ESTABLISHMENT, LOCATION, SIZE, REGULATIONS, ETC.

Establishment.—The Missouri Botanical Garden was opened to the public by Mr. Henry Shaw about 1860. From that date to the death of Mr. Shaw, in 1889, the Garden was maintained under the personal direction of its founder, and, while virtually a private garden, it was, except at certain stated times, always open to the public. By a provision of Mr. Shaw's will, the Garden passed at his death into the hands of a Board of Trustees. The original members of this board were designated in the will, and the board so constituted, exclusive of certain ex-officio members, is self-perpetuating. By a further provision of the will, the immediate direction of the Garden is vested in a Director, appointed by the Board of Trustees. The Garden receives no income from the city or state, but is supported entirely from funds left by the founder. Another notable gift of Mr. Shaw is Tower Grove Park (immediately adjoining the Garden on the south), presented to the City of St. Louis in 1867.

Location.—The main entrance to the Garden is situated at Tower Grove Avenue and Flora Boulevard on the Vandeventer Avenue car line. Transfer south from all intersecting lines.

Size.—Of the one hundred and twenty-five acres included in the Garden, about seventy-five are open to the public. The remaining area, at present given up to pasture land and farming, will in time be incorporated in the Garden proper.

Garden Open to Visitors week days from 8:00 A. M. to one-half hour after sunset, Sundays from 2:00 P. M. until sunset. Admission free. The Garden is closed all day on the following holidays: Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and Labor Day.

Checking Privileges.—Valises, grips, and packages are not permitted to be taken into the Garden. These, together with wraps and coats, may be checked free of charge with the gate-keeper at the main entrance.

Public Telephone.—Visitors may have access to a public pay telephone by applying to the gate-keeper at the main entrance.

Invalid Chair.—An invalid chair is kept at the main entrance. Visitors desiring use of same will make application to the gate-keeper.

Rest Room for Ladies.—A rest room for ladies is located at the main entrance.

PLANTS GROWING IN THE GARDEN

About 11,000 species of plants are growing in the Garden. The hardy forms, numbering about 5,000, are distributed in the various outdoor collections. The remaining species, approximately 6,000 in number, obtained from all parts of the world, are mostly tropical and subtropical forms and are displayed in the various conservatories.

INDOOR COLLECTIONS

The conservatory

The Palm House.—Contains a collection of palms embracing 150 species, including such commercially important forms as date, coconuts, sugar, panama hat, and rattan palms. Other exotic tropical plants of interest are bamboo, traveler's tree, screw pine, oil palm, thatch palm, etc.

Economic House.—A varied collection of tropical and subtropical plants of special economic importance is housed in this conservatory. In the assortment are plants which produce rubber, oils, perfumes, fiber, spices, drugs, woods, dyes, coffee, tea, pepper, guava, loquat, jasmine, ginger, patchouli, etc. The vestibule of this house contains a group of the so-called “sensitive” and “telegraph” plants.

Cycad House.—Arranged in Japanese style, this conservatory serves admirably as a display house for the representatives of all known genera of cycads including forty species. The well-known Kafir bread, a sago palm reputed to be 300 years old, and a very interesting genus, Bowenia, with fern-like foliage and lack of aerial stem, are a part of the collection. Araucaria, Hakea, Eucalyptus, Taxodium, and other tropical evergreens add the desired touch to the house.

Succulent House.—The arrangement in this house represents desert conditions, under which the agaves (century plants), aloes, euphorbias, yuccas, cacti, and other closely related plants, grow to perfection. Among the commoner plants are the night-blooming cereus, the giant cereus, the fish-poison tree, Adam's needle, the hedgehog cactus, ice plant, Sisal hemp, pulque plant, etc.

Fern House.—Upon the banks of a stream which flows through this house are grown numerous species of ferns and their allies. From the bridge which arches the ravine a good view of the entire collection may be obtained, and passing underneath this bridge through a grotto is a path which enables one to see at close range the plants viewed from above. The Boston fern, bird's-nest fern, holly fern, maidenhair fern, tree fern, and climbing fern are some of the widely known representatives of the fern group in this house.
 MAIN GREENHOUSE RANGE

Floral Display House.—One end of this large conservatory is occupied by a banana dome, while the rest of the house is devoted to a series of floral displays. The most popular of these is the chrysanthemum show in the fall, which is followed by exhibits of orchids, poinsettias, bulbous plants, primroses, cyclamens, azaleas, rhododendrons, roses, calceolarias, hydrangeas, gloxinias, tuberous begonias, fancy-leaved caladiums, etc., the design changing with the exhibit.

Aroid House.—Leading down a flight of stairs from the floral display house is an artistically arranged conservatory, accommodating a collection of epiphytes and terrestrial aroid plants. Indian ginger (Alpinia nutans), Monstera, rattlesnake plant (Calathea croallfera), dumb-cane, etc., are grouped around a waterfall and its connecting series of pools, and hanging over the pools are numerous pitcher plants. Upon the north side of this house four alcoves furnish an unusual display of tropical and native fish, throughout the year. The aquaria are arranged in a natural setting of rock and contain in addition to the fish a varied collection of the best of the aquatic plants. The entire exhibit is maintained with the aid of the St. Louis Aquarium Society.

Tropical Fruit House.—This house contains citrus fruits (orange, lemon, pomelo, kumquat in variety), papaw, mango, mangosteen, alligator pear, Japanese persimmon, sapodillo plum, etc.

Bromeliad House.—The pineapple and its relatives compose the chief display in this house, and Spanish moss, epiphytic upon trees in Florida, is grown abundantly. Interesting features to be seen here are the vanilla plant, trained upon a trellis at one end, and the goose plant, which, when in bloom during the summer, attracts numerous carrion flies by its peculiar odor.

Forced Fruit House.—The central panel of the house is devoted to peaches, nectarines, cherries, etc., trained upon espaliers. Along the sides are planted various types of forcing grapes, covering the sides and the roof of the house.

Orchid-Growing Houses (not open to the public).—Owing to the peculiar culture requirements of orchids, the construction of these special houses was necessitated to accommodate the 1,000 representative species from all parts of the world. The collection is particularly rich in Vanda, Cypripedium, Epidendrum (which furnish the main orchid displays), and of common interest are Cattleya orchids, lady slipper, star of Bethlehem, bucket, dove, moth, nun, butterfly, spider, braided, monkshood, etc. The collection has been made the peer of any in this country through the donation by D. S. Brown, of Kirkwood, Mo., of many rare types.

Linnean House.—The only greenhouse remaining which was built during Mr. Shaw’s lifetime, and so named because of the bust of Linnaeus placed over the main doorway, has been now converted into an ericaceous and coniferous house. Along the banks of the dell are planted azaleas, camellias, ericas, kalmias, rhododendrons, etc., as well as numerous cone-bearing trees. The central feature is a rocky ledge from which a spring issues, the structure being surmounted by an overgrown rock and stump of a tree.

OUTDOOR COLLECTIONS

Water Gardens.—A formal garden composed of three pools filled with hybrid water-lilies forms the feature display at the Garden during the summer months. Night- and day-bloomers are represented, as well as the giant water platters (Victoria).

Rose Garden.—A very attractive garden separated from the water garden by a shrubbery plantation. The entire garden, except for the north side, is outlined by a border of hawthorns. Several hundred varieties of roses are represented, including the climbers, standards, hybrid teas, teaz, hybrid perpetuals, polyanthas, rugosas, etc.

Perennial Garden.—Adjoining the rose garden on the north side, and containing numerous species of the more common herbaceous plants. The central feature of the garden is the Linnean House, in front of which are located pools filled with native and Japanese types of nelumbiums. Surrounding the pools is planted a comprehensive collection of irises.

Formal Garden.—This garden is situated in a quadrangle formed by the palm house, the cycad house, the succulent house, and the pergola. During the spring the grounds are devoted to a bulbous or a pansy display, which is later displaced by pattern bedding of tropical foliage plants. The geometrical design of beds is outlined by a low privet hedge, and flower boxes and vases are placed at terminations of the walks.
The Knolls.—A large tract informally arranged and planted with a varied collection of trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and annuals. A series of pools abound with numerous water-loving plants, among which are the cat-tails, water hyacinth, water lettuce, water poppy, and hardy water-lilies.

Economic Garden.—As the name implies, this garden is devoted to a display of economic plants. Upon the southernmost terrace are grown farm crops, savory herbs, bee plants, and lawn and ornamental grasses. Another terrace is occupied by four model backyard gardens. Various hedges and fruits are included in the third terrace, while the northernmost one contains the medicinal garden. Along the main walk are trained fruit trees, with numerous vines and a flower border at the sides.

North American Tract.—A large area devoted to trees and shrubs indigenous to North America and hardy in St. Louis. The plants are grouped in families, thus rendering the collection of particular service to those teaching elementary botany.

The Arboretum.—A natural woodland containing native trees, such as oak, elm, willow, persimmon, bald cypress, etc.

The Rock Garden and Wild Gardens.—Gardens to be constructed to include a varied collection of rock and alpine plants, as well as native wild species.

Test Garden.—In order to test out the various novelties of herbaceous plants, as they appear upon the trade lists of seedmen, a test plot has been established at the south end of the Garden.

MAUSOLEUM AND BUILDINGS

The numbers in parentheses have reference to the numbers appearing on the map.

Entrance Gate (1).

Mausoleum (11).—The burial place of Mr. Henry Shaw, the founder of the Garden.

Mr. Shaw’s Country Residence (12).—This building was erected by Mr. Shaw in 1849, and was used by him as a country residence. From the death of Mr. Shaw, in 1889, until 1913, this building was used as the residence of the Director. At present it is occupied by the School for Gardening. Not open to the public.

Herbarium, Laboratory, Library, and Office (15).—Not open to the public.

Museum (9).—An exhibit of economic fungi, principally those causing tree diseases and timber rots, is maintained on the first floor of this building. Open only on special occasions.

Experimental Greenhouses (14).—Houses used exclusively for experimental work prosecuted by workers in the research laboratory (15). Not open to the public.

Director’s Residence (16).—Not open to the public.

Engineer’s Residence (7).—Not open to the public.

Private Growing Houses (2).—These houses are used for growing the plants for the floral display house and the outdoor gardens. Not open to the public.

Service Sheds (3 and 4).—Not open to the public.

Power House (5).

Coal Storage Building (6).

Cleveland Avenue Gate House (8).—Not open to the public.
HENRY SHAW
Reproduction of painting by Richard Miller
VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE FROM EXTERIOR, ERECTED 1858
VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE FROM INTERIOR
Looking south across knolls to mausoleum

Looking north across rose garden to Linnean House

TWO VIEWS OF GARDEN TAKEN FROM SAME SPOT
TROPICAL LILY POOLS AND MAIN CONSERVATORY. ERECTED 1912-13
ROSE GARDEN LOOKING TOWARD LINNEAN HOUSE
ROSE GARDEN WITH MAIN CONSERVATORY IN BACKGROUND
CORNER OF PERENNIAL GARDEN—GAZING GLOBE AND MAGNOLIA TREE IN FOREGROUND
PERENNIAL GARDEN SHOWING LOTUS POOLS
CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW IN FLORAL DISPLAY HOUSE
BULB SHOW IN FLORAL DISPLAY HOUSE
TRELLISED GARDEN ILLUSTRATIVE OF SHAKESPEARE'S TIME. SHOWN IN FLORAL DISPLAY HOUSE DURING SHAKESPEAREAN TRICENTENARY
ROCKERY IN AROID HOUSE
AROID HOUSE. ONE OF THE ALCOVES CONTAINING AQUARIA
BROMELIAD HOUSE SHOWING VANILLA PLANT ON TRELLIS IN REAR
GOOSE OR PELICAN PLANT IN BROMELIAD HOUSE
ONE OF THE ORCHID-GROWING HOUSES
DOVE ORCHID (PERISTERIA ELATA)
MAIDENHAIR TREE (GINKGO BILOBA). NATIVE OF CHINA
INTERIOR OF FERN HOUSE
INTERIOR OF CYCAD HOUSE
CENTRAL PANEL OF ITALIAN GARDEN SHOWING PERGOLA
ITALIAN GARDEN LOOKING TOWARD CONSERVATORIES
STATUE OF JUNO IN CENTER OF ITALIAN GARDEN. PURCHASED BY HENRY SHAW IN 1886. (COPY OF AN ANTIQUE NOW IN NATIONAL MUSEUM, NAPLES)
INTERIOR OF SUCCULENT HOUSE
INTERIOR OF ECONOMIC HOUSE SHOWING FRUITING PAPAYA IN BACKGROUND
ECONOMIC HOUSE. COFFEE TREE IN BLOOM
CENTRAL PATH THROUGH ECONOMIC GARDEN
COLLECTION OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES IN ECONOMIC GARDEN
VISTA FROM GROVE ACROSS KNOLLS TO THE LINNEAN HOUSE
POOLS FOR HARDY WATER-LILIES. KNOLLS IN BACKGROUND
MAIN CONSERVATORIES FROM KNOLLS
CLEVELAND AVENUE GATE-HOUSE, MUSEUM AND SHELTER CONTAINING STATUE OF VICTORY
CLEVELAND AVENUE GATE-HOUSE AND MONUMENT TO AMERICAN SCIENCE
FORMER COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF MR. SHAW, ERECTED 1849. NOW OCCUPIED BY SCHOOL FOR GARDENING
GREENHOUSES USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPERIMENTAL WORK BY GRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE HENRY SHAW SCHOOL OF BOTANY
PERGOLA AND TEST GARDEN, THE LATTER DEVOTED TO TESTING NEW OR RARE VARIETIES OF SEEDS AND PLANTS
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Containing offices, library, herbarium, and laboratories. The right-hand half of this building was Mr. Shaw's city residence, originally situated on Seventh and Locust Streets, moved to its present site in 1890 in accordance with a provision of his will.
CORNER OF LIBRARY READING-ROOM. FORMERLY DRAWING ROOM OF MR. SHAW’S CITY RESIDENCE
VIEW OF HERBARIUM SHOWING HOW DRIED SPECIMENS ARE STORED
CONFERENCE AND STUDY ROOM FOR RESEARCH STUDENTS IN HENRY SHAW SCHOOL OF BOTANY
GRADUATE LABORATORIES IN HENRY SHAW SCHOOL OF BOTANY
VIEWS OF DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE
VIEW ACROSS NORTH AMERICAN TRACT FROM DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE
LAKE IN NORTH AMERICAN TRACT
CENTRAL HEATING PLANT FROM WHICH ALL BUILDINGS IN GARDEN
ARE HEATED WITH EXCEPTION OF RESIDENCES
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