

# LONGFELLOW



# ARBORETUM

ESTABLISHED IN 1976



PAYSON PARK  
PORTLAND, MAINE

## LONGFELLOW ARBORETUM

The Longfellow Arboretum originated from remarks made by Dr. Richard A. Howard, former Director of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. In December 1974, the Longfellow Garden Club's Executive Board voted to create the arboretum as a bicentennial project. The City of Portland donated 2.5 acres of land in the western side of Portland's Payson Park, adjacent to Baxter Boulevard. A bequest from Mrs. Clifford Leys, former member of the Longfellow Garden Club, made the project possible. Richard C. Churchill, Jr., former chair of Plant and Soil Science at S.M.T.C., designed the arboretum and it was dedicated on September 10, 1976 by Dr. Richard A. Howard. Eleven trees, representing eleven families and three continents were planted at the time of the dedication. As of August 2012, there are 122 trees comprising the arboretum.



The Arboretum's mission is to provide the public with an opportunity to observe labeled tree and shrub specimens, both exotic and native. Planting combinations and growth patterns of individual tree specimens are demonstrated.

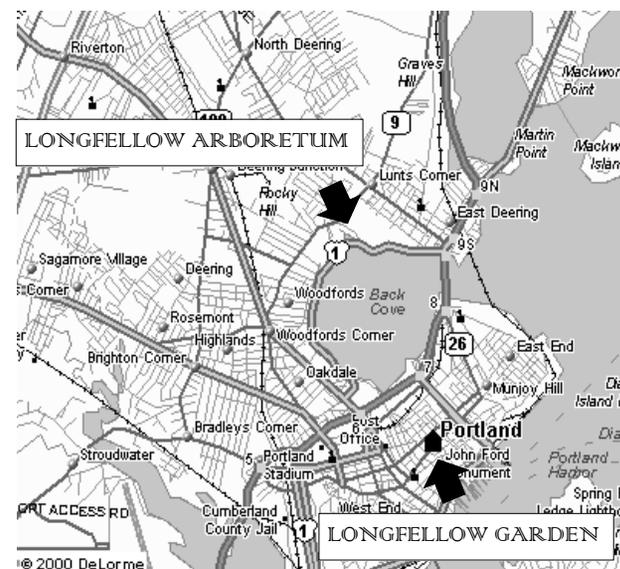
The location of the Longfellow Arboretum is unique, being beside a small tidal marsh connecting with Back Cove. The plant hardiness zone is 5b. The soil is a silt loam formed from silty and clayey marine lacustrine sediment typical of coastal areas. The site tends to be fairly moist, therefore the tolerance of species to this environment is demonstrated.

Other notable features of the arboretum include several shrub beds which are under development throughout the site. Several types of lilac, hydrangea, dogwoods, azalea and rhododendron are located in these beds.

"Squirrel Paths" can also be seen throughout the arboretum. These safe, well traveled routes, connect the primarily native oak forest to the neighborhoods via individual arboretum trees.

## THE LONGFELLOW GARDEN CLUB

The Longfellow Garden Club was established in 1924 and was originally founded to renovate and maintain the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow House garden located at 487 Congress Street in Portland.



### **DIRECTIONS TO THE ARBORETUM**

The Longfellow Arboretum can be reached by going south on Interstate 295 and taking Exit 9 onto Baxter Boulevard. Heading north on Interstate 295, take Exit 8 onto Washington Avenue. Take a left at the first light and merge right onto Baxter Boulevard.

Go less than a 1/2 mile on Baxter Boulevard and take a right into Payson Park. Follow the road through the Park until you reach Ocean Avenue and take a left. Reenter the park by taking an immediate left. The Longfellow Arboretum is at the base of the hill.

### **CREDITS**

Longfellow Garden Club, Inc.  
Portland Public Services—Forestry Division  
Jeff Tarling, City Arborist  
Betsy Melrose Poulin, Landscape Architect

**36 YEAR ANNIVERSARY — 2012**

## PINETUM

A pinetum is an arboretum of pines and coniferous trees. The majority of these trees are located in the northern portion of the arboretum, with the official establishment of the pinetum occurring in the early 1990's. Genus within the pinetum include Pine, Spruce, Larch, Cedar, Falsecypress, Fir, and Hemlock.



Larix laricina

### Deciduous Conifers

Several species of deciduous conifers are featured in the arboretum. These trees lose their needles in the wintertime.

#### Larix spp. Larch species

Four species of larch are within the pinetum: *Larix decidua*, the European/Common Larch; *Larix laricina*, the Tamarack or American/Eastern Larch; *Larix siberica*, the Siberian Larch and *Larix kaempferi*, the Japanese Larch. The Eastern Larch is a native tree in Maine and prefers zones 1-5, away from the heat.

#### Pseudolarix kaempferi Golden-larch

The Golden-larch is a native of eastern China and was introduced to the United States in the 1850's. This tree prefers moist, acidic soils and has a yellow/orange fall color. It is an excellent specimen tree.

#### Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn Redwood

The Dawn Redwood is native tree of China, brought to the United States by the Arnold Arboretum in 1944. The species has been in existence for 50 million years. One of these trees is an original arboretum planting.

## DECIDUOUS TREES OF INTEREST

### Birch

Three species of Birch are located in the northeastern region of the arboretum. Birches prefer moist soils, a natural fit for the arboretum.

#### Betula nigra 'Heritage' Heritage River Birch

A grove of four Heritage River Birch, planted in 1994, are good examples a species widely used in the landscaping industry. River Birch is native to the eastern and central United States, mostly seen along river banks.

#### Betula papyrifera 'Renaissance' Renaissance White Birch

The Renaissance White Birch was planted in 2007 and is a brilliant white variety of the white birch species.

#### Betula alleghaniensis Yellow Birch

Yellow Birch is a Maine native, with yellow/bronze colored bark. The wood is used for furniture and cabinets. Wintergreen oil can be distilled from spring sap.



Stewartia koreana

#### Stewartia koreana Korean Stewartia

An original tree to the arboretum, the Korean Stewartia has excellent fall color, red to reddish purple, and beautiful white flowers which bloom over a long time period in July. The multicolored, flaky bark is also a quite notable feature of the tree. In 2007, a *Stewartia pseudocamellia*, Japanese Stewartia was planted in the arboretum. This tree exhibits similar characteristics to the Korean Stewartia, with slightly smaller flowers and leaves.

### Maple

Eight species of maple are distributed throughout the arboretum, a mix of native and imported specimens. Native species include *Acer rubrum*, Red Maple and *Acer pensylvanicum*, Striped/Moose Maple. The *Acer x freemani* 'Celebration' is a variety of Red Maple. Species not native to the United States include: *Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple; *Acer griseum*, Paperbark Maple; *Acer campestre*, Hedge Maple; *Acer platanoides*, Norway Maple; *Acer triflorum*, Three-flowered Maple; and *Acer pseudosieboldianum*, Korean Maple.

#### Acer pensylvanicum Striped Maple, Moosewood

A common species seen on a woodland walk, this tree is not typically seen in manicured landscapes as the bark is susceptible to damage. It is a smaller growing tree, between 15 and 30 feet in height. The bark is striped in appearance, particularly in younger trees.



Acer pensylvanicum

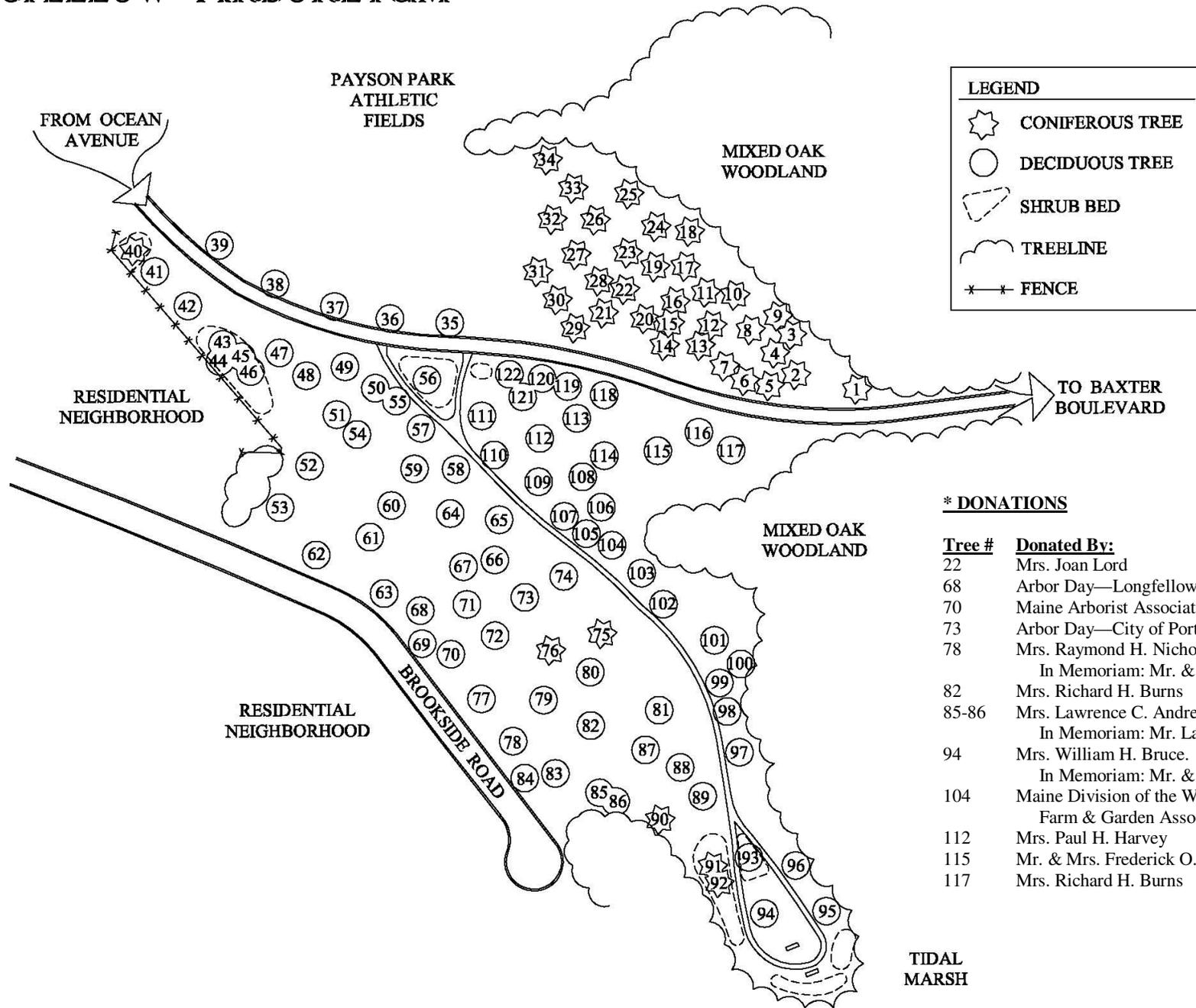
#### Acer ginnala Amur Maple

Two examples of this specimen are in the arboretum, one planted in 1997 and the other an original 1976 planting. This multi-stemmed shrub grows 15 to 25 feet in size and prefers colder climates, as cold as zone 2. It is an excellent plant for numerous landscaping purposes from screening to specimen and can tolerate a wide range of soils.



Acer ginnala

# LONGFELLOW ARBORETUM



## \* DONATIONS

Tree #	Donated By:
22	Mrs. Joan Lord
68	Arbor Day—Longfellow Garden Club, Inc.
70	Maine Arborist Association
73	Arbor Day—City of Portland
78	Mrs. Raymond H. Nicholls.
	In Memoriam: Mr. & Mrs. Harry H. Howard
82	Mrs. Richard H. Burns
85-86	Mrs. Lawrence C. Andrew.
	In Memoriam: Mr. Lawrence C. Andrew
94	Mrs. William H. Bruce.
	In Memoriam: Mr. & Mrs. Merton A. Lane
104	Maine Division of the Womens National Farm & Garden Association, Inc.
112	Mrs. Paul H. Harvey
115	Mr. & Mrs. Frederick O. Shrum
117	Mrs. Richard H. Burns

TIDAL MARSH

<u>Tree #</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Planted</u>	<u>Tree #</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Planted</u>
1	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce	2007	62	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple'	Autumn Purple Ash	1994
2	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	1990	63	<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorn	1993
3	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce	1990	64	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Amur Maackia	1977
4	<i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i>	Golden-larch	2005	65	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Magnolia	1996
5	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese Larch	2012	66	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	2010
6	<i>Larix siberica</i>	Siberian Larch	2012	67	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Panicled Goldenraintree, Varnish Tree	2004
7	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> 'Glauca'	Japanese White Pine	2007	68 *	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	Upright English Oak	1977
8	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	1989	69	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean Mountainash	2001
9	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	1999	70 *	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Fastigiata'	Upright European Beech	1977
10	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Arborvitae, White Cedar	2001	71	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak, Basket Oak	2005
11	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Arborvitae, White Cedar	1992	72	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	Hardy Rubber Tree	2003
12	<i>Abies siberica</i>	Siberian Fir	2009	73 *	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American Yellowwood	1977
13	<i>Abies koreana</i>	Korean Fir	2003	74	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac	1997
14	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic Whitecedar	2006	75	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	1976
15	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce	2010	76	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	1991
16	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Concolor Fir, White Fir	1992	77	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	1977
17	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	1990	78 *	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Sentry'	Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree	1976
18	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock	1989	79	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American Hophornbeam, Ironwood	1998
19	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	2010	80	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> 'Perkins Pink'	Perkins Pink Yellowwood	2005
20	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Swiss Stone Pine	2010	81	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Columnaris'	European Hornbeam	1977
21	<i>Picea orientalis</i> 'Skyland's'	Skyland's Oriental Spruce	2005	82 *	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsuratree	1976
22 *	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	2002	83	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam, Ironwood	1977
23	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch, Common Larch	1977	84	<i>Cladastris kentukea</i>	American Yellowwood	2007
24	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	1990	85 *	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow, Serviceberry	1976
25	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic Whitecedar	2006	86 *	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadblow, Serviceberry	1976
26	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Crispsii Falsecypress	1991	87	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple	2009
27	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Nootka Falsecypress	2001	88	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	American Smoketree	1998
28	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Arborvitae, White Cedar	2001	89	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree, Yellow Poplar	2007
29	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Sargentii'	Weeping Hemlock	2007	90	<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch, Eastern Larch	1998
30	<i>Pinus flexilis</i> 'Vandewolf's Pyramid'	Vandewolf's Pine	2006	91	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	1990
31	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine	2007	92	<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	1995
32	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern Arborvitae, White Cedar	1992	93	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild Blackcherry	Self Seeded
33	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	1999	94 *	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping European Beech	1976
34	<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch, Eastern Larch	1993	95	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	Self-Seeded
35	<i>Acer x freemani</i> 'Celebration'	Celebration Maple	1996	96	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Corneliancherry Dogwood	2012
36	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	1991	97	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood	1992
37	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	1991	98	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear	1992
38	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	1991	99	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> 'Elizabeth'	Elizabeth Cucumber Magnolia	2012
39	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	1997	100	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	2011
40	<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese Larch	2008	101	<i>Stewartia koreana</i>	Korean Stewartia	1976
41	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	2007	102	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean Mountainash	1995
42	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> 'Renaissance'	Renaissance White Birch	2007	103	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	1997
43	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	Heritage River Birch	1994	104 *	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	White Fringe Tree	1976
44	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	Heritage River Birch	1994	105	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw Viburnum	2012
45	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	Heritage River Birch	1994	106	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European Euonymus	1992
46	<i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'	Heritage River Birch	1994	107	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	Japanese Stewartia	2007
47	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Filbert, Hazel	1999	108	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern Catalpa	1991
48	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	1997	109	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Baumannii'	Baumannii Horsechestnut	1998
49	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Cherry	2000	110	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1996
50	<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple	1993	111	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Fastigiata'	Upright European Beech	1998
51	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Amur Chokecherry	1998	112 *	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur Corktree	1976
52	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Tricolor'	Tricolor Beech	1990	113	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	2005
53	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Princeton'	Princeton Elm	2008	114	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdowni'	Camperdown Elm	1977
54	<i>Acer pseudosieboldianum</i>	Korean Maple	2006	115 *	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree, Yellow Poplar	1977
55	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	Three-flower Maple	2001	116	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Red Horsechestnut	1996
56	<i>Malus</i> 'Spring Snow'	Spring Snow Flowering Crabapple	1994	117 *	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood, Sorrel Tree	1976
57	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	1995	118	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	2009
58	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo, Black Gum	1990	119	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Brown Ash	2009
59	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	1977	120	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	2009
60	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	1977	121	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	2009
61	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	1976	122	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak, Basket Oak	2010