. DWARF BEARDED, VERY EARLY BLOOMER, LEMON YELLOW SELF, ORANGE BEARD. ALMOST CERTAINLY EXTINCT. IRIS 'FLUTTER-BY' WAS TOO TALL FOR THIS SPOT. IRIS 'LA PERLE' UNAVAILABLE UNTIL DONATED
IRIS PALLIDA 'DALMATICA'		NEW	89	SUMMER 1998	SUPERSTITION IRIS GARDENS		A SELECTED FORM OF THE SPECIES I. PALLIDA, TALL BEARDED, LT. LAVENDER-BLUE, HARDY.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
IRIS 'DOROTHEA' (CAPERNE, 1901)		NEW	TEMPORARILY PLANTED 16 IRIS 'FLUTTER-BY'	SPRING 1999	WINTER-BERRY GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED I. 'LA PERLE' FOR FOR I. 'DOROTHEA'. LATER REMOVED I. 'LA PERLE' AND REPLANTED WITH I. 'FLUTTER-BY'	INTERMEDIATE BEARDED, EARLY BLOOMER, BLUE-WHITE-LILAC, USUAL FORM BUT WITH ORANGE BEARD. ORIGINALLY PLANTED 16 'LA PERLE' HERE IN LATE SUMMER, 1998 BUT DECIDED TO SWITCH IT WITH THE 'FLUTTER-BY.' IT BLOOMED TOO SMALL AND SPARSE FOR THIS SPOT RIGHT ALONG THE PATH. IRIS 'FLUTTER-BY' (GRACE STURTEVANT, 1924): MTB, SOFT BUTTER YELLOW, SLENDER GROWTH, SMALL FLOWERS, RAMPANT GROWTH.
IRIS 'DITTON PURPLE' (BARR, 1910)		NEW	20 IRIS "CYNEA	SUMMER 1998	HERMIT MELDAR'S WALK	SUBSTITUTED IRIS 'CYNEA' FOR I. 'DITTON PURPLE'	DWARF BEARDED, EARLY BLOOMER, A DARK PURPLE DWARF IRIS, ALMOST CERTAINLY EXTINCT. IRIS 'CYNEA' (GOOS AND KOENEMANN 1899): DWARF BEARDED. VIOLET BLUE WITH WHITE BEARD.
IRIS 'EBURNA' (GOOS & KOENEMANN, 1899)		NEW	17 I. 'THE BRIDE'	SUMMER 1998	WINTER-BERRY GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED I. 'THE BRIDE' FOR I. 'EBURNA'	DWARF BEARDED, EARLY BLOOMER, A CREAMY YELLOW DWARF BEARDED, ALMOST CERTAINLY EXTINCT. I. 'THE BRIDE'(CAPARNE, 1901, GREAT BRITAIN): DWARF BEARDED, WHITE.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
IRIS SP. 'FRITZ BROWN'	*FRITZ BROWN IRIS*	NEW	6 IRIS "ROMEO"	SUMMER 1998	SUPERSTITION IRIS GARD	SUBSTITUTED I. 'ROMEO' FOR I. SP 'FRITZ BROWN'	IRISES DESCRIBED AS BROWNS AT THE TIME WERE ACTUALLY DEEP LAVENDERS, RUSTY COLORED. I. 'ROMEO' (MILLELT ET FILS), 1924) (FRANCE): SMALLER MTB, PALE YELLOW STANDARDS, GREY-LAVENDAR FALLS WITH RED-PURPLE BLOTCHES ON EITHER SIDE OF BEARD.
IRIS 'FOSTER YELLOW' (FOSTER, 1909)		NEW	3 IRIS 'FLAVESCENS'		WINTERBERRY GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED IRIS 'FLAVESCENS' FOR I. 'FOSTER YELLOW'	INTERMEDIATE BEARDED, MIDSEASON BLOOMER, PRIMROSE TO CREAMY YELLOW SELF, 18-22". WIDELY GROWN SINCE 1813. IRIS 'FLAVESCENS': A MEDIUM TALL BEARDED IRIS, SMALLER BLOOMS, PALE BUTTER YELLOW STANDARDS, PEARLY WHITE FALLS, LT. BRONZE HAFT RETICULATIONS, (FARR, 1912).
IRIS 'HALFDAN' (GOOS & KOENEMANN, 1908)		NEW	6 IRIS 'HELGE'	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY PHILLIP EDINGER	SUBSTITUTED IRIS 'HELGE' FOR I. 'HALFDAN'	IB, WHITISH COLOR. NO LONGER AVAILABLE.
IRIS 'INGEBORG' (GOOS & KOENERMANN, 1908)		NEW	5 IRIS IB#1	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY PHILLIP EDINGER.	SUBSTITUTED MR. EDINGER'S IB #1 FOR I. 'INGEBORG'.	IB WHITISH COLOR. NO LONGER AVAILABLE.
IRIS 'IRIS KING' (GOOS & KOENEMANN, 1907)		NEW	5	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY MR. EDINGER		IB BUT TODAY CLASSIFIED AS A "BORDER BEARDED IRIS" BECAUSE IT BLOOMS WHEN THE TALL BEARDED DO. BUFF TO GOLD STANDARDS, GARNET TO CRIMSON FALLS.
IRIS 'JUNIATA' (FARR, 1909)		NEW	3	SUMMER 1998	1 FROM DR. TUCKER 2 FROM MR. EDINGER		TALL BEARDED, 36" – 48", CLEAR VIOLET BLUR, DEEPER THAN I. DALMATICA

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
IRIS KOCHII		NEW	3; ALSO TEMP. FILLED IN WITH 8 I.'CRIMSON KING'	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY DR. TUCKER		A NATURALLY OCCURRING HYBRID BEARDED IRIS. INTERMEDIATE BEARDED, 18", DK RED-PURPLE, TIDY HABIT.
IRIS 'MME. CHERIE' (STURTEVANT, 1918)		NEW	3	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY MR. EDINGER		A TALL BEARDED, ROSY BLEND OF COLORS.
IRIS 'MONSIGNOR' (VILMORIN-ANDREIEUX, 1907)		NEW	4	SUMMER 1998	ARGYLE ACRES IRIS GARDEN		IB, TODAY CLASSIFIED AS A "BORDER BEARDED IRIS". DEEP VIOLET-PURPLE WITH ORANGE BEARD.
IRIS 'NORTHUNG' (GOOS & KOENEMANN, 1913)		NEW	PLANTED 6 IRIS "DARIUS"	SUMMER 1998	WINTERBERRY GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED IRIS 'DARIUS' FOR I. 'NORTHUNG'	A TALL BEARDED, LIGHT LIVE AND LILAC. LOST FROM CULTIVATION. IRIS 'DARIUS' (BROWN, 1873): WARF BEARDED, STANDARDS YELLOW, FALLS LILAC.
IRIS 'PAULINE' (FARR, 1913)		NEW	2 IRIS "PRINCESS ROYAL"	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY MR. EDINGER	SUBSTITUTED IRIS 'PRINCESS ROYAL' FOR I. 'PAULINE'	TALL BEARDED. A RED-PURPLE VIOLET VARIETY. LOST FROM CULTIVATION. IRIS 'PRINCESS ROYAL' (SMITH, 1902): A TALL BEARDED, WITH MEDIUM BLUE SELF. POSSIBLY A FORM OF IRIS PALLIDIA. RARE.
IRIS 'PEARL BLUE' (STURTEVANT, 1925)		NEW	PLANTED 4 IRIS "CELESTE"	SUMMER 1998	IRIS COUNTRY	SUBSTITUTED I. 'CELESTE' FOR I. 'PEARL BLUE'	IB, LIGHT BLUE SELF. ALMOST CERTAINLY LOST. IRIS 'CELESTE' TB (LEMON, C. 1855) (FRANCE): DELICATE LT. BLUE SELF, SLIGHTLY VIOLET. SMALL FLOWER, STANDARDS SLIGHTLY CRUMPLED.
IRIS 'PRINCE VICTOR'		NEW	5	SUMMER 1998	MR. EDINGER	IB# 2 TALL BEARDED USED AS A NEW CULTIVAR SIMILAR TO OR COULD BE PRINCE VICTOR.	

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
IRIS 'QUAKER LADY' (FARR, 1901)		NEW	4	SUMMER 1998	ARGYLE ACRES		TALL BEARDED, 32" TALL OR MORE, AN EXCELLENT IRIS, GILDED SMOKY LAVENDER COCOA WITH A YELLOW BEARD.
IRIS 'RHEIN NIXE' (GOOS & KEONE-MANN, 1910)		NEW	5	SUMMER 1998	IRIS COUN-TRY		TALL BEARDED, STANDARDS WHITE, FALLS VIOLET, YEL-LOW BEARD.
IRIS 'SHREWSBURY' (FARR, 1916)		NEW	3	SUMMER 1998	DONATED BY MIKE LOWE, HIPS	SUBSTITUTED I. 'PLUMERI' FOR I. 'SHREWS-BURY'	INTERMEDI-ATE BEARDED. BLOOMS MID-SEASON, A ROSY, BRONZE-VIOLET PURPLE BI-COLOR IRIS. NO LONGER AVAILABLE. IRIS 'PLUMERI': SMALL TB OR MTB. 1830 GARDEN VARI-ETY, CRISP BRIGHT MAGENTA BLOOMS WITH COPPERY OVERLY. LISTED IN (FARR, 1912) BUT GROWN WIDELY EARLIER.
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS	PACHYSAN-DRA	NEW		EACH SPRING OR SUMMER SOME ARE TRANS-PLANTED FROM DENSE AREAS TO SPARSE AREAS.	LOCAL NURSERIES AS NEEDED.		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
PHLOX SUBULATA 'G.F. WILSON'		NEW	31 4" POTS PHLOX SUBULATA 'ROSEA' 8 POTS 'EMERALD BLUE' SPRING	OCTOBER 1998 SPRING 2000	HORICO NURSERIES	SUBSTITUTED P. SUBULATA 'ROSEA' AND P. 'EMERALD BLUE' FOR P. SUBULATA 'G.F. WILSON'	A PALE LAVENDER BLUE. PLANTED ALL THREE VARIETIES IN OCTOBER IN CLUSTERS OF 3 AND 5 OF THE SAME COLOR. MIXED COLORS AND PLANTED SIMILARLY ON SLOPE ALONG ROCK STAIRS LEADING INTO HOLLOW. 'GF WILSON' IS AVAILABLE IN THE SOUTH BUT NOT SOLD MAIL-ORDER. WHAT WE HAVE HERE CALLED 'EMERALD BLUE' COULD BE THE SAME THING. MAY WANT TO SWITCH THE 31 ROSEA WITH 'EMERALD BLUE' IF THE ROSEA IS NOT BLUE ENOUGH.
PHLOX SUBULATA 'VIVID'		NEW	18 4" POTS OF P. SUBULATA 'EMERALD, PINK' 6 4" POTS P. 'RED WINGS'	OCTOBER 1998 SPRING 2000	HORTICO, INC.	SUBSTITUTED P. SUBULATA 'EMERALD PINK' BECAUSE IT MAY BE THE SAME COLOR AS VIVID.	A DEEP ROSY PINK. AVAILABLE IN GERMANY.
PHLOX SUBULATA 'ALBA'		NEW	26 4" POTS PHLOX SUBULATE 'WHITE SNOW' 5 POTS P. 'SNOWFLAKE' 4 POTS 'WHITE DELIGHT'	OCTOBER 1998 SPRING 2000 SPRING 2000	SUBSTITUTED PHLOX SUBULATA 'WHITE SNOW' FOR P. 'ALBA' MODERN WHITES MAY BE SAME THING.	PHLOX SUBULATA 'ALBA' IS A WHITE. ADDED IN 5 POTS OF 'SNOWFLAKE,' SPRING 2000. ADDED 4 POTS 'WHITE DELIGHT,' SPRING 2001.	

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, HOLLOW (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
SEDUM STOLONIFERU		NEW	24 4" CELL PACKS 12-QUART SIZE PLANTS	SPRING 1998 SUMMER 1999	BLUE STONE PERENNIALS FOUR SEASON'S NURSERY	SUBSTITUTED SEDUM SPURIUM 'DRAGONS BLOOD' FOR SEDUM STOLONIFERUM	SEDUM SPURIUM, 'SPLENDENS', AND 'COCCINEUM' ARE ALL COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE TODAY. SPLENDENS IS VERY SIMILAR BUT LARGER LEAF SIZE THAN THE HISTORIC VARIETY. CHOSE 'DRAGON'S BLOOD" CULTIVAR BECAUSE IT WAS READILY AVAILABLE. IT HAS RUBY-RED FLOWERS IN JULY AND BRONZE FOLIAGE IN WINTER.
DIGITALIS PURPUREA	FOXGLOVES			HISTORIC	EXISTING		IN CENTER BED APPEARED AFTER TULIP TREE FELLED BY HURRICANE BOB (1991) MIXED IN WITH HAY-SCENTED FERN
DICENTRA SP.	BLEEDING HEART FUMEWORT			HISTORIC	EXISTING		IN ROCK CREVASSE NEAR HOUSE AT WATER OUTLET AND BELOW IN YEWS. SELF SEEDED. FUMEWORT RESEMBLES BLEEDING HEART BUT THE FLOWER LOOKS MORE LIKE A SNAPDRAGON FLOWER THAN A HEART-SHAPED FLOWER.
ERYTHRONIUM SP. PROBABLY E. AMERICANUM	TROUT LILY, DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET			HISTORIC	EXISTING		MANY IN GROTTO DRAINAGE AREA SELF SEEDED. VERY EARLY BLOOMER MARCH/APRIL.
HIERACIUM SP.?	HACKWEED, "MOUSE-EAR"			HISTORIC	EXISTING		GROWS IN BACK OF FERNS ON LEDGE UNDER HEMLOCKS. SELF SEEDED. COMPOSITE WEED, LIKE VERY TALL DANDELION BUT SMOOTH LANCE-SHAPED LEAVES.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 2: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, FRONT DRIVE (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
TREES							
ACER SPICATUM	MOUNTAIN MAPLE, MOOSEWOOD	NEW	14 SEEDLINGS, THREE WERE IN 1QT. POTS, THE REST IN TUBES, NEWLY ROOTED.	SPRING 1998	HERONSWOOD NURSEY		3 DID NOT SURVIVE FIRST YEAR, REPLANTED SUMMER 1999.
CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	NEW	1	APRIL 1997	BIGELOW NURSERY		
ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA	RUSSIAN OLIVE	NEW	1	APRIL 1995	QUANSETT NURSERY		PLANTED ELEAGNUS SP. DUE TO MISIDENTIFICATION AT QUANSETT NURSERY. REPLACE WITH CORRECT SPECIES.
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA	CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA	23-4	HISTORIC		EXISTING		
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA	CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA	NEW	1	SPRING 1999	CLONE OF 23-4, OCLP HISTORIC PLANT NURSERY PROGRAM		
TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	22-3	HISTORIC		EXISTING		
ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM	NEW	1	APRIL 1997	BIGELOW NURSERY		
ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM	NEW	1	1997	SEEDLING FROM HISTORIC ULMUS AMERICANA		
SHRUBS							
BERBERIS THUNBERGII	JAPANESE BARBERRY	23-22 23-23 23-24 23-25	HISTORIC		EXISTING		
BERBERIS VULGARIS	NATIVE BARBERRY	NEW	1	SEEDLING FROM BURBERRY IN ROCK GARDEN			
CHAENOMELES SPECIOSA	COMMON FLOWERING QUINCE	22-7	HISTORIC		EXISTING		
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS	ROCK COTONEASTER	NEW	2	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
CYDONIA OBLONGA	COMMON QUINCE	NEW	4	1995	PROPAGATED FROM PARENT PLANTS IN PARKING LOT 1991		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 2: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, FRONT DRIVE (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
DIERVILLA SESSILIFOLIA	SOUTHERN BUSH-HONEY-SUCKLE	NEW	PLANTED 5 6" POTS	SUMMER 1999	APPALACHIAN GARDENS		3 EXTRA PLANTS ARE IN THE NURSERY AT FAIRSTED THIS IS NO LONGER WIDELY AVAILABLE BUT PROPAGATES EASILY FROM CUTTINGS.
EUONYMOUS ALATUS	WINGED EUONYMOUS	22-8 23-27	HISTORIC		EXISTING		22-8: NOTED ON PLAN THAT THIS NEEDS TO BE REPLANTED, BUT SEEDLING LOOKS OKAY, 7/2001. ?
EUONYMOUS ALATUS	WINGED EUONYMOUS	NEW	17	APRIL 1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		ONE DIED, TOTAL NOW IS 16.
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTERCREEPER EUONYMOUS	NEW	2	1995	NOT RECORDED		TWO ALONG THE FENCE NEAR ENTRANCE ARCH WERE PLANTED. OTHERS ALONG FENCE WERE NOT PLANTED, AWAITING FENCE REPAIR.
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTERCREEPER EUONYMOUS	NEW	4		N/A		AWAITING NEW DESIGN FOR TRELLIS SYSTEM.
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCKORANGE	23-28 23-30 23-31	HISTORIC		EXISTING		
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCKORANGE	NEW	3	JUNE 1998	WESTON NURSERIES		
RHODOTYPOS SCANDENS	BLACK JETBEAD	22-9	HISTORIC		EXISTING		
SPIRAEA X VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA	23-24 23-35	1	1995			
SYRINGA X PERSICA	PERSIAN LILAC	24-2	HISTORIC	EXISTING			
SYRINGA VULGARIS	COMMON LILAC	NEW	2	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
VIBURNUM DENTATUM	ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM	22-12 23-41	HISTORIC		EXISTING		22-12: NOTED ON PLAN NEEDS TO BE REPLANTED, BUT SEEDLING LOOKS OKAY, AS OF JULY 2001.
XANTHORHIZA SIMPLICISSIMA	YELLOWROOT	NEW	1 FLAT (25 PLANTS)	1994	SYLVAN NURSERY		SOME DIED OUT BY SPRING, 1998. IN SUMMER 1999 TRANSPLANTED SOME FRESH ROOTED DIVISIONS IN WELL-PREPARED HOLES WITH SOIL AMENDMENTS.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 3: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, ROCK GARDEN (2001) HISTORIC SITE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
TREES							
BETULA LENTA	SWEET/BLACK BIRCH	NEW	1	FALL 1994	TRANSPLANTED FROM WILD IN HOLLISTON, MA.		ACCORDING TO PLANTING PLAN, SHOULD BE BETULA NIGRA.
BETULA NIGRA	RIVER BIRCH	NEW	1	APRIL 1997	EMO'S RECORDS		ACCORDING TO PLANTING PLAN, SHOULD BE BETULA LENTA. WHEN TREES NEED TO BE REPLACED, SWITCH BETULA LENTA WITH BETULA NIGRA.
CARYA OVATA	SHAGBARK HICKORY	NEW	1	MAY 2000	FOREST FARM NURSERY		FIRST PLANTING (SPRING 1999) FAILED. REPLANTED 5/2000.
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA	HINOKI FALSECYPRESS	NEW	1				
FRAXINUS AMERICANA	WHITE ASH	31-14		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
FRAXINUS AMERICANA	WHITE ASH	NEW	1	FALL 1997	FIELD DUG, SARA		REPLANTED IN MAY 2000.
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN RED CEDAR	NEW	8	JUNE 1998	SYLVAN NURSERY		ONE DIED AND A SMALLER TREE WAS PLANTED IN SPRING, 1999.
KOELREUTARIA PANICULATA	PANICLED GOLDENRAINTREE	NEW	1		EMO?		
MALUS SP.	CRABAPPLE	32-12		CA. 1960	UNKNOWN; LIKELY REPLACED AN EARLIER TREE		EXACT CULTIVAR NOT KNOWN.
PINUS RIGIDA	PITCH PINE	NEW	2	APRIL 1997	EMO'S RECORDS		
PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	31-19 31-20		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	NEW	1	APRIL 1997	NR		
ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM	NEW	1	1998	PROPAGATED FROM HISTORIC ELM		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 3: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, ROCK GARDEN (2001) HISTORIC SITE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
SHRUBS							
BERBERIS VULGARIS	NATIVE BARBERRY	32-18		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CORNUS ALBA 'SIBRICA'	TATARIAN DOGWOOD	NEW	1	SUMMER 1998	TRANSPLANTED FROM CLUSTER ON HILL IN SOUTH LAWN		*CORNUS SERICEA 'FLAVIRAMEA'* WAS MISTAKENLY TRANSPLANTED INSTEAD OF *ALBA 'SIBRICA*
EUONYMOUS ALATUS	WINGED EUONYMOUS	31-27 31-28 31-29		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTERCREEPER EUONYMOUS	NEW	17	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
KALMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	31-37 31-38 31-39 31-40 31-41 32-19 32-21 32-22 32-23 32-24 32-25 32-26 32-27		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
KALMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	NEW	PLANTED 36 INSTEAD OF 47 TO FIT IN AMONG EXISTING PLANTS	MAY – JUNE 1997	SHEMIN NURSERIES		TWO DIED, REPLANTED JULY 2001.
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCKORANGE	31-45 31-48 32-30		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCKORANGE	NEW	4		EMO'S RECORDS		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 3: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, ROCK GARDEN (2001) HISTORIC SITE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
PIERIS FLORIBUNDA	MOUNTAIN PIERIS, ANDROMEDA	NEW	35	SUMMER 1998	SHEMIN NURSERIES WESTON NURSERY		HARD TO FIND ORIGINAL CULTIVAR SO WE PLANTED LITTLE BY LITTLE AS PLANTS CAME IN FROM DIFFERENT NURSERIES. SEVERAL PLANTS DIED OUT IN JULY 2001, REPLANTED IN GAPS.
PYRACANTHA COCCINEA	SCARLET FIRETHORN	NEW	9				
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	COMMON BUCKTHORN	31-57		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	BUCKTHORN	NEW	3	SUMMER 1998	FIELD HARVESTED		THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN 5 TOTAL. POSSIBLY ONLY 4 WERE PLANTED AND ONE DIED.
RHODOTYPOS SCANDENS	BLACK JETBEAD	31-62 31-63 31-64 31-65 31-80		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODOTYPOS SCANDENS	BLACK JETBEAD	NEW	1	1998			
SPIREA X VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA	31-66		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
SPIREA X VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA	NEW	2	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
TAXUS BACCATA 'REPANDENS'	WEEPING ENGLISH YEW	32-39 32-40 32-41 32-42		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
TAXUS BACCATA 'REPANDENS'	WEEPING ENGLISH YEW	NEW	5				ONE DIED, FOUR EXISTING AS OF JULY 2001.
TAXUS CANADENSIS	CANADIAN YEW	NEW	12	SUMMER 2000			
TAXUS CUSPIDATA 'CAPITATA'	JAPANESE YEW	32-35 32-37		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES	WITHEROD VIBURNUM	NEW	19	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 3: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, ROCK GARDEN (2001) HISTORIC SITE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
VIBURNUM DENTATUM	ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM	32-28		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
VIBURNUM DENTATUM	ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM	NEW	20	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIALS, ANNUALS, FERNS, ROSES, BULBS							
SCILLA		NEW	1	FALL 1994	TRANSPLANTED FROM WILD IN HOLLISTON, MA.		
POLYGONATUM ODORATUM	SOLOMON'S SEAL	NEW	1	APRIL 1997	EMO'S RECORDS		EDGE OF LAWN AND ROCK GARDEN.
VINCA		NEW	1	MAY 2000	FOREST FARM NURSERY		DIFFICULT TO FIND ORIGINAL CULTIVAR WITH NO MODERN-BRED VARIATIONS.
RANUNCULUS	SEVEN-PETAL BUTTERCUP	NEW	1				SEVEN PETAL, DAISY-LIKE WILDFLOWER. IN LAWN AND ROCK GARDEN.
DENNSTAEADTIA PUNCTILOBULA	HAY SCENTED FERN	31-14		HISTORIC	EXISTING		IN ROCK GARDEN
SOLIDAGO SP.	GOLDENROD	NEW	1	FALL 1997	FIELD DUG, SARA		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 4: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SOUTH LAWN (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
TREES							
ACER PLATANOIDES 'SCHWEDLERI'	SCHWEDLER MAPLE	43-59		HISTORIC	EXISTING		PROPAGATED IN 1991.
ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	43-60		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
BETULA LENTA	SWEET/BLACK BIRCH	42-7 43-68		HISTORIC	EXISTING		PLANTED ELEAGNUS SP. DUE TO MISIDENTIFICATION AT QUANSETT NURSERY. REPLACE WITH CORRECT SPECIES.
BETULA PAPYRIFERA	PAPERBARK BIRCH	44-1 44-2 44-3		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
BETULA PAPYRIFERA	PAPERBARK BIRCH	NEW	1	APRIL 1997 REPLANTED APRIL 1999	WESTON NURSERY		OTHER TREE HAD TERMITE DAMAGE FROM THE SHED BUILDINGS. THE SHED WAS REBUILT, AND THE TERMITES ELIMINATED. REPLANTED TREE APPEARS TO BE *BETULA NIGRA*. IF SO, SHOULD BE REPLACED.
CLADRASTIS LUTEA	YELLOWWOOD	NEW	1	CA. 1981		NAME CHANGE TO *CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA*.	REPLANTED NEAR STUMP OF HISTORIC TREE (43-71), WHICH HAD BEEN REMOVED IN 1981.
LARIX DECIDUA	EUROPEAN LARCH	NEW	1	JUNE 1998	SYLVAN NURSERY		
PINUS RIGIDA	PITCH PINE	NEW	2	APRIL 1997			
PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	44-6		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	NEW	2	APRIL 1997			
TILIA TOMENTOSA	SILVER LINDEN	NEW	1	APRIL 1997			

APPENDIX C, TABLE 4: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SOUTH LAWN (2001) E HISTORIC SITE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	42-8 42-9 42-10 42-11 42-14 42-16 42-17 42-18 42-19 43-77		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	NEW	21	1997 – 2000	WESTON NURSERY, SMALLER 4" STOCK.		REPLANTED 14 IN AUGUST 1999. SMALLER SAPLINGS DO BETTER UNDER OLD GROWTH TREES.
ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM	41-1		HISTORIC	EXISTING		VEGETATIVELY PROPAGATED FOR FUTURE REPLACEMENT.
SHRUBS							
CORNUS ALBA 'SIBIRICA'	TATARIAN DOGWOOD	44-7		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CORNUS ALBA 'SIBERICA'	TATARIAN DOGWOOD	NEW	16	1995	WESTON NURSERIES		
CORNUS SERICEA 'FLAVIRAMEA'	REDOSIER DOGWOOD	NEW	17	1995	QUANSETT NURSERY		PLAN CALLED FOR CORNUS SERICEA, DID NOT SPECIFY 'FLAVIRAMEA'.
DEUTZIA CARNEA DENSIFLORA	DEUTZIA	41-3 41-4 41-5		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
DEUTZIA SCABRA VAR. CANDIDISSIMA	FUZZY DEUTZIA	43-102 43-103 43-104		HISTORIC	EXISTING		TWO NEARBY DEUTZIAS ARE NOT ON EXISTING CONDITIONS OR PLANTING PLANS. ARE THEY SEEDLINGS?
EUONYMUS ALATUS	WINGED EUONYMOUS	43-79 43-85		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
EUONYMUS ALATUS	WINGED EUONYMOUS	NEW	16	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTERCREEPER EUONYMOUS	42-62		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA 'SPECTABILIS'	BORDER FORSYTHIA	NEW	1	1995			

APPENDIX C, TABLE 4: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SOUTH LAWN (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
ILEX CRENATA 'CONVEXA'	JAPANESE HOLLY	NEW	7	1995	WESTON NURSERY		SHOULD BE STRAIGHT I. CRENATA.
ILEX GLABRA	INKBERRY	NEW	13	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
KALMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	42-20		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
LEUCOTHOE FONTANESIANA	DROOPING LEUCOTHOE	42-21 42-22 42-23 42-24 42-25 42-26 42-27 42-28 42-29 42-30		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
LEUCOTHOE FONTANESIANA	DROOPING LEUCOTHOE	NEW	28	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCK-ORANGE	43-98 43-99 43-100 43-101 43-105 43-106		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PIERIS FLORIBUNDA	MOUNTAIN PIERIS, ANDROMEDA	42-31 42-32 42-33 42-34 42-36		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
PIERIS FLORIBUNDA	MOUNTAIN PIERUS, ANDROMEDA	NEW	30	MAY 1999	SHEMIN NURSERY		15 DIED DUE TO RAIN; RE-PLANTED 15 IN AUGUST 1999. 21 EXISTING AS OF JULY 2001.
PYRACANTHA COCCINEA	SCARLET FIRE-THORN	42-37 42-38		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	COMMON BUCKTHORN	43-108 43-131		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM	ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON	43-109		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODOTYPOS SCANDENS	BLACK JETBEAD	43-116 43-117		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
ROSA VIRGINIANA	VIRGINIA ROSE	NEW	10	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
ROSA MULTIFLORA	JAPANESE ROSE	44-8		HISTORIC	EXISTING		IDENTIFIED AS MULTIFLORA IN 1991/1992 PLANT INVENTORY, NOT *SOULIANGENA* AS PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT
ROSA WICHURAIANA	MEMORIAL ROSE	NEW	5	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 4: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SOUTH LAWN (2001) E HISTORIC SITE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
SPIREA X VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA	43-118		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
SPIREA X VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA	NEW	2	MAY 1998	WESTON NURSERIES		
SYRINGA X PERSICA	PERSIAN LILAC	41-13 41-14 41-15 41-16 41-17 41-18 41-19		HISTORIC	EXISTING		41-18 AND 41-19 WERE RELOCATED TO MAKE SPACE FOR NEW PATH.
SYRINGA VULGARIS	COMMON LILAC	41-8 41-9 41-10 41-11 41-12		HISTORIC	EXISTING		41-12 WAS RELOCATED TO MAKE SPACE FOR NEW PATH.
SYRINGA VULGARIS	COMMON LILAC	NEW	10	SUMMER 1997	WESTON NURSERY		
TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	NEW	8	1995	SYLVAN NURSERY		
VIBURNUM DENTATUM	ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM	43-122 43-123 43-125 43-126 43-127 43-129 43-130 44-10		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
WEIGELA FLORIDA	OLD FASHIONED WEIGELA	41-20 41-21		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
VINES							
ACTINIDIA ARGUTA	HARDY KIWI	41-2		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
ARISTOLOCHIA DURIOR	DUTCHMAN'S PIPE	NEW	2	JULY 1997	WESTON NURSERIES		PLANTED ON SPRUCE POLE ARCH.
WISTERIA SINENSIS	CHINESE WISTERIA	41-22 41-23		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIALS, ANNUALS, FERNS, ROSES, BULBS)							
AGAPODIUM PODAGRARIA	GOUTWEED			HISTORIC	EXISTING		
ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM	JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT						
MATTEUCCIA STRUTHIOPTERIS PENSYLVANICA	OSTRICH FERN						
ASTER SP.	WHITE WOOD ASTER						ON THE HILL MIXED IN WITH ROCKS, UNDER TREES AND SHRUBS. ALSO, IN ROCK GARDEN

APPENDIX C, TABLE 4: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SOUTH LAWN (2001)							
SCIENTIFIC NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**FIELD ID#**	**NO. PLANT-ED**	**PLANTING DATE**	**SOURCE**	**SUBSTITUTION OF NAME**	**NOTES**
DENNSTAEDTIA PUNCTILOBULA	HAY-SCENTED FERN						NEAR SHED

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
TREES							
ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	SYCAMORE MAPLE	NEW	1				
ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	51-2		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	NEW		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA	HINOKI FALSE CYPRESS	52-2		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA	JAPANESE FALSE CYPRESS	52-1	1	APRIL 1997 REPLANTED APRIL 1999	WESTON NURSERY		
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIPTREE	NEW	1	CA. 1981		NAME CHANGE TO *CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA*.	
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA	CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA	51-3	1	JUNE 1998	SYLVAN NURSERY		
PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	51-27		REPLACED, 1991	SAGA		
TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	51-4 51-5 53-1		HISTORIC	EXISTING		51-4 WAS RE-LOCATED DUR-ING PARKING LOT RENOVA-TIONS.
SHRUBS							
BERBERIS THUNBERGII	JAPANESE BARBERRY	52-3 53-2		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
CYDONIA OBLONGA	COMMON QUINCE	51-7 51-8 51-9 51-10 51-11 51-12		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTERCREEPER EUONYMOUS	NEW	3		FRLA, HOLLOW		TRANSPLATED 3 TO BED FROM SEDUM IN COURT-YARD.
EUONYMOUS FORTUNEI VAR. RADICANS	WINTERCREEPER EUONYMOUS	NEW					
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	SWEET MOCKORANGE	51-13 51-14 51-15		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
RHODOTYPOS SCANDENS	BLACK JETBEAD	51-16		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
SYRINGA VULGARIS	COMMON LILAC	51-17 51-18 51-19 51-21 51-22 51-25 51-26		HISTORIC	EXISTING		

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
SYRINGA VULGARIS	COMMON LILAC	NEW		SPRING 1997, SUMMER 1998	LOCAL NURSERIES		PLANTED PIECEMEAL AS BECAME AVAILABE AT DIFFERENT NURSERIES.
TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	52-4		HISTORIC	EXISTING		
TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	NEW	1	JUNE 1998	WESTON NURSERY		
TAXUS CUSPIDATA 'PYRAMIDALIS'	PYRAMIDAL JAPANESE YEW	NEW	3	SPRING 1998			
VINES							
ARISTOLOCHIA DURIOR	DUTCHMAN'S PIPE	NEW	3	1998	WESTON NURSERIES		
ARISTOLOCHIA DURIOR	DUTCHMAN'S PIPE	NEW	4				
HEDERA HELIX	ENGLISH IVY	NEW	5	OCT. 1998	ROOTED CUTTINGS FROM IVY GROWING UP TRUNK OF HEMLOCK IN FRONT DRIVE CIRCULAR BED.		
HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIALS, ANNUALS, FERNS, ROSES, BULBS)							
ASPIDIUM MUNITUM	GIANT HOLLY FERN, SWORD FERN	NEW	35	SUMMER 1998	NATS NURSERY	NAME CHANGE FROM *ASPIDIUM MUNITUM* TO *POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM* IN 20TH CENTURY.	PLANTED IN CLUSTERS OF 1, 3, AND 5. LONG, NARROW DEEP GREEN FRONDS WITH TEETH-SHAPED EDGES. NATIVE TO PACIFIC NORTHWEST.
ASPIDIUM SPINULOSUM DILATATUM	BRAUN'S HOLY FERN, CHRISTMAS FERN, SWORD FERN	NEW	24	SUMMER 1998	HORTICO NURSERY	NAME CHANGE IN 20TH C. TO *POLYSTICHUM BRAUNII*.	
BEGONIA X TUBERHYBRIDA	TUBEROUS BEGONIA	NEW	22-24 EACH SPRING		LOCAL NURSERIES: WESTON, MAHONEY'S, LEXINGTON GARDENS		PLANT 8-9 WHITE, 8-9 PINK, 2 YELLOW, 2 RED, 1 OR 2 SALMON/ SOFT ORANGE IN AMONG PACHYSANDRAS. PLANT IN CLUSTERS OF 1-3.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
SEDUM SPECTABULA	SEDUM	NEW	16 4" CELL PACKS		BLUE STONE PERENNIALS	SUBSTITUTED *SEDUM SPECTABULA* 'CARMEN' FOR *SEDUP SPECTABULA*	SEDUM SPECTABULA: A 1.5" TALL PLANT THAT FILLS IN WELL: SOFT PINK FLOWER, TURNS BROWN AND NOT ATTRACTIVE IN SUMMER.
IRIS ENSATA 'ALBA PLENA'	ALBA PLENA JAPANESE IRIS A DUBLE WHITE FROM 1875	NEW	3 *IRIS ENSATA 'SHINO NO OME'*		ENSATA GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED WITH 'WARAI HOTEI' (PALE LAVENDER WITH PINK VEINS)	
IRIS ENSATA 'BLUE BIRD'	BLUE BIRD JAPANESE IRIS	NEW	39 *IRIS ENSATA 'MAHOGANY'*		ENSATA GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED 'MAHOGANY' FOR 'BLUE BIRD'	'BLUE BIRD': A DARK PURPLE SINGLE BLOOM OR COULD BE A SIBERIAN IRIS (PERRY, 1903) OR (CAPERNE, 1901) A MEDIUM BLUE.
IRIS ENSATA 'PAINTED LACY'		NEW	3 *IRIS ENSATA 'RENJO NO TAMA'*		ENSATA GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED 'RENJO NO TOMA' FOR 'PAINTED LADY'	'PAINTED LADY' JAPANESE IRIS: PROBABLY 1902, A SINGLE WITH BLOTCHED OR MARBLED PURPLE MARKINGS. MANY IRISES HAD THIS NAME.
IRIS ENSATA 'SEA CREST'		NEW			ENSATA GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED 'SHINO NO OME' FOR 'SEA CREST	SEA CREST JAPANESE IRIS: FROM EARLY 20TH CENTURY, A WHITE COLOR OR LIGHT BLUE WITH BLUE VEINS 'SHINO NO OME': SIMILAR TO 'MAHOGANY,' BUT DARKER BLUE.
IRIS ENSATA 'UCHIU'		NEW			ENSATA GARDENS	SUBSTITUTED 'CHIGOKESHO' FOR 'UCHIU'	UCHIU JAPANESE IRIS: 1896, A DOUBLE WITH MID-BLUE FALLS WITH WHITE VEINS AND A WHITE ZONE AROUND THE YELLOW SIGNAL.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
LOBULARIA MARITIMA	SWEET ALYSSUM	NEW	NEED 48 PLANTS, 2" CELL PACKS	EACH SPRING, LATE MAY	LOCAL NURSERIES	ALSO KNOWN AS *ALYSSUM MARITIMUM*	ANNUAL. CREATE A CONTINUOUS BORDER AROUND THE ROSES.
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS							
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA "FICTIVA MAXIMA' (MEILLEZ) 1851	PACHYSANDRA	NEW	15 ROOTED CUTTINGS	SPRING 1998	FRLA, HOLLOW		
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'GRANDIFLORA NIVEAPLENA ' (RICHARDSON)		NEW	1	FALL 1998	HOLLINGSWORTH NURSERY		FICTIVA MAXIMA PEONY: TALL, ROSE SHAPED FLOWER, PALE PINK TO WHITE CENTER, TINGED WITH RED, EARLY BLOOMER.
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'KARL ROSENFIELD' (ROSENFIELD) 1908	RICHARDSON'S GRANDIFLORA PEONY	NEW	1 *PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'MINUET'*	FALL 1998	SEVALD NURSERY	SUBSTITUTED *P. LACTIFOLIA 'MINUET'* (FRANKLIN) 1931 FOR *P. LACTIFOLIA 'GRANDIFLORA NIVEAPLENA*	A DOUBLE FLOWER, PINK COLOR. 2000: NEW INFORMATION SUGGESTS P. LACTIFOLIA 'GRANDIFLORA NIVEAPLENA ' HAS BEEN RENAMED P. 'HENRY WOODWARD' AND IS NOW AVAILABLE AT SHERIDAN NURSERIES, ONTARIO.
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF' (KELWAY) 1902	KARL ROSENFIELD PEONY	NEW	1	FALL 1998	HOLLINGSWORTH NURSERY		MEDIUM HEIGHT, LARGE SEMI-ROSE FLOWER, DARKCRIMSON RED, EARLY BLOOMER.
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'M. JULES ELIE' (CROUSSE) 1888	LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF PEONY	NEW	1	FALL 1998	HOLLINGSWORTH NURSERY		TALL, ROSE TYPE FLOWER, MEDIIUM PINK, EARLY TO MID-SEASON BLOOMER.
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'MADAM EMILE GALLE'(CROUSSE) 1881	M. JULES ELIE PEONY	NEW	1	FALL 1998	HOLLINGSWORTH NURSERY		TALL, DOUBLE CROWN FLOWER, LIGHT FLESH-TONE PINK, EARLY BLOMER.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'THERESE' (DESSENT) 1904	MME. EMILE GALLE PEONY A DOUBLE FLOWER, PINK COLOR.	NEW	1 *P. LACTIFOLIA 'ELLA CHRISTIANSEN'*	FALL 1998	SEVALD NURSERY	SUBSTITUTED PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'ELLA CHRISTIANSEN' (BRAND) 1925 FOR PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'MADAM EMILE GALLE'	NEW INFORMATION IN 2000 SUGGESTS 'MADAM EMILE GALLE' IS AVAILABLE FROM STAUDENGARTNEREI GRAFIN VON ZEPPELIN IN LAUFEN/ BADEN, GERMANY.
PAEONIA LACTIFOLIA 'WALTER FAXON' (RICHARDSON)	PEONY THERESE	NEW	1	FALL 1998	HOLLINGSWORTH NURSERY		TALL, DOUBLE ROSE FLOWER SHAPE, ROSE PINK COLOR WITH PALER TONES IN CENTER, MID-SEASON BLOOMER.
ROSA 'DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON'	PEONY WALTER FAXON	NEW	1	FALL 1998	HOLLINGSWORTH NURSERY		MEDIUM HEIGHT, SEMI-ROSE FLOWER, PINK WITH PALE OUTER EDGE, BLOOMS MIDSEASON.
ROSA 'GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSON'	DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON ROSE HT (DICKSON) 1909 A YELLOW	NEW	1		VINTAGE GARDENS	TEMPORARILY SUBSTITUTED MRS. AARON WARD ROSE FOR R. 'DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON'	MRS. AARON WARD ROSE, HT (PERNETDUCHER) 1907: PALE BUFF YELLOW, SOMETIMES YELLOW, A FULL SHRUB THAT BLOOMS HEAVILY AND REPEATEDLY. CAN GET LARGE.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
ROSA 'GENERAL MACARTHUR'	GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSON ROSE	NEW	1			TEMPORARILY SUBSTITUTE *ROSA 'BARCELONA'* FOR *GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSON* ROSE.	GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSON ROSE HT (LEENDERS), 1912: SEE DICKERSON'S BOOK PLATE 274. PERFECTLY FORMED BUDS, DISTINCTIVE, FIERY RED. ROSA 'BARCELONA' 1932 HT (KORDES): DEEP RED, FRAGRANT, RE-BLOOMS.
	GENERAL MACARTHUR ROSE	NEW	4	SPRING 1998	VINTAGE GARDENS		GENERAL MACARTHUR ROSE HT (HILL), 1905: REPEAT BLOOMER, VIVID SCARLET, ALMOST VERMILLION, FRAGRANT. AS THE HT MATURES, THE COLOR OF DEEPENS TO IT'S TRUE COLOR.FOLIAGE ALMOST A BLUEISH BLACT TINGE THROUGHOUT WINTER 2001 SOME DIED, RE-ORDER 3 MORE, 5/2001
ROSA 'GOLDEN EMBLEM'	GOLDEN EMBLEM ROSE	NEW	1 ROSA 'SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS'		VINTAGE GARDENS	TEMPORARILY SUBSTITUTED *ROSA 'SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS'* FOR *R. 'GOLDEN EMBLEM'*	GOLDEN EMBLEM ROSE HT (MCGREEDY) 1917: BUD IS YELLOW, SPLASHED WITH SHADED RED. LARGE, DOUBLE, WELL FORMED. 7/2001- SMALL DUE TO WINTER DIE-BACK.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
ROSA 'JONKLEEN J.L. MOCK'	JONKLEEN J.L. MOCK ROSE	NEW	2	SPRING 1998 APRIL 2000	VINTAGE GARDENS		JONKLEEN J.L. MOCK ROSE HT/ CLIMBER (LEENDERS) 1909: OCHRE AND LIGHT RED, INSIDE PETALS A SILVERY-PINK, OUTSIDE CHERRY-ROSE.
ROSA 'LADY ALICE STANLEY'	LADY ALICE STANLEY ROSE	NEW	1 'MRS. WAKE-FIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER'	SPRING 2000	VINTAGE GARDENS, CUSTOM PROPAGATED	SUBSTITUTED R. FOR *R. 'LADY ALICE STANELY'*	LADY ALICE STANLEY ROSE HT (MCGREEDY) 1909: DEEP CORAL ROSE OUTSIDE, PALE SILVERY PINK INSIDE. WELL-PROPOR-TIONED WITH PETALS GEN-TLY CURVED BACK AND GRACEFULLY OVERLAPPING ONE ANOTH-ER. FRAGRANT. DIED. RE-OR-DER AND RE-PLANT SAME ROSE, 5/2001.
ROSA 'MAMAN TURBAT'	MAMAN TURBAT ROSE	NEW	2	SPRING 2000	VINTAGE GARDENS	SUBSTITUED ROSA 'MME. MONNET' FOR R. 'MAMAN TURBAT'	MAMAN TUR-BAT ROSE (TURBAT) 1911: A THORN-LESS ROSE WITH GLOSSY GREEN FOLI-AGE, STRONG PANICLES OF 30 PLUS, LONG LASTING BLOS-SOMS. CHINA PINK WITH PEACH-BLOS-SOM PINK AND GOLD AND FLESH-COLORED TONES ROSA 'MME. MONNET' HP 1885: MAUVE-PINK, FRA-GRANT.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
ROSA 'MME. LEON PAIN'	MME. LEON PAINE ROSE	NEW	1	APRIL 2000	VINTAGE GARDENS		MME. LEON PAINE ROSE HT (GUILLOT) 1904: SILVERY-WHITE CENTER BRIGHTENED BY ORANGE YELLOW PETALS, REVERSE SIDE SALMON COLOR TINTED VERMILION AND YELLOW. DIED- REPLANTED IN MAY 2001 WITH A BACK-UP PLANT IN NURSERY.
ROSA 'MISS EDITH CAVELL'	MISS EDITH CAVELL ROSE	NEW	2	SPRING 1998			MISS EDITH CAVELL ROSE POL (MEIDERWYK/SPEKK) 1917 SPORT OF 'ORLEANS ROSE': BRILLIANT DARK SCARLET OVERLAID WITH VELVETY CRIMSON MAROON. GREAT OPEN CLUSTERS OF BLOSSOMS ALL SEASON.
ROSA 'SILVER MOON'	SILVER MOON ROSE	NEW	2	MAY 2000 JUNE 2001	VINTAGE GARDENS		SILVER MOON ROSECLIMBER (VAN FLEET) 1910: A HYBRID OF R. LAEVIGATA. GROWTH UP TO 10M. THORNLESS, SCENTED FOLIAGE OF APPLES. WHITE FLOWERS IN SPRING WITH GOLDEN YELLOW STAMENS SHOWING.

APPENDIX C, TABLE 5: FAIRSTED PLANT CHART, SERVICE AREAS (2001)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FIELD ID#	NO. PLANTED	PLANTING DATE	SOURCE	SUBSTITUTION OF NAME	NOTES
ROSA 'DOROTHY PERKINS'	DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE	NEW	2	SPRING 1999	THE ROSARIE		DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE RAMBLER (JACKSON & PERKINS) 1901: SHOOTS UP TO 20', A WICHURIAIANA HYBRID, WITH VIGOROUS, HARDY, WILD CANES. MASSES OF PINK FLOWERS IN JULY. FRAGRANT. WHITE FLOWERS FADE TO PINK IN JULY/AUGUST. AS THE PLAN DID NOT SPECIFY COLOR, PURCHASED ONE WHITE, ONE PINK. THE WHITE IS IN THE NURSERY.
VINCA MINOR	PERIWINKLE	NEW	SEVERAL FLATS ADDED TO PARKING LOT TO FILL IN AFTER WEEDING	SPRING 1999	LOCAL NURSERIES		
VIOLA SP.							
LYCOIS	SURPRISE LILY (PALE LAVENDER)						

PLANT SOURCES

Appalachian Gardens
P.O. Box 82
Waynesboro, PA 172268-0082
(717) 762-4312

Argyle Acres Iris Garden
Joe / Donna Spears
910 Pioneer Circle
Argyle, TX 76226
(940) 464-3680
argliris@gte.net

Bluestone Perennials
7211 Middle Ridge Road
Madison, Ohio 44057
(216) 428-7535

Brent and Becky's Bulbs
7463 Heath Trail, Gloucester, VA. 23061
(804) 693-3966
www.brentand beckysbulbs.com

Croftway Nursery
England
Croftway@aol.com

Ensata Gardens
9823 E. Michigan Ave
Galesburg, Michigan 49053
616) 665-7500
Ensata@aol.com

Forest Farm Nursery
Oregon

Four Season's Nursery
Lexington, MA

Hermit Medlar's Walk
Bill and Ada Godfrey
9 Bradford Street
Foxboro, MA 02035
mwalk@fcl-us.net

Heronswood Nursery
7530 NE 228 Street
Kingston, WA 98346
(360) 297-4172
www.heronswood.com

Historic Iris Preservation Society
www.worldiris.com

Joe Spears. President
argliris@gte.net

Anner Whitehead, Commercial Source Chairman HIPSource@aol.com

Phil Edinger, Plant Identification Chairman
(707) 8994-3225
olldflag@sonic.net

Mike Lowe, Blackstone, VA
Webmaster, historic variety database
2219 Zilles Road
Blackstone, VA 23824
Mlowe@worldiris.com

Miss Libby Cross
LIBCross@aol.com

Dr. Art Tucker
Delaware State University Dept. of Agriculture
atucker@dsc.edu

Hollingsworth Nursery
R3 Box 27
Marysville, MO 64468

Hortico Nurseries
Robson Road R.R. #1
Waterdown, Ontario, LOR 2H1 Canada

Iris City
Greg McCullough
icity@email.msn.com

Iris Country
Roger Nelson
6219 Topaz Street
Brooks, Oregon 97305
(503) 393-4739

Little Valley Wholesale Nursery
13022 E. 136 Avenue
Brighton, CO 80601
(303) 659-6708

Lowell Baumunk
10918 N. Sunshine Dr.
Littleton, CO 80125

NATS Nursery Ltd.
17127 Frasier Highway
Surrey, British Columbia V3S 4 RS Canada
www.nats-nursery.com

New England Wildflower Society
Garden In the Woods
180 Hemenway Road
Framingham, MA 01701-2699
(508) 877-7630

Prairie Moon Nursery
Route E, Box 163
Winona, MN 55987-9515
(507) 452-1362

The Rosarie at Bayfields
P.O. Box R
Waldboro, ME 04572-0919
www.rosarie.com

Quansett Nursery
794 Horseneck Road
South Dartmouth, MA 02748
(508) 636-6931

Scot Brothers Nursery
P.O. box 581
Mc Minnville, TN 37111
1-800-435-1142
www.tnursery.com

Sevald Nursery
4937 3rd Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55409

Shady Oaks Nursery
112 10th Ave
S.E. Waseca, MN 56093-3122
www.shadyoaks.com

Superstition Iris Gardens
Richard Tasco / Roger Duncan
2536 Old Highway
Cathey's Valley, CA 95306
randrcv@sierratel.com

Sylvan Nursery, Inc.
1028 Horseneck Road
Westport, MA 02790
(508) 636-4573

Vintage Gardens
2833 Old Gravenstein Highway South
Sebastopol, CA 95472
(707) 829-2035
www.vintagegardens.com

Weston Nurseries, Inc.
E. Main St.
P.O. Box 186
Hopkinton, MA 01748
(508) 435-3414

Winterberry Gardens
Don and Ginny Spoons
1225 Reynolds Road
Cross Junction, VA 22625

APPENDIX D: FAIRSTED LANDSCAPE PLANS

This appendix lists landscape plans related to the Fairsted restoration and associated treatment work. This includes plans used for planning purposes (1904 survey, HABS plan, 1930 period plan, and 1994 existing conditions) as well as those that actually prescribe treatment work.

The plans listed below are stored in the Olmsted Archives, Series C: Oversize Plans and Drawings. When applicable, references are provided to identify figures where plans are reproduced in volumes II and III of the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site*.

LIST OF PLANS

1. *"Plan of F. L. Olmsted Estate, Brookline, Mass."* April 9, 1904, Plan by White and Wetherbee, Civil Engineers, Plan #673-1. Olmsted NHS Archives. [Figure 1.3, CLR Vol. II]

2. *"Plan of Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted N.H.S."* The University of Virginia and the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), March 17, 1983. [Figure 1.1, CLR Vol. II; Figure 1.1, CLR Vol. III]

3. "*Installation of Curbing and Drainage Structure Sheets 1-5"* Construction Drawing. National Park Service, North Atlantic Region. January 1987.

4. *"Site Layout, Frederick Law Olmsted NHS Parking Area Renovation, Sheet 4."* National Park Service, July 1988. [Figure 1.4, CLR Vol. II]

5. *"Frederick Law Olmsted NHS Parking Area Renovation, Sheets 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7"* National Park Service, July 1988.

6. *"Historic Vine and Trellis Restoration Project."* NPS, Olmsted National Historic Site, July 1989.

7. *"Survey Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* Boston University Office of Public Archeology. October 1991. [Figure 1.2, CLR Vol. II; Figure 1.7, CLR Vol. III]

8. *"1930 Period Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1994. [Figure 2.35, CLR Vol. II; Figure 1.9, CLR Vol. III]

9. *"1993 Existing Conditions, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1994 [Figure 2.22. CLR Vol. II; Figure 1.8, CLR Vol. III]

10. *"Treatment Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1994 [Figure 3.2, CLR Vol. II]

11. *"Tree Removal Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1994 [Figure 3.3, CLR Vol. II; Figure 1.13, CLR Vol. III]

12. *"Shrub Removal Plan, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1994 [Figure 3.4, CLR Vol. II]

13. *"Accessibility Modifications to "Fairsted," Drawing 1"* National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. December 20, 1993.

14. *"Accessibility Modifications to "Fairsted," Drawing 2"* National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. December 20, 1993.

15. *"Planting Plans, Sheets 4-12, Frederick Law Olmsted NHS 'Fairsted' Brookline, Massachusetts." NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, July 10, 1995.* [Figures 3.6–3.13, CLR Vol. II]

16. *"Preliminary Details Fairsted Landscape Phase Two."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, July 10, 1995. [Figure 3.14, CLR Vol. II]

17. *"Schematic Drainage Diagram, Olmsted NHS, Brookline, Massachusetts"* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, April 1995

18. *"Planting, Layout, and Materials Plan, F. L. Olmsted NHS, Brookline, Massachusetts."* Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc., July 17, 1996

19. *"Site Details Fairsted, F. L. Olmsted NHS, Brookline, Massachusetts, Sheet 3."* Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc., July 17, 1996

20. *"Site Details Fairsted, F. L. Olmsted NHS, Brookline, Massachusetts, Sheet 4."* Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc., July 17, 1996

21. *"Construction Drawings, Fairsted, F.L. Olmsted NHS, Brookline, Massachusetts, Driveway Repair and Resurface, Life/Safety Systems Upgrades, and Accessibility Improvements."* NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2014.

22. *"Repair and Resurface Olmsted Driveways and Parking Area at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA,"* Sheets 1-6. NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, April 2014.

APPENDIX E: GREEN HILL PARCEL LANDSCAPE PLANS

This appendix lists landscape plans related to landscape treatment at the Green Hill parcel. The plans listed below are stored in the Olmsted Archives. When applicable, references are provided to identify figures where plans are reproduced in the *Cultural Landscape Report for the Green Hill Parcel*.

LIST OF PLANS

1. *"Access Easement Plan."* Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel. R. E. Cameron and Associates, Inc. March 26, 1998.

2. *"Existing Conditions Plan."* Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel. National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2015. [Drawing 1, CLR for the Green Hill Parcel]

3. *"Treatment Plan, Option One."* Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel. National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2015. [Drawing 2, CLR for the Green Hill Parcel]

4. *"Treatment Plan, Option Two."* Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel. National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2015. [Drawing 3, CLR for the Green Hill Parcel]

5. *"Schematic Detail, Spruce Pole Fence."* Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel. National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2016. [Drawing 10, CLR for the Green Hill Parcel]

6. *"Removal Plan, Canopy and Subcanopy Trees."* Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel. National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2017. [Drawing 7, CLR for the Green Hill Parcel]

APPENDIX F: ARTICLES RELATED TO LANDSCAPE RESTORATION WORK

This appendix lists various articles written in trade journals, magazines, and newspapers concerning the treatment work conducted at Fairsted between 1990 and 2012.

FAIRSTED

1. Allen, David Grayson. "The Olmsted National Historic Site and the Growth of Historic Landscape Preservation." Landscape Architecture. April 2008.
2. Calkins, Meg. "A New Twist on Trellis Design: Updating an Olmsted Detail [Fairsted, Brookline, Mass.]" Landscape Architecture. June 2000.
3. Campbell, Karen. "Olmsted witness tree may get new life." Boston Globe. October 2011.
4. Day, Karen E. "Restoring Vine Coverage to Historic Buildings: Fairsted, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts." Preservation Tech Notes. October 1991.
5. McCormic, Kathleen. "Close to Home [Fairsted]." Preservation: The Magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. July-August 1997.
6. -----. "Vaulting the Garden Wall." Landscape Architecture. May 1994.
7. Meier, Lauren. "Notes on Restoring the Woody Plants at Fairsted." Arnoldia. Volume 56, Number 2. 1996.
8. McQuaid, Cate. "'Witness Project' bears witness to history through art." Boston Globe. August 2012.
9. O'Connell, Kim A. "Care of Character: Fairsted -- the Home and Office of Frederick Law Olmsted and his Successors -- is Restored to all its Picturesque Glory." Landscape Architecture. June 2000.

Appendix G: Specifications and Construction Documents

The following appendix details various specifications and construction documents for treatment work undertaken at both Fairsted and Green Hill between 1987 and 2019.

FAIRSTED

1. *"Installation of New Drain Line, Curbing, and Drainage Structure"*, Construction Documents, Sheets 1-6. NPS. 1987.
2. *"Scope of Work – Nonhistoric Tree Removal."* National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Tree Specialists, Inc. 1994. From: Box 6, Folder 5, Landscape Restoration Records, Series A: Administrative Project Records.
3. *"Fairsted, Landscape Restoration Phase II: Technical Specifications."* National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Carol Johnson and Associates, D&D Enterprises. July 1996. From: Box 6, Folder 10, Landscape Restoration Records, Series A: Administrative Project Records.
4. *"Climate Control System Upgrades: The Vault at Fairsted,"* Specifications. Landmark Facilities Group, Inc. August 16, 1999.
5. *"Archeological Impacts, Life/Safety Systems Upgrade and Historic Structures Rehabilitation,"* Construction Drawings. NPS. May 2007.
6. *"Site Utility Plans, Life/Safety Systems Upgrade and Historic Structures Rehabilitation,"* Construction Drawings, Sheets 1-5. NPS. May 2007.
7. *"Scope of Work, Archeological Overview and Assessment."* NPS, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. 2008.
8. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Sign Location Plan and Design Intent Drawings."* NPS, Office of NPS Identity. October 2016.

GREEN HILL PARCEL

1. *"Drawing 10, Schematic Detail, Spruce Pole Fence,"* Construction Drawing. NPS, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 2017.

2. *"Scope of Work, Green Hill Parcel Masonry Wall Rehabilitation."* NPS, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. February 2019.

Appendix H: Compliance Documents

This appendix details various compliance documents for treatment work undertaken at both Fairsted and the Green Hill parcel between 1987 and 2019. These documents can be found in the archives at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site as well as in the Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) and the Project Management Information System (PMIS) databases. All transmittal letters listed include "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources" forms as well as memoranda detailing project work to be completed.

FAIRSTED

1. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Removal and Replacement of Spruce Pole Fence,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, North Atlantic Region. April 17, 1984.

2. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Removal of Nonhistoric swimming pool and patio,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, North Atlantic Region. August 13, 1984.

3. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Drainage Repairs and Installation of Curbing on Warren and Dudley Streets,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Chief, Engineering and Maintenance, North Atlantic Region. December 15, 1986.

4. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Removal of Storm Damaged Trees,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, North Atlantic Region. February 24, 1992.

5. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Removal of Hazardous Canadian Hemlock,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Associate Regional Director, Resources Management and Research, North Atlantic Region. May 11, 1993.

6. Timothy Baugh, Ricardo Elia, and Thomas F. Tartaron. *"Geophysical Remote Sensing Survey at Fairsted, the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Massachusetts."* Office of Public Archeology Report of Investigations No. 116. Boston University. Boston, MA. May 1993.

7. *"Compliance Documentation for Accessibility Modifications to Fairsted."* Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. March 1994.

8. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Phase I Landscape Restoration: Nonhistoric Tree and Shrub Removal,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Massachusetts Historical Commission. June 29, 1994.

9. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Phase 2 Landscape Restoration,"* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Massachusetts Historical Commission. August 8, 1995.

10. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Accessibility Improvements to Interior and Exterior of Fairsted Building Complex,"* Section 106 Letter to Massachusetts Historical Commission. September 11, 1996.

11. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Drainage Issues, Olmsted NHS Landscape Treatment."* Letter to Nancy Tansino, Contracting Officer, BOST. October 15, 1997. Includes "Specifications for Drainage Repair" memorandum, drawings prepared by Carol Johnson and Associates, and Assessment of Action form prepared April 7, 1997.

12. *"Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources, Installation of Granite Curbing on Fairmont Street."* Prepared by Wendy Gogel, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Section 106 Coordinator. July 28, 1998.

13. *"Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources, Upgrade Life/Safety Systems and Rehabilitate Historic Structures."* NPS, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. March 2005.

14. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Upgrade of Life/Safety Systems and rehabilitate Historic Structures Project,"* Section 106 Letter to Massachusetts Historical Commission. June 7, 2007

15. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Removal and Replacement of Hazardous Spruce Pole Fence,"* Section 106 Letter to Massachusetts Historical Commission. July 21, 2009.

16. Heitert, Kristen and Ora Elquist. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site Archeological Overview and Assessment,"* Technical Report. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. July 2012.

GREEN HILL PARCEL

1. *"Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Green Hill Parcel, Phase 1 Masonry Wall and Spruce Pole Fence Assessment."* Section 106 Compliance Letter to Brona Simon, Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission. April 15, 2019.

2. Jamison, Thomas R. *"Phase I Archeological Investigations in Support of the Green Hill Landscape Rehabilitation Project, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site."* Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. December 2019.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service
The Easton Building
15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109
web: www.nps.gov/oclp/