

Tower Grove Park  
4255 Arsenal Street  
St. Louis  
Missouri

HABS No. MO-1137

HABS  
MO,  
96-SALV,  
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PHOTOGRAPHS  
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

## TOWER GROVE PARK

Location: 4255 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Missouri.

USGS Webster Groves MO-111 and Cahokia Ill-MO Quadrangles  
 Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
 15.737890.4276810; 15.740230.4276600  
 15.740160.4276110; 15.737820.7276280

Present Use: Public Park

Significance: Tower Grove Park was the first driving park established in St. Louis and was regarded by the noted nineteenth-century botanist Asa Gray as having no equal in the country in variety of foliage (Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners Tower Grove Park, 1952, p.5). Because of the preservation of the majority of its ornamental structures and the outline of its original plan, the park is an outstanding example of the gardenesque landscape tradition.

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Date of inception: The Park was founded on October 20, 1868 (Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, 1958, p.5). Grading, draining, walling, laying of the road beds and gutters, and building of most of the ornamental shelters and gatehouses were completed in time for the public opening, September 28, 1872 (Ms. of Board of Reports, 1/17/1870, p.5). Description of the formal opening ceremonies of Tower Grove Park, September 28, 1872, are recorded in the St. Louis Daily Globe: Sept. 28, p.8, and Sept. 29, p.4; and in the Missouri Republican Sept. 28, p.1.
2. Landscape architects, designers during the 19th century: Shaw, Meehan, Gurney Sr., and possibly Tunica.
  - a. Henry Shaw (1800-1889) "The plan and planting of Tower Grove Park is the result of - First, my experience in the formation of the Botanical Garden and arboretum at Tower Grove. Second, the public parks and promenades I have visited in England, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other countries. Third, from reading eminent authors on Landscape Gardening. Sir Uvedale Price on The Pictoresque, [sic] Repton, Gilpin, Loudon, Downing, etc., the annual reports of the New York Parks and Affords Parks

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and promenades of Paris... The picturesque (sic) or strictly natural style I have never seen, except in the Landscape paintings of Rosa di Tivoli, Salvator Rosa, and others. Wild nature is not what the Landscape Gardener aims to produce. The cultivated or Gardenesque Style has been followed in the Park--nature has not been outraged by abrupt curves or distorted forms, but the endeavor has been to unify utility, variety, and beauty..." (Shaw, Tower Grove Park Misc. file).

For biographical data on Shaw, see section 9 of this report.

Shaw enlisted the aid of Thomas Meehan of Germantown, Pennsylvania, to recommend and supply the original plantings (Tower Grove Park Receipts and Vouchers 6/1869-11/1869, consultation fee 6/26/69).

- b. Thomas Meehan (1826-1902). Meehan, born February 21, 1826, at Potter's Bar, near London, received horticultural education at Kew Gardens. After two years there, he served with Philadelphia nurseryman Robert Bluist and eventually took charge of Bartram's Garden, the first botanical garden in the United States. In 1853 he published The American Handbook of Ornamental Trees. In 1859 he established Gardener's Monthly, later Meehan's Monthly, and edited it. He was also agricultural editor of Forney's Weekly Press, Senior Vice-President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Pennsylvania State Botanist, member of the Philadelphia Common Council, and one of the editors of the American edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica. Meehan, a friend of Dr. George Engelmann, botanical advisor to Shaw, and intimate of Charles Darwin died in 1902 ("A Brief Sketch of the Life of Thomas Meehan." Meehan's Monthly, 1902, pp. 13-18).
- c. James Gurney, Sr. (1831-1920). The British florist and arboriculturist James Gurney, Sr., hired by Shaw in 1868 as chief gardener at the Missouri Botanical Garden, (Brumfield, p. 320) originally gave the benefit of his expertise to the Park on a part-time basis (TGP, Comptroller's Reports 1868-1888, passim.) and was the major influence on the Park's development after Shaw's death in 1889, when Gurney became the full-time Superintendent (Brumfield, p. 320).

Gurney was brought from the Royal Botanic Garden at Regent's Park, London. He taught at the Shaw School of Botany but left the Garden in 1903 to devote his full time to the Park. He was noted in the field of nymphaea botany, he contributed to the development of the *Victoria Regia* and cultivated an immense collection of lily pad seedlings from which he developed several other valuable varieties before his death on January 15, 1920.

- d. Francis Tunica (ca. 1830-?) Francis Tunica was an engineer, surveyor, architect, and topographic expert. He served as a Staff Officer and Topographic Specialist with the U.S. Engineer's Bureau during the Civil War, and was employed by the Lafayette Park Commissioners in St. Louis,

to design six granite pier and iron rail pedestrian gates after winning their design competition. He lived in St. Louis for at least seventeen years and held the offices of Surveyor and Inspector for the Board of Fire Underwriters, State Bridge Commissioner, and Secretary for the Association of Architects. As proof of his architectural prowess, he told the Tower Grove Park Commissioners he had won the last six premiums offered for the best designs in St. Louis competitions, and subsequently was hired as Superintendent of initial construction in the Park (Letter from Tunica listing qualifications to TGP Commissioners, St. Louis, 10/20/1868, in TGP Misc. file). He was paid the substantial salary of \$2,000 a year, and was the only architect receiving payment according to Shaw's extensive ledgers, during the construction of the north, east, and west gates and gatehouses, the superintendent's house, and the stable complex.

The park superintendent in 1872 was Captain D.J. Dickey assisted by Henry Misner (St. Louis Daily Globe, Sept. 27, 1872, p.9 and Sept. 28, 1872, p.4) these two being the successors of Francis Tunica and predecessors to James Gurney.

3. Architects: Tunica, Barnett and Taylor, Greenleaf and Thiele.
  - a. Francis Tunica, see above.
  - b. George Ingram Barnett (18-?-1898). Trained in London under Sir Thomas Hine, George Ingram Barnett became one of the first established architects in St. Louis in 1839, and there began the family architectural dynasty. The favorite architect and close friend of Henry Shaw (Shoemaker, p.73), he also designed the church of St. Vincent de Paul and the Equitable Building. He soon became one of the most prolific and prominent mid-nineteenth century architects in St. Louis (Hyde, p.98). "One of the charter members of the AIA...he was known in the West as the Dean of Architecture and from his offices graduated some of the leading architects of the Middle West, among them being...Henry Isaacs,...Thomas J. Furlong,...Isaac S. Taylor,...George D. Barnett,...Thomas I. Hays, and Thomas P. Barnett." (Barnett, p.13). He died on December 29, 1898, leaving offspring responsible for much of the work at the 1904 World's Fair and for the Cathedral of St. Louis (The Church Progress, p.10).
  - c. Isaac Taylor (December 1850-October 1917). Taylor began his career in the office of Barnett in 1869 and became his partner in 1874 ("Taylor," Who Was Who, p.1220). Together they designed the prestigious Southern Hotel. Independently he designed some of St. Louis' most prominent public architecture, including the Jefferson Memorial and the Public Library. He was director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and worked extensively in Texas and Illinois as well. ("Taylor," The Book of St. Louisans; pp.588-589).

- d. Eugene L. Greenleaf (1815-1881). Greenleaf was born in Ohio and had settled in St. Louis by 1840 (St. Louis Marriages, 1804-1876, vol. 1, Book 02, p.268). From the late 1840s until 1879, he is listed in city directories as a carpenter or architect and builder. From 1869 to 1879, his offices were on Olive Street, near those of Tunica and of Barnett, other architects involved in the design of the architectural features of Tower Grove Park. Greenleaf was sharing these offices at that time with a W.E. Greenleaf, presumably a brother, who was listed as a draftsman for Eugene, then as a builder and an architect (City Directories, 1869-1876). Little else is known of Eugene Greenleaf aside from the fact that he supported a household of eleven in 1860, which included his seven children and two British servants, and held realty valued at \$30,000 and personal property worth \$20,000 by 1870 (State Census Reports 8/9/1860, 4th Ward, p.378; 6/1870, 2nd Ward, p.83). After his death by paralysis in Jacksonville, Illinois, Eugene Greenleaf was buried in St. Louis' historic Bellefontaine Cemetery with Stephen Greenleaf, presumably another brother, with whom he had shared a practice as a 'Builder' in the early 1850s (City Directory).
- e. Henry Thiele (1823?-1904?). Little is known of Henry Thiele other than that he worked in St. Louis from the 1860s through the 1890s and that he was listed in the City Directories of 1874 and 1876 as an architect. An H.F. or Franz Thiele (February 17, 1823 - May 22, 1904) was buried in St. Louis' St. Trinity Lutheran Cemetery (Braun interview), and a Henry Peter Thiele of Winsen, Hanover, Germany, was wed to Josie Stonebraker of Ohio on July 3, 1874, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Louis (Marriage License Book 16, p.513). It is unknown if these are one and the same Henry Thiele.
4. Sculptors: von Miller, Adams, and Nicoli.
- a. Ferdinand von Miller (1842-1929). Ferdinand von Miller was the owner and principal sculptor of the Royal Bronze Foundry, Munich, Germany. He was first introduced to Henry Shaw in 1871 while making a tour of the United States after supervising the erection of the Tyler Davidson Fountain in Cincinnati, Ohio. For eleven years, (1875-1886) the two corresponded regularly; twenty-three letters from von Miller to Henry Shaw are in the Missouri Botanical Garden Lehmann Library Archives; all concern details and specifications for the following statuary von Miller made for Henry Shaw:
1. Statue of Shakespeare (1878) - Tower Grove Park
  2. Statue of Alexander von Humbolt (1878) - Tower Grove Park.
  3. Marble busts of Wagner and Beethoven (1884) - Tower Grove Park.
  4. Marble effigy of Henry Shaw for his tomb (1886) - Mausoleum, Missouri Botanical Garden.
  5. Statue of Columbus (1886) - Tower Grove Park

Each of the park statues, costing approximately \$5,000 apiece was cast in bronze with additional cost for reliefs which adorned the bases (TGP Compt., 1882, p.196 8/7/86). The busts cost \$725.00 each; the exact cost of the marble figure for Henry Shaw's sarcophagus effigy is unknown. Ferdinand von Miller's statues in Tower Grove Park are said to be the best works of art he contributed to the United States. ("Henry Shaw's contribution to Art in St. Louis." Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin, Sept. 1918., pp.81-90)

b. Ross C. Adams and C. Nicoli: Adams and Nicoli were commissioned by Henry Shaw to create works for both the Park and the Missouri Botanical Garden. Adams, working in Italy, had been in correspondence with Shaw since 1883 (Shaw's Papers April-May 1883, 4/14/1885, MGB Lehmann Library Archives). The busts of Gounod and Verdi at the Music Bandstand (Park Shelter Fifteen) were done by Adams. However, the Gounod bust bears the initial "C. Nicoli & Adams." C. Nicoli was a well known sculptor of Carrara, Italy, who collaborated with Adams in making these busts. MBG Bulletin, Sept. 1918, p.88).

5. Original and subsequent owners: Description of property: Tower Grove Park is a nearly rectangular tract, 7676' long and 1550' wide, as originally platted. The area granted by Henry Shaw's original deed was 276.76 acres. The outer border, 200' wide, containing 74.74 acres and originally reserved for the leasing of villas to provide income for the Missouri Botanical Garden, was legally merged with the Park in 1925. The privately owned eight-acre strip, the 'Payne Tract,' adjoining the Park on the northwest, was acquired in 1926, making Tower Grove Park at present a 285-acre enclosed unit. It is bounded on the north by Magnolia Avenue, on the south by Arsenal Street, on the east, by Grand Boulevard and on the west by Kings Highway.

All of this land, with the exception of the Payne Tract, belonged to Henry Shaw, who in the fall of 1866, submitted his plan for donating the 276.76 acres to the City of St. Louis. But as the bulk of the land lay in St. Louis County, the City had no authority under the existing charter to accept or develop the tract. It therefore became necessary to apply to the Missouri Legislature for that purpose.

6. Builder, contractor, suppliers, etc.: Francis Tunica and his men laid out, graded, and guttered the Park. Tunica supervised the initial phase of construction of pavilions and gatehouses in the Park (TGP Receipts and Vouchers 1867-1882, passim) and designed the north gate police office, now demolished, and probably the superintendent's house, west gate house, and stable complex, as well. Trees were supplied by Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pennsylvania (Shaw Mss., Bills 4/69; 10/14/69; 4/70; 10/17/70; 4/29/71/ 4/11/72), Hoopes Brothers, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pennsylvania (Shaw Mss., Bills 10/24/70; 4/7/71; 4/17/72), F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Illinois (Shaw Mss., Bills, 4/10/69), Peter Lawson and Sons, Edinburgh (Shaw Mss., Bills, 3/16/70), and Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York (Shaw Mss., Bills, 4/10/69). Information concerning builder, suppliers, etc. for numerous buildings in the Park is included in HABS photo-data sets MO-1137-A through MO-1137-U.

7. Original plans, construction, etc.: More detailed information on the remaining nineteenth-century structures has been given in HABS photo-data sets MO-1137-A through MO-1137-U.

According to Henry Shaw's Synopsis of Work Done in Park from 1868-1872, the initial building campaign began with the construction of the superintendent's house (HABS No. MO-1137-F) near the Magnolia Avenue (north) gate in 1869, at a cost of \$11,000. The building has been commonly but erroneously attributed to George I. Barnett, although Francis Tunica was paid for designing it, as well as other original structures in the Park. Next came the police office also near the north gate, which cost \$8000 and was designed by Tunica. It has been demolished, but it is the only structure for which the original signed plans still exist. The east gatehouse cost \$8000, the west (HABS No. MO-1137-B) \$3500. The stone house and stable complex HABS No. MO-1137-G) at the west end of the north side cost \$7000 and was built by Brownlee and Fahey (TGP Comptroller's Report 1868, p.54). Next came a wooden fence around the Park costing \$150, and a 19,500' hedge of American Arbor-vitae inside the fence. The main drains, gutters, carriage drives and Macadamized walks were laid. Twelve wells were dug, and eight small well houses (HABS No. MO-1137-J) costing \$2500, and four larger ones costing \$4000 and having ornamental sheds (Park shelters 17, 18, 19, and 20) for picnic parties HABS No's MO-1137-M, N, and O) were built. These were followed by the children's playground trellised summerhouse (Shelter 25, HABS No. MO-1137-R) costing \$2500. A \$1200 labyrinth of hemlock and Norwegian spruce, inspired by that at Hampton Court, was planted, and the east gate shelter (Shelter 22, "Sons of Rest" HABS No. MO-1137-Q) was constructed for \$3200. In 1871-1872, the "Turkish Pavillion" (Shelter 10, HABS No. MO-1137-I) near the South Gate and the Music Stand (Shelter 15, HABS No. MO-1137-K) to the east of Tower Grove Avenue were built for approximately \$1600, and \$3200 respectively. Two concourse grounds or carriage stands, with hitching posts and wells, one near the east gate and the other (Shelter 16, HABS No. MO-1137-L) south of the Music Stand cost \$600 and \$1000 respectively. These were designed by Henry Thiele (TGP Receipts and Vouchers, 5/22/73). All the other summerhouses, including Shelter 28 (Lily Pond Summerhouse, HABS No. MO-1137-S) finished after the date of the synopsis, (TGP Compt. 1868, p.72, 4/6/72), were the work of Eugene L. Greenleaf (TGP Receipts and Vouchers, 1867-1874). For additional information on these shelters see HABS reports (MO-1137-I through MO-1137-S). Next listed in Shaw's synopsis are the plantings of the \$800 elliptical Evergreen Walk east of the Music Stand and the \$300 Evergreen Circle southwest of Shelter 22 at the East Gate. The \$25,000 East Gate, (MO-1137-A) with cut stone work by McCormick and Co., iron railing by Shickle, Harrison, and Co., and accompanying metal figures cast in Berlin, was completed by 1872, as was the \$12,000 North Gate (MO-1137-C) with its columns taken from the lower floor of the local "Old Guard House" and railing furnished by Pawley and Bros. The design of both gates is attributed to Shaw himself (MacAdam, pp.26-27). Pawley's also supplied the iron work on the \$7500 West Gate (MO-1137-B and for the pedestrian entrances to match, which were designed by Barnett and

Taylor seven years later (TGP Compt. 1875, p.104, 10/13/77). The original South Gate (MO-1137-D) was merely a pedestrian entrance designed to be easily converted to a carriage entrance and cost \$3000. The pedestrian playground gate on Magnolia Avenue cost \$3500. Two iron bridges on the walks near the main west drive were supplied for \$2200 by Shickle, Harrison, and Co. Four stone bridges on drives and walks in the east end cost \$2700; four cedar bridges, \$1000. For additional information on the bridges, see (HABS No. MO-1137-T). Finally, \$5598 worth of Evergreen and \$5515 of deciduous trees were planted and 150 acres of Bluegrass sown, all totalling \$38,700 (Shaw Synopsis).

8. Alterations and additions: In 1873 two ornamental features were added (Board Report, 1/74, pp.49-50), the Chinese pavillion (Shelter 21) designed by Henry Thiele, and the sailboat pond and fountain made of the ruins of the Lindell Hotel which had been designed by George I. Barnett in 1863 and which had burned in 1867 (Brumfield, pp.319-320). The last of the ornamental shelters, now removed, was built in the center of the maze to the southeast according to the designs of Barnett and Taylor and seems to have been completed in 1877 (Compt. 1875, p.104, 10/13/77). For additional information see HABS No's MO-1137-P and MO-1137-H).

The brick Palm House (#3) was erected in 1878 to the plans of Barnett and Taylor (Mss. of Board's Minutes, 1/78, p.98). Another (#2) of the same design was added in 1885 (Compt. 1882, pp.154-164, 5/8/85). For additional information see HABS No. (MO-1137-U).

In the early 1880s the statues of Shakespeare, Columbus, and Humboldt, cast by Ferdinand von Miller of Munich and placed on stands designed by George L. Barnett, were donated by Shaw (Compt. 1882, p.194, 8/7/86).

In 1888-1889 the south gate carriage entrance and lodge designed by George L. Barnett and Son were constructed at a cost of more than \$20,000 (Board's Reports, 1/89, p.155).

The 1890s brought several additions. A balustrade was added to the sailboat pond (Board's Minutes, 4/16/90, p.350). The foundation of the music stand was rebuilt (Board's Reports 1/91, p.360), and the drive around the stand was altered and widened and a new concourse added east of it (Board's Reports 1/91, pp.360-364).

Additional south drives parallel to Grand Boulevard in the original plan were delayed until the improvement of Grand Boulevard was completed. (Mss. Board's Reports, 1/91, p.360). In 1892, the stable and hayshed, which had been added six years earlier by Barnett and were destroyed by fire during the summer of 1891, were rebuilt. The "Turkish Shelter" (#10) had its pigeon roost removed and a tier added to its roof (Mss. Board's Reports 1/93, p.368). Another greenhouse (a glass one) was added in 1896. Plans probably for the structure, signed by Thomson, Anderson and Kennedy of St. Louis, are in the Park Miscellaneous Plan file in the Superintendent's office. (Board's Report, 1/97, p.9).

By 1900 a new skating pond near Thurman Avenue had been created (Annual Report of the Board, 1899, p.8). In 1902, "Four unsightly and useless buildings" were removed from the two-hundred-foot strip, and small water lily ponds near the Tower Grove Avenue entrance were constructed (Annual Report of the Board, 1903, p.6). Proving impractical to keep up, the maze and its center pavilion were razed in 1908, p.8). Two years later a 320' x 90' children's playground west of the north-south central cross drive was added and the music stand ceiling was radically altered (Annual Report of the Board, 1910, p.12)

In 1911 new toilets were added to the south gate lodge and the grass tennis courts in the central-west section of the Park were put into use (Annual Report of the Board, 1911, pp.6-7). The following year the roads were regraded and the sharp turns eliminated, five new clay tennis courts were added near the northwest playground, and the east gatehouse near Grand Boulevard was removed (Annual Report of the Board, 1911, pp.6-11). In 1913 the iron on the Kings Highway (west) gate was removed to widen the entrance, lighting was added between Thurman Avenue and Russell Place, and the northwest comfort station was built using brick from the demolished east gatehouse at a cost of \$2576 (Annual Report of the Board, 1913 pp. 7-8). During the same year, the north gate police office was demolished, and the Board of Trustees office was established at the south gate lodge. The west end of the north planthouse was converted into public toilets (Annual Report of the Board, 1913, pp.8-9). Extensive modernization came in 1914, when forty-two electric lights were installed throughout the Park, two more tennis courts laid, and a shelter (#9) and wading pool designed by E.C. Janssen (Compt. Report 1888, p.179, 4/7/1914) 200' west of the center Shakespeare statue were added for \$19,000 (Annual Report of the Board, 1914, pp.8-13). The next year more grading and turning improvements were made on the drives, the small Thurman Avenue gate shelter was removed, all wells were permanently closed for health reasons, and six more tennis courts were added. The other athletic facilities at this time were three baseball fields and one foot-ball field to the west (Annual Report of the Board, 1915, pp.6-12). In 1916, a toilet was added to the 1870 west gatehouse for \$2180, a new propagating house (#1) was erected on the side of the one built in 1896 in the northeast service yard for \$3800, the sailboat pond was re-erected for \$2870 (Annual Report of the Board, 1916, pp.8-11).

During the 1920s, the Park grew and was modernized under the Superintendence of James Gurney, Jr., successor to his father, who was in charge from 1889 to 1920. A small shelter in the northwest (#13) was built by Louis Draab to J.C. Janssen's design (Comp. 1888, pp.227-229, 5/31/1923) for \$2900 in 1923 (Annual Report of the Board, 1923, p.7).

In 1924 a toilet was added for \$940 (Annual Report of the Board, 1925, p.10). In 1925 the litigation of the two-hundred-foot strip of 74.74 acres ended, and in 1926 the eight-acre Payne tract was incorporated with it into the Park and graded and planted (Annual Report of the Board, 1926 p.6). In 1927 two dwellings near the northwest corner of the former Payne Tract were removed, and electric street lights were added along the south and east edges of the Park (Annual Report of the Board, 1927, pp. 7-8). Walks were added at the intersection of Arsenal Street

and Grand Boulevard and along the west near the intersection of Alfred Street and Magnolia Avenue. The old hay barn was removed from the northwest stableyard in 1928 (Annual Report of the Board, 1927, pp. 8-11).

The 1930s brought many improvements. A stone pedestrian entrance at the northwest corner of the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and Kings Highway was added in 1929-30 for \$3500 (Annual Report of the Board, 1929, p.9). Two years later a northeast entrance at Grand and Magnolia Avenues was made for \$18,000 and the arc-shaped comfort station was erected for \$25,000 (Annual Report of the Board, 1931, pp.6-9). Extensive projects by the Civil Works Administration were begun in 1934. These included the addition of cement sidewalks from the northeast corner to Thurman Avenue, reconstruction of most of the tennis courts, "repair and restoration of some older buildings," and construction of two stone entrances--one at Grand Avenue and Arsenal Street, the other at Magnolia Avenue and Thurman Street (Annual Report of the Board, 1933, p.7). In 1936, the Works Progress Administration reconstructed the drives adjacent to the music stand, widened the drives near the Columbus statue, placed concrete paving around the sailboat pond, and paved the spaces under some of the shelters with brick (Annual Report of the Board, 1936, p.5). The next year the unused cross drive in the extreme west was eradicated, and concrete islands were added to the main east-west drive to protect the Columbus statue (Annual Report of the Board, 1937 p.5). In 1938 the wading pool at the 1914 shelter (#9) was enlarged, and the half-acre sailboat pond was renovated for ice skating (Annual Report of the Board, 1938, p.5). In 1941 part of a greenhouse adjoining the north drive was removed, and a standard flagpole was installed (Annual Report of the Board, 1941, pp.5-9).

In 1943 Miss Bernice E. Gurney succeeded her father as Park Superintendent. Little was done aside from the perpetual replanting, pruning, re-guttering, repaving, and replacing of rotted elements on the ornamental shelters-until the construction of twelve all-weather courts and an entrance archway pavilion to them (#33) designed by Study, Farrar, and Majers, which was completed on August 3, 1952 for \$72,225.73 in the northwest section of the Park as a memorial to Henry Shaw. At this time \$5132 was spent for paving and fencing a square dance area just south of the new courts (Annual Report of the Board, 1952, pp.5-7). In 1953 the playground around the wading pool was paved (Annual Report of the Board, 1953-1954, p.7). In 1957, the west gatehouse (#32-X was renovated for \$7100 (City Building Permit, Block 2033, A-10945, 4/23/57).

In 1961 a retaining wall was added to the north lily ponds (Superintendent's Report for March 1961). In 1963 the east section of the stable (#7) was rehabilitated for use as a Girl Scout meeting room, and the propagating house (#1) was rehabilitated (Superintendent's Reports of March and November, 1963). The following year the wooden bridges on the north and south drives were replaced (Superintendent's report for December 1964). In 1965 the boiler room was renewed by flooring and tuckpointing, the music stand (#15) was restored, a composition shingle roof was added to the archer's utility hut (#27), a paint shop storage area was added to the west end of the palm house (#3) and some roofing and flashing was replaced at the lodge (#12) Superintendent's Reports for February-December 1965). The next year, work on the northwest stableyard enclosure

was started. The fertilizer pit was cleared and made part of the service yard parking area (Superintendent's Report for December 1966). Also in 1966, the addition to the tennis clubhouse costing \$18,000 was begun (City Building Permit, Block 2033, C7428, 10/4/66), and a \$15,000 utility shed was built near Kings Highway (City Building Permit, Block 2033, 8505, 12/16/66).

In 1967 several more major changes occurred. The Grand Boulevard entrance was restored by the Missouri Roofing Company. The griffin statues were repaired, and metal capping and cornices were installed on four pedestrian entrance piers. Repairs were made to the palm house (#3), and the interior and exterior were tuckpointed. Finally, the west end comfort station was built by the City for \$45,000 (Superintendent's Reports for April-December 1967; City Building Permit, Block 2033, DI659, 6/7/67).

The following year, foundation and roof repairs were made to greenhouse #2 and unused lily ponds were rehabilitated (Superintendent's Report for January-May 1968).

In 1969 the frame garage at the northeast corner of the workshop yard was replaced, sailboat pond restoration was begun, and large sections of the lodge (#12) roof replaced. In 1970, the foreman's house at the west gate (#3-X) was rehabilitated, the employee's rest room in greenhouse #2 was renovated, the west lily ponds were rehabilitated and concrete footing and a stone wall were placed around them (Superintendent's Reports, January-December 1970). Major restoration of the stableyard house (#31-X) occurred in 1971 (Superintendent's Reports, November 1970-October 1971).

In 1972 planting work continued at the Grand Boulevard gate, canna and geranium beds and urns were planted, the west end of the #2 greenhouse was extended by reducing the size of the adjacent public rest rooms; and the second story ceiling at the lodge (#12) was replaced (Superintendent's Reports, January-December 1972). In 1973 the exterior decking at the lodge (#12) was replaced, and concrete footings and new floors were added to stableyard structures #6 and #7 (Superintendent's Reports, January-November 1973). In the spring of 1974, water and electrical lines were brought to the lodge (#12) preliminary to restoration. A list of the expenditures proposed for the rest of the year follows.

PROPOSED TOWER GROVE PARK CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

I	Restoration of Arsenal Street Gatehouse . . . . .	\$20,000.00
	(use will determine restoration procedure & cost)	
II	Restoration of original fountain and installation of . . . . .	8,000.00
	same in Fountain Pond (possible illumination)	
III	Night lighting of ponds . . . . .	10,000.00
IV	Restoration of gazebos (8 - painting) . . . . .	11,885.00
V	Restoration of Superintendent's residence (painting) . . . . .	3,500.00
*VI	Drinking fountain installed in "well house" north of . . . . .	
	Arsenal Street Gatehouse	
*VII	Senior Citizen amenity area in the Grand-Magnolia area . . . . .	
	(tables, benches, picnic facilities). Fountain to be focal point of interest.	
IX	Shelter for picnic ground #5 (Magnolia between Tower . . . . .	4,595.00
	Grove and Alfred)	
*X	Illustrated booklet about the Park (all costs). . . . .	
XI	Nature Trail . . . . .	8,000.00
*XII	Identification plaques through the Park with brief . . . . .	
	identification and information or brief history	
*XIII	HABS project - measured drawings, photographs, and data . . . . .	
	recorded for the National Architecture Archives	
XIV	Storm water drainage improvements and additional . . . . .	15,000.00
	water lines	
XV	Park statues conditioned cleaned, repaired, etc . . . . .	3,000.00
XVI	Baseball diamond & picnic ground (backstops, picnic . . . . .	5,000.00
	facilities, etc.)	
XVII	Motorized Equipment - John Deere tractor. . . . .	3,900.00
XVIII	Drives & Walks - repair and seal. . . . .	20,000.00
XIX	Curbing North and South Drives (27,500 lineal feet) . . . . .	120,000.00
XX	Children's playground . . . . .	20,000.00
*XXI	Better graphics throughout the Park. . . . .	
	(including ornamental entrances)	
*XXII	Public phones (Grand Avenue & West end comfort station. . . . .	
	picnic area	

\*Estimates not available at this time. June 18, 1974

N.B. Detailed reports of additions and alterations to nineteenth-century Park buildings still standing are contained in HABS Nos. MO-1137-A through MO-1137-U.

9. Historical persons associated with the Park: Henry Shaw was born in Sheffield, England, on July 24, 1800, the eldest son of a manufacturer of grates and fire irons (Dimmock, p.3). He was educated at nearby Thorne and at Mill Hill School, with its famed linnaean cedar trees (Brockhoff, p.3), until about 1817, when he was already exhibiting his fondness for gardens. There he became advanced in the study of mathematics and Romance languages and literature (Dimock, p.4).

Shaw then entered into mercantile enterprises with his father and embarked with him for Canada in 1818 to continue a hardware trade. Leaving his family, which eventually settled in Rochester, New York, Shaw soon moved quickly through Quebec, New York and New Orleans to settle in St. Louis in March, 1819 (Brockhoff, p.4). There he established a hardware trade and expanded into the fur trade and real estate (Shaw Mss., Bills-Real Estate, passim).

Within twenty years of his immigration, Shaw's business acumen had allowed him to become one of the wealthiest and most powerful of St. Louis' entrepreneurs. Retiring from active business in 1839, he traveled to Europe in 1840-1842 and 1850-1851. Inspired by gardens he saw there, he returned with the resolve to create a public botanical garden in St. Louis (Dimmock, p.9). With the advice of Sir William J. Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, and of the renowned botanists Asa Gray and George Engelmann, Shaw was able to open the garden in 1860 that he and his architect had been laying out for the past five years (Shaw, p.138; Kobuski, pp.100-110). In 1866 Shaw planned Tower Grove Park, the City's first driving park (MacAdam, p.6), and acted as comptroller and member of its Board of Commissioners for over 20 years. Shaw directed the Missouri Botanical Garden and supervised construction there until his death on August 25, 1889. Through his will he set up a governing Board of Trustees, endowed the Garden ("Some Facts about the Garden," MBG Bulletin, September, 1943) and made possible the establishment of the Shaw School of Botany, affiliated with Washington University, in 1885 (Trustee's Minutes, 1889, passim).

## PART II. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- I. Old views: The Fuhrman Collection of glass plates in the Scottish Rite Library, 3633 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, contains views of the east and north gates and shelters 10, 11, 12, 15, and 16 taken around 1875. See HABS photocopies.

MacAdam published views of the east gate from Grand Boulevard, shelter 22 from the northeast, the north gate and Superintendent's house from the northeast, the west gate from the southeast, the sailboat pond from the south, the south pedestrian gate from Arsenal Street, shelter 25, the music stand, and the monuments. See HABS photopies.

Views of all sides of the Superintendent's house are in the Miscellaneous File in the Park Office, 4274 Magnolia Avenue, St. Louis.

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Maps: Insert map 1872 from Ordinances for the Government and Regulation of the Tower Grove Park; scale:  $1/4" = 100'0"$ ; Missouri Botanical Garden Lehmann Library Archives. (Probably done by Henry Thiele, Compt. 1868, 3/30/1872, p.168). See HABS photocopy.

Large collection of Park maps (ca. 1872, probably done by Henry Thiele, op cit.) scale  $1" = 100'$  in the possession of Miss Bernice Gurney, Superintendent of Tower Grove Park, Park Archives.

Park Map (ca. 1873-75, probably done by Henry Thiele, op. cit.); scale  $1" = 200'0"$ ; in possession of Miss Bernice Gurney, Superintendent of Park, Park Archives.

Park Map (ca. 1873-75, probably done by Henry Thiele, op. cit.)  $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ ; scale:  $1" = 100'0"$ ; in the possession of Miss Bernice Gurney, Park Superintendent, Park Archives.

"Drain Map, Tower Grove Park" dated "Aug. 1881" with initials "J.M." (Unidentified): colored scheme;  $1" = 200'0"$ ; Missouri Botanical Garden Lehmann Library Archives.

Insert Map Tower Grove Park 1883 from David MacAdam's Tower Grove Park; scale:  $1\frac{1}{4}' = 100'0"$ ; copies in the Missouri Botanical Garden Lehmann Library Archives.

Insert Map Tower Grove Park 1883 from David MacAdam's Tower Grove Park; scale:  $1\frac{1}{4}' = 100'0"$ ; copies in the Missouri Botanical Garden Lehmann Library Archives and in Park Archives. (See HABS photocopy)

Manuscripts, etc.: Henry Shaw's Synopsis of Work done in the Park from 1868-1872; his Comptroller's Report Books 1868, 1875, 1883, and 1888; the Tower Grove Park, Checks, Receipts and Vouchers for 1867-1889; Miscellaneous paper, photo, and plan files; the Reports of the Board of Commissioners from 1869-1898; and the Superintendent's Monthly Reports from 1960-1974 are in the custody of Park Superintendent, Miss Bernice E. Gurney, and most of them probably will be transferred from her office at 4272 Magnolia Avenue, St. Louis, to the Shaw Collection in the Lehmann Library, Missouri Botanical Garden, Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, by the end of the summer of 1974. An unpublished paper by Dorothy A. Brockhoff dated March 8, 1962, titled

"A Study of Henry Shaw and His House", and the Layton, Layton, and Rohrbach Missouri Botanical Garden Master Plan Report of March 1960 are also in the Lehmann Library of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Census Reports: State Historical Library, Columbia, Missouri.  
Deed Books and Building Permits: City Hall, Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

b. Secondary Sources:

Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, Tower Grove Park.  
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XII, (January 1902) Philadelphia: Thomas Meehan & Sons,  
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Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, XXI, #4, pt. 1.  
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St. Louis Republic, 1919, pp.588-598.

"Taylor, Isaac S.," Who was Who in America, I. Chicago:  
A.N. Marquis Co., 1966, p.1220.

3. Interview: July 1975; St. Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, 2160 LeMay Ferry Road, St. Louis, Chief Caretaker Braun discussed the Thiele tomb.
4. Uninvestigated Sources: Research concerning the architects Tunica, Greenleaf and Thiele is incomplete. The following places, agencies, and societies warrant further investigations:

St. Louis Geneological Society.

St. Louis Cemeteries (all).

Further research into newspapers, including the German.

Correspondence with the Greenleaf family, Midwest U.S.A. and St. Louis.

Military records, Dept. of the Army, U.S.A.; Library of Congress Archives.

American Institute of Architects offices and records throughout the country.

Civil engineer clubs and societies throughout the Midwest.

Correspondence with counties outside of the City but within the vicinity of St. Louis.

Further research into census and tax reports (1840-1880).

Minute books of Lafayette Park for any further mention of Tunica.

Prepared by: Carolyn Hamm  
National Park Service  
St. Louis, Missouri  
July, 1974

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Tower Grove Park and Missouri Botanical Garden Project was jointly sponsored by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service, the Board of Commissioners of Tower Grove Park, and the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Gardens.

Recorded under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, and Kenneth L. Anderson, HABS Principal Architect, the project was conducted during the summer of 1974 and 1975 at the Historic American Buildings Survey field office at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

1974 Team: Robert Harvey, Project Supervisor, (Landscape Architect); Steven Bauer, Project Foreman, architect, (University of Kansas); Carolyn Hamm, project historian, (Cornell University); Patrick Ackerman, student assistant architect, (Washington University); Suzanne Fauber, student assistant landscape architect, (University of Virginia); and Carol Macht, student assistant landscape architect, (University of Michigan).

1975 Team: Stuart Mertz, A.S.L.A., project supervisor, (landscape architect); Steven Bauer, Project Foreman, (Columbia University); Peter Dessauer, project historian, (Clemson University); Lennard A. Roberts, student assistant architect, (Cornell University); John R. Temmink, student assistant architect, (University of Virginia); and Theodore Torpy, landscape architect, (WASO).

The drawings were revised by HABS architect Paul Dolinsky, and the written data were edited by HABS Architectural Historian Denys Peter Myers, in the HABS Washington office in 1983. The photographs were taken by HABS/HAER Photographer Jet Lowe in 1983.