



Bloom time
May-June

Dictamnus albus
Gas Plant



Bloom time
May-June

Oenothera fruticosa
Sun Drops



Bloom time
May-June

Paeonia
Peony



Bloom time
May-June

Polygonatum
Solomon's seal



Bloom time
June

Baptisia australis
Blue Wild Indigo



Bloom time
June-July

Aruncus dioicus
Goat's Beard



Bloom time
June-July

Campanula persicifolia
Bellflower



Bloom time
June-July

Echinops
Globe Thistle



Bloom time
June-July

Eryngium
Sea Holly



Bloom time
June-July

Monarda didyma
Bee Balm



Bloom time
July-Aug

Macleaya cordata
Plume Poppy



Bloom time
Aug-Oct

Anemone hupehensis
Windflowers



THE GARDEN AT LORENZO

Bloom time
June-July

*Digitalis
purpurea*
Foxglove



William Harris, a gardener at Lorenzo for more than 50 years, works near the sundial in 1874.

HISTORY OF THE GARDEN

In 1807 John Lincklaen's original plan for Lorenzo included a garden likely laid out in eight parterres, or raised beds, planted with vegetables and flowers. Gravel paths ran between the beds. The central path was aligned with the house as an extension of the main hall in keeping with the popular concept of bringing the glory of nature indoors. When the front and back doors are opened, the view extends from the garden to the lake (north).

Lorenzo's second owner, Ledyard Lincklaen, was interested in Romantic Revival landscaping, a style that favored a natural garden plan being visually linked with the surrounding countryside. He changed the plantings in the parterres to grass with trees, removed the cross paths, installed the sundial as a focal point of the central path, and introduced narrow border beds of flowers. To separate the garden from the farm fields, Ledyard Lincklaen planted the double row of white pine, hemlock and Norway spruce known as the Dark Aisle.

Helen Lincklaen Fairchild retained much of her father's design in the garden. During her ownership, Lorenzo's garden was featured in issues of *The Ladies Home Journal* and *Country Life in America*. In 1914, she commissioned landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman to develop a new plan for the border beds.

Supported by The Friends of Lorenzo, the formal garden is currently restored and maintained based on Shipman's design. Today, the garden and grounds are open to the public daily from dawn until dusk.



The formal garden as it looks today, based on the 1914 plan by Ellen Biddle Shipman.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- 1 BLACK LOCUST TREE**
Planted in 1819, it commemorates the wedding of Mrs. John Lincklaen's brother, Jonathan Denise Ledyard, to Jane Strawbridge.
- 2 PLAYHOUSE**
Ledyard Lincklaen had "Apple Tree Cottage" built c. 1850 for his daughter, Helen Lincklaen Fairchild.
- 3 SUN DIAL**
Made by Sheldon Moore in Kensington, Connecticut, it was installed by Ledyard Lincklaen in 1856.
- 4 WATER TROUGH**
Ledyard Lincklaen sponsored the placement of troughs along local roads in 1852. This one was moved to Lorenzo in 1924.
- 5 COMMEMORATIVE STONES**
Placed by Ledyard Lincklaen and Eliphalet Remington to indicate that pines were planted in 1854-60 and Douglas fir trees in 1931.
- 6 PLANTING MARKER**
Placed by Ledyard Lincklaen to indicate that Norway spruces were planted in 1858.
- 7 NORWAY SPRUCE**
Planted by Ledyard Lincklaen to commemorate the birth of his only child, Helen Lincklaen Fairchild, in 1845.
- 8 GROVER CLEVELAND TREE**
White pine planted to commemorate the visit of President Grover Cleveland on July 18-19, 1887.
- 9 GRAPEVINE**
In the late 1800's cuttings from Lorenzo's grape vines may have been used in the effort to save the French wine industry whose vines had been destroyed by aphids. Today, most French varieties are grafted onto American root systems as they were found to be resistant.