UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

Building Guide for *Season's Greenings: All Aboard!*

Index of buildings and dioramas

Biltmore Depot
Asheville, North Carolina
built 1896

Building Materials
Roof: pine bark
Facade: bark
Door: birch bark, willow, saltcedar
Windows: willow, saltcedar
Corbels: hollowed log
Porch tread: cedar
Trim: ash bark, willow, eucalyptus, woody pear fruit, bamboo, reed, hickory nut
Lettering: grapevine
Chimneys: jequitiba fruit, *Kielmeyera* fruit, *Schima* fruit, acorn cap

credit: William A. Barnhill

Designed by Richard Morris Hunt, one of the premier architects in American history, the Biltmore Depot was commissioned by George Washington Vanderbilt III.

In 1888 Vanderbilt purchased 125,000 woodland acres in what is now Asheville, NC. Vanderbilt, who had great interest in horticulture and agriscience, oversaw numerous experiments in scientific farming and forestry. In 1898, Biltmore became the home to the Biltmore Forest School, the first school of forestry in North America. Upon Vanderbilt's death, and per his wishes, his widow sold approximately 86,000 acres to the United States Forest Service to create one of the nation's first national forests: Pigsah National Forest.

Metro-North Station
Wilton, Connecticut
built 1892

Building Materials
Roof: ash bark
Door: birch, sago palm cone scales, bamboo, sequoia bark, grapevine, rose-of-Sharon twigs, pine cone scales
Window: rose-of-Sharon twigs
Foundation: rose-of-Sharon twigs, horse chestnut bark
Ornamentation: shelf fungus, sponge fungus, cedar bark, willow, cottonwood bark, sequoia bark, driftwood, oak bark, forsythia twigs, Harry Lauder's walking stick, Chinese honeysuckle twigs

credit: Noroton

Located within the town of Wilton, CT, the Cannondale Metro-North Railroad Station has been active since 1852. Originally a stop on the independently owned Danbury and Norwalk Railroad line, the station is now a part of the Metropolitan Transit Authority based out of New York, NY.

The town of Wilton, taking a cue from its railway history, has adopted a "Pollinator Pathway." The pathway, modeled after the "Bee Highway" in Oslo, Norway, is designed to promote connectivity between local pollinators and the flowers, fruits, and vegetables they pollinate. The joint project, spearheaded by volunteers of local conservation groups, established a pollinator-friendly pathway between the towns and villages of the Norwalk River Valley.

Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal

Jersey City, New Jersey

built 1889

Building Materials
cacao pod from USBG tree, stewartia fruit, acorn caps, winged euonymus twigs, peach pits, poppy fruit, salal leaves, palm fiber, birch bark, pine cone centers, rose-of-Sharon twigs, hickory fruit, willow sticks, *Cedrela* fruit, pine bark, horse chestnut bark, oak bark, snowbell seeds, she-oak fruit, cinnamon, bamboo, seagrass roping

credit: Carol Highsmith

The Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal is the most-visited site in Jersey City, NJ. The terminal served as the Central Railroad of New Jersey's waterfront passenger station, linking passengers from the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island to the rest of the U.S. The terminal no longer serves railway customers. After undergoing significant repairs after Hurricane Sandy in 2012, the building reopened in 2016 with a small museum in the terminal that shares Jersey City history.

An architectural highlight of this station is the clock tower. Carved around the clock face are homages to agriculture, science, commerce, and industry. This detail underscores the importance of the terminal as a junction for economic progress during the industrial age.

Cincinnati Union Terminal

Cincinnati, Ohio

built 1933

Building Materials
Roof: cedar bark
Facade: cork bark
Door: cinnamon
Foundation: horse chestnut bark
Decoration: cork bark, horse chestnut bark, oak bark, cedar bark, willow, black walnut bark, palm fiber, magnolia fruit stalk, turkey tail fungus, pine cone scales, bamboo, winged euonymus twigs, pine twigs, acorn caps, *Aspidosperma* fruit, mahogany fruit, zelkova bark, elm bark, eucalyptus fruit, she-oak fruit,

grapevine, walnuts, cinnamon, woody pear fruit, saltcedar twigs, birch bark, gourd, cattail, pistachio shell

credit: Phil Shirley

Cincinnati's Union Terminal is noted both for its grand scale and Art Deco architecture. Opened in 1933, the building sports the largest half dome in the Western Hemisphere. Among the many amenities available to passengers when it opened was an air-conditioned movie theater. The terminal complex, including the rail yards and supporting structures, covers 287 acres and has 94 miles of track. Passenger train service stopped in October 1972 and resumed in July 1991. The terminal was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1977, and today also houses three museums, a library, and a movie theater.

Citrus Groves
Florida

Building Materials
sycamore leaves, reindeer lichen, shelf fungus, salal leaves, peppercorns, willow, Harry Lauder's walking stick, *Cedrela* fruit, basket reed, sycamore fruit centers

credit: George Thomas

<u>Florida Citrus Facts:</u>

Florida is the second largest global producer of oranges behind Brazil.

Florida has over 569,000 acres of citrus groves and more than 74 million citrus trees.

Over 76,000 Floridians are employed by the citrus industry.

Citrus groves have been a part of the Florida landscape for quite some time. Thanks to its balmy climate and abundant sunshine, Florida has been an ideal place for plants to flourish for centuries. As technology advanced, the intersection of trains and citrus gave greater reach to the annual crop. On November 21, 1925, the Orange Blossom Special began its journey from New York to Florida as the first deluxe passenger train to run that route. Today, while the Orange Blossom Special is but a memory, the citrus industry is alive and well. Accounting for over 80% of citrus production in the United States, the industry brings in billions of dollars per year, with a majority of the citrus being used to make juice.

Dino Depot

Building Materials
coccoloba leaf, gourds, ruscus leaves, cedar, magnolia leaves, willow, bamboo, acorn caps, coral stick, shelf fungus, Harry Lauder's walking stick, eucalyptus, palm fiber, palm leaves, salal leaves, hickory nut, poppy fruit, stewartia fruit, oak leaves, cock's comb inflorescence, cinnamon, *Araucaria* stems

Located within United States Botanic Garden Conservatory, the Garden Primeval house is a link to the past, showcasing the type of flora that existed during the Age of the Dinosaurs. The Jurassic Period was a time of great change, and today decendants of many of those ferns and other plants still exist. The rock tassel fern (*Huperzia squarrosa*) is a prime example of such a plant. Though not a true fern, the rock tassel fern is a spore-producing evergreen that grows on the limbs of rain forest trees.

East Glacier Park Station

East Glacier Park, Montana

built 1912

Building Materials
Roof: shagbark hickory bark, honeysuckle, alder fruit
Chimney: acorn cap
Facade: cottonwood
Door: cedar
Window: birch twigs
Shingles: pine bark, lichen
Supports: Harry Lauder's walking stick, willow
Window Sills: oak

credit: Andrew Kalat

Operating as a seasonal stop for one of Amtrak's long-distance passenger trains, East Glacier Park Station is the primary stop for those seeking to visit Glacier National Park. Located in northwest Montana, the station was constructed in 1912, two years after President William Howard Taft designated Glacier as a national park. Built from the timber of giant firs and cedars from the Pacific Northwest, the station was erected behind the historic Glacier Park Lodge.

Glacier National Park, located just west of the station, is home to a diverse group of plant life, including 30 species endemic to the area. Spanning more than 1 million acres, Glacier National Park is home to over 1,000 species of plants, all contributing to a preserved ecosystem collectively known as the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem.

Ellicott City Station

Ellicott, Maryland

built 1830

Building Materials
Roof: bark, gourd palm leaves
Walls: elm bark
Corbels: hickory nut shells, pine cone scales
Corbels: Australian tree fungus
Other: willow

credit: William E. Barrett

Located a few miles from Baltimore, Ellicott City Station has the distinction of being the oldest train station in the U.S., and is the terminus of the first 13 miles of commercial railroad ever built in the U.S. Constructed in 1830 by the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad, the station was a key location for the railroad's freight service, as quarries in Ellicott provided B&O with a significant amount of granite. The granite was used to build the nearby Thomas Viaduct, which is still functioning to this day. (Find the Thomas Viaduct in the center of the train room.) A National Historic Landmark, the Ellicott City Station now functions as a museum.

Gettysburg Lincoln Railroad Station
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
built 1859

Building Materials
Roof: hickory bark, willow, pine twigs
Cupola: coneflower seed head, acorn cap, acorns, arborvitae cones, bamboo, birch bark.
Pediment: willow
Corbels: hickory hulls, arborvitae cones
Windows: catalpa pods, loofah seeds
Foundation & corner details: cork bark
Doors: willow, acorns
Platform: spruce scales, kiwi vine, acorn caps

credit: John Lloyd

The town of Gettysburg, PA, holds a very special place in American history as the home of Gettysburg National Cemetery and the site of the historic Gettysburg Address. The Gettysburg Lincoln Railroad Station was the point of arrival and departure of President Abraham Lincoln and also served as a field hospital during the Civil War. Today the station is a free museum featuring historic exhibits highlighting the area's history.

Adams County, where Gettysburg is located, is home to the Historic South Mountain Fruit Belt – "America's Orchard." With more than 20,000 acres of fruit orchards, the Historic South Mountain Fruit Belt is Pennsylvania's largest producer of peaches and apples and 6th overall nationwide. The Adams County fruit industry has existed for over a century and is anchored in rich soils which are similar to those found in the vineyards of Italy.

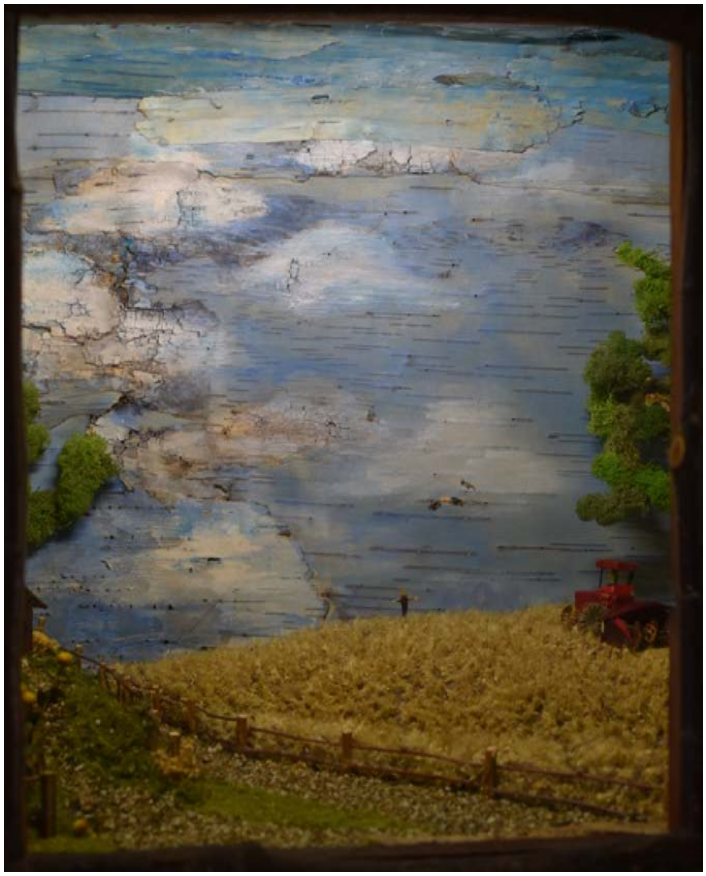
Grain Elevator
Minnesota
built

Building Materials
cacao pod from the USBG tree, Harry Lauder's walking stick, birch bark, acorns, gourds, bamboo, pine bark, driftwood, shelf fungus

credit: Lakesnwoods.com

When German immigrants settled in the Minnesota area, they brought with them hearty varieties of wheat. During the latter half of the 1800s, wheat helped shape various industries in Minnesota. To accommodate for all the wheat production, grain elevators were placed along rail lines to allow farmers closer locations to sell their grains. Though the wheat industry specifically is no longer the thriving juggernaut it once was, grain production in Minnesota has become a diverse and important commodity.

Grain Fields
Kansas



Building Materials
birch bark, winged euonymus twigs, reindeer moss, black walnut bark, shagbark hickory bark, eucalyptus leaves, eucalyptus fruit, elm bark, cottonwood, wheat, oak leaves, velvetleaf fruit, mahogany fruit, quaking fern

Wheat Facts:

Wheat was first planted in the United States in 1777 as a hobby crop.

Kansas produces enough wheat each year to bake 36 billion loaves of bread.

Kansas grows enough wheat to feed the world's population for about 2 weeks.

An acre of Kansas wheat produces enough bread to feed nearly 9,000 people for one day.

credit: Joseph Mietus

Grain has been grown in Kansas for many generations. As grain production became more prevalent in the area, its value as a commodity increased. Grain elevators were created to accommodate this uptick in production. In rural Kansas, some of the first grain elevators were commissioned to be built by the railroad companies. Towns were spaced every 6 to 10 miles in regions that produced grain. This allowed railroad companies to refuel their trains and provided them easy access to grain production via local farmers. These grain elevator locations also gave local farmers the ability to unload their crops in a single day. Today, grain fields and elevators can been seen all across America's farmland.

Grand Canyon Depot

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

built 1910

Building Materials
Roof: pine bark
Facade: cedar, black walnut, birch bark
Door: black walnut, cinnamon
Foundation: horse chestnut
Ornamentation: cedar, beech bark, birch twigs, eucalyptus fruit, grapevine, palm fiber

credit: Grand Canyon National Park

Designed by architect Francis W. Wilson and completed in 1910, the Grand Canyon Depot is the oldest wooden depot and the only train station in a U.S. National Park. Still a functional depot, it serves as the northern terminus for the Grand Canyon Railway. While today it functions as a tourist attraction, in years past it was also used to transport ranchers, livestock, water, and all the supplies needed to build Grand Canyon Village.

The trains that run to the Grand Canyon Depot are steam engines. Today, they run on waste vegetable oil that is processed and cleaned by a recycling company.

Grand Central Terminal
New York, New York
built 1871

Building Materials

Roof: cedar, willow, tulip poplar seeds
Horizontal elements: willow, date sticks, oak bark, cattails, reeds, turkeytail fungus
Pillars: honeysuckle twigs, mahogany fruit, *Pandanus* fruit segments
Foundation: willow, ash bark
Rails: grapevines, bittersweet vines, willow, acorn caps
Light poles: bamboo, poppy fruit
Arches: honeysuckle vine, cinnamon
Awnings: royal poinciana fruit, *Kielmeyera* fruit, pinecone scales, winged euonymus twigs, sugar pine cones
Ornamentation: dusty miller, cinnamon, peppercorns, woody pear fruit, bamboo, *Kielmeyera* fruit, strawflowers, digger pine cone scales, *Disoxylum* fruit

credit: Beyond My Kim

First constructed in 1871, Grand Central Terminal was originally constructed as a transit hub for three separate railroad companies. Since then, Grand Central Terminal has undergone numerous renovations, officially reborn as the Beaux Arts building of today in February of 1913. With 44 platforms and serving approximately 750,000 commuters and visitors a day, this national historic landmark is considered one of the busiest terminals in the world.

Unknown to many visitors, New York state is home to over seven million acres of farmland. In an effort to educate the public about the diverse agricultural industry of the state, Taste NY was established in 2013. The program's aim is to encourage both locals and visitors to experience the foods that grow in their own back yard. Taste NY stores can be found across the state, including a location inside Grand Central Terminal. This location gives the hundreds of thousands of visitors who travel through the terminal a chance to taste the homegrown flavors of a New York farm during their visit.

Kirkwood Missouri Pacific Station

Kirkwood, Missouri

built 1893

Building Materials
Windows: bamboo, willow
Doors: birch
Facade: horse chestnut bark
Roof: birch, pine cone scales, gourd, monkey pot fruit, honey locust thorn, all spice fruit

credit: Keith Yahl

Built in 1893 by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Amtrak discontinued agent services in 2003. Wanting to keep the station running, the Kirkwood City Administrator bought the station from Union Pacific Railroad and staffed it with volunteers. Since then, volunteers have greeted guests, provided arrival and departure times for the four daily trains, and beautified the building.

Nestled within St. Louis County, Kirkwood is also home to the Powder Valley Conservation Nature Center. Part of the larger 112-acre Missouri Department of Conservation, the Conservation Nature Center has two levels of exhibits that relate to backyard wildlife and conservation practices in urban areas. St. Louis County is noted for having the highest recorded number of native plants in Missouri.

Lahaina Station

Maui, Hawaii

built 1970

Building Materials
Roof: pine bark,
pine cone scales, cattail
Siding: winged euonymus
twigs, ash bark, bamboo,
Chamaecrista leaves
Door: sea grape leaves,
eucalyptus fruit, birch twigs

Lahaina in Maui, HI, is a popular tourist destination where visitors can learn about Hawaiian culture and its agricultural history. Part of that history is sugar, a major commodity for Hawaii. The Pioneer Mill Co., established in 1860, was the first plantation to grow sugar commercially in Lahaina. In the 1960s, during the company's peak, more than 60,000 tons of sugar were processed annually. All the sugar mills in Hawaii are now closed, but their impact remains.

credit: Ron Reiring

The Lahaina, Kaanapali & Pacific Railroad, now known as the Sugar Cane Train, transported cut sugar cane from field to port. In the mid-20th century, trucks became the preferred mode of transferring the crop. Today the Sugar Cane Train is a tourist attraction. Though the sugar fields are gone, train riders can still see fields filled with coffee and corn on their scenic journey from Lahaina to Kaanapali.

Los Angeles Union Station
Los Angeles, California
built 1939

Building Materials
Windows: bamboo, Harry Lauder's walking stick, oak bark, cinnamon, anise fruit, honeysuckle vine, acorn caps
Antenna: honey locust thorn, eucalyptus fruit
Roof: pine cone scales
Awning: birch bark, bamboo, oak bark
Arches: cork bark, willow, reed, birch bark, kiwi vine
Trim: willow, cattails, dawn redwood cones
Lettering: Harry Lauder's walking stick
Doors: bamboo, winged euonymus twigs, eucalyptus fruit, Birch
Tile Work: Beech nuts, eucalyptus fruit, cloves, eucalyptus leaves, red pepper flakes, willow, birch bark
Clocks: bamboo, she-oak fruit, allspice fruit, alder fruit
Ornamentation: cinnamon, bottlebrush seeds, acorn caps, pine cone scales

credit: Andrew Allio

Architecturally distinctive for its Mission Revival style, Los Angeles Union Station is the largest railroad passenger terminal west of the Mississippi. Designed by father and son architects John and Donald Parkinson, it spans 25.5 acres. The facility was completed in 1939, and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places 1980.

Today, in addition to providing transit service to thousands of travelers on a daily basis, Los Angeles Union Station is also home to a Train-to-Table Farmers Market. This market features fresh fruit from the area with crops such as lemons, cauliflower, grapes, and celery.

Michigan Central Station
Detroit, Michigan
built 1913

Building Materials
Facade: cork bark, elm bark
Roof: cedar bark, willow, walnut bark, reed
Windows: reed, winged euonymus twigs, bamboo
Columns: honeysuckle branches, eucalyptus fruit, sweet gum fruit, willow, pine cone scales, tulip poplar seeds, cinnamon, reed
Trim: walnut bark, oak bark, cottonwood bark, cattails, reed, willow, seagrass
Ornamentation: mesquite fruit, acorn caps, bamboo, pine cone scales, stewartia fruit, alder fruit, *Cedrela* fruit, chaste tree seeds, walnut shells
Railings: birch twigs, magnolia fruit stalk

credit: Miroslaw Mucha

Featuring a Beaux Arts architectural style and 18 stories, Michigan Central Station had the distinction of being the tallest rail station in the world when it opened for business in the winter of 1913. Designed by the same team that designed New York's Grand Central Terminal, it was built for the Michigan Central Railroad to provide service between Detroit and St. Joseph. As the automobile began to gain widespread use across the United States, trains were used less and less, and on January 5, 1988 the final train departed Michigan Central Station bound for Chicago. Over the last three decades, ownership of the station shifted multiple times. Most recently, the Ford Motor Company purchased the long-vacant building with plans to convert it into a campus focusing on autonomous vehicles.

North Bennington Depot

North Bennington, Vermont

built 1880

Building Materials

Roof: birch bark, turkey tail fungus, eucalyptus leaves, driftwood
Decoration: cinnamon, kiwi vine, pine cones, poppy fruit, mesquite fruit, sycamore fruit centers
Trim: cottonwood, willow, seagrass
Door: salal leaves, winged euonymus twigs
Clock: palm leaves, palm flowers, horse chestnut

Constructed in 1880, for almost half a century the North Bennington Depot served villagers and visitors alike until travel by passenger train began to decline and the depot fell into a state of disrepair. In the 1970s restoration of the historic depot began, including the installation of a replica clock built to replace the dilapidated original. Today the rural station stands as a link to a past deeply rooted in agriculture. Vermont's diverse agriculture-based economy includes everything from fruits and vegetables to dairy. The state even has a statewide food system plan, the Farm to Plate Strategic Plan, which was implemented to provide economic support and access to Vermont's local farming and food sector communities.

credit: cmh2315f

The North Pole
Arctic

Building Materials
gourds, Harry Lauder's walking stick, eucalyptus leaves, shelf fungus, pine cone scales, alder fruit, cottonwood bark, sliced walnuts, reed, anise fruit, acorns, sycamore leaves, fern leaves, acorn caps, digger pine cone scales, sweet gum fruit, beech nut hulls, moss, lotus pods, mahogany fruit, lichens, cinnamon

credit: Matt Cloutier

Arctic Poppy
Papaver radictum

Arctic poppies thrive in rocky areas, using the stones to help absorb heat and protect their roots. Their pollinators, arctic bumblebees, are one of two bees that live above the Arctic Circle.

Whether steeped in imagination or scientific exploration, the North Pole has been a source of wonder and intrigue for centuries. Unlike the South Pole, the North Pole does not sit atop land, but instead floats on ice and shrinks and expands with the changing seasons. The North Pole is both the magnetic north pole, changing depending on conditions beneath the Earth's crust, and also the north terrestrial pole that exists as a fixed point of reference above the Earth. Regardless of its location, the Arctic Circle is its home.

Despite the harsh environment of the Arctic Circle, it is not devoid of plant life. Over 1,700 plants are home to the Arctic tundra, each with compressed growing seasons. The Arctic willow and the Arctic poppy are just two of the plants that grow in the tundra. In addition to plant life, species of lichen and fungi call the Arctic tundra home.

Peanut Farms
Alabama

Building Materials
Peanut shells, ground peat, gourd, birch bark, mahogany fruit, magnolia fruit stalk, acorn, seagrass, pine cone scales, *Dodonea* fruit

Peanut Facts:
Peanut production generates over $100 million for Alabama economy.
Two thirds of peanuts worldwide are used for peanut oil.
Twenty percent of harvested peanuts are used for candy.

The peanut that many Americans know today owes a debt of gratitude to botanist George Washington Carver. His work with this crop and many others helped improve the lives of numerous farmers. By promoting crop rotation as a way of naturally and cheaply improving soil health,, Carver fundamentally changed the practice of agriculture. Along with providing over 300 uses for peanuts ranging from recipes to industrial uses, Carver appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1921 as an expert witness to testify about the need for tariffs on imported peanuts. Today, the peanut industry in Alabama is thriving. Approximately half of all the peanuts grown in the United States are grown within a 100 mile radius of Dothan, Alabama.

Pennsylvania Station (interior)

New York, New York

built 1910, demolished 1963

Building Materials
birch branches, birch bark, bamboo, winged euonymus twigs, rose-of-Sharon twigs, cottonwood, cinnamon, palm, reed, willow, birch bark, eucalyptus leaves, elm bark, burr oak acorn cap, Harry Lauder's walking stick, stewartia fruit, poppy fruit

Regarded by many as the greatest train station ever built, Pennsylvania Station is now but a distant memory. It stood from 1910 to 1963 when it was demolished to make way for construction of Madison Square Garden. While there currently is a train station beneath Madison Square Garden called Pennsylvania Station, the monumental structure that first carried the name stood in midtown Manhattan and spanned eight acres. Constructed of pink granite, the structure's exterior rose 788 feet and featured massive columns. The interior, accented with intricate steel archways, was highlighted by a glass dome in the exit concourse.

The destruction of Penn Station led to the creation of the New York Landmarks Preservation Commission and the enactment of the Landmark Preservation Law. The first act of the commission was to declare Grand Central Terminal a historic landmark.

credit: Cervin Robinson - Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, NY, 31-NEYO,

Pikes Peak Cog Railway
Manitou Springs, Colorado
built 1891

Building Materials
willow, shelf fungus

Prior to 1891, the only way to reach the summit of Pikes Peak was via mule. But thanks to Zalmon Simmons, founder of Simmons Beautyrest Mattress Company, the Manitou and Pikes Peak Railway Company was established, and on the afternoon of June 30, 1891, the first passenger train reached the summit. By operating on a cog railway system, the Pikes Peak passenger cars are able to ascend steeper inclines than conventional railroads. The cogs, acting as teeth, grip the racks, allowing the rail cars to a climb a 16 percent grade at 9 mph.

The unhurried climb gives passengers a chance to witness the beauty of the natural surroundings. From the grasslands, dominated by two grasses -- buffalo (*Buchloe dactyloides*) and blue gramma (*Bouteloua gracilis*), tourists can observe the distinct changes in vegetation as the railcar enters the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. At the depot, located at an elevation of 6,571 feet, visitors can glimpse ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*), Rocky Mountain junipers (*Juniperus scopulorum*) and sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*).

Point of Rocks Station

Point of Rocks, Maryland

built 1860s

Building Materials
Roof: pine bark, spruce cone scales, magnolia leaves
Weather vane: grapevine
Window headers: mahogany fruit, eucalyptus fruit
Porch gables: palm leaves
Horizontal trim: hydrangea branches

The picturesque Point of Rocks Station was constructed in the 1860s where the Potomac River slices through the Catoctin Ridge, at the unique rock formation that gives the station its name. The station was built where two Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad lines converge on the way to Washington, DC.

credit: Steve 1828

The station was designed by E. Francis Baldwin, who designed several other B&O stations. The Victorian era-inspired station features steep, angled roof lines, narrow windows, and a steeple on the front façade. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. Today, the station is owned by CSX, the successor to the B&O Railroad, and is still in use as an office.

Salt Lake City Union Pacific Depot

Salt Lake City, Utah

built 1909

Building Materials
Roof: cedar, saltcedar
Facade: cork, birch, horse chestnut
Door: reed, winged euonymus twigs
Foundation: horse chestnut bark
Railing: bamboo, hickory nut
Stoops: Cedar
Windows: saltcedar, honeysuckle vine, bamboo, *Cedrela* fruit, hickory nut shell, acorn caps, pine cone scales, anise fruit
Clock: driftwood, cinnamon, acorn cap, anise fruit
Trim: she-oak fruit, winged euonymus twigs, reeds, eucalyptus fruit

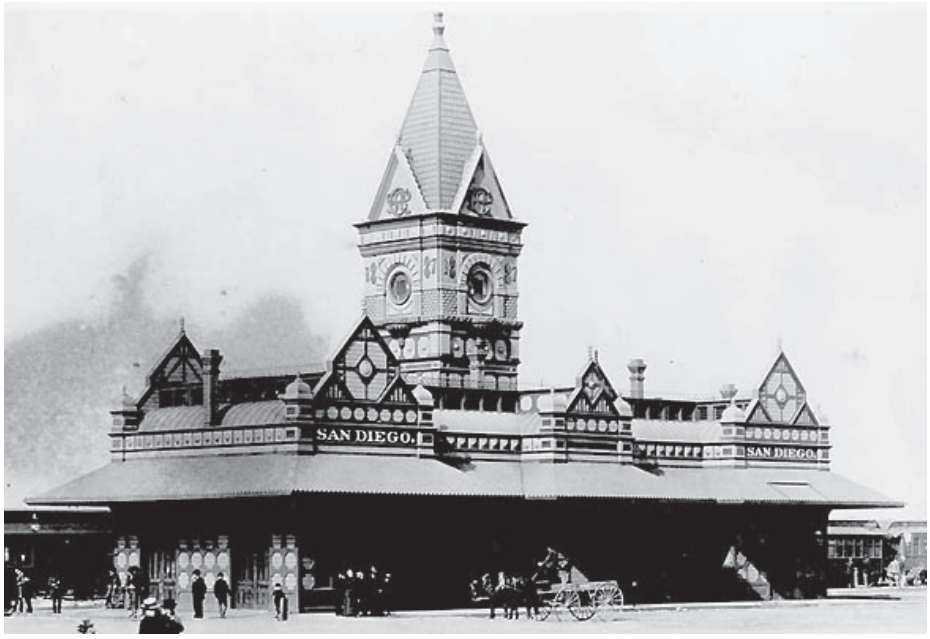
credit: SounderBruce

Forty years prior to the Salt Lake City Union Pacific Depot being built, the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, joining the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, creating the first transcontinental railroad in the United States. As railroads expanded in Utah, stations and depots were constructed to meet the growing needs of the state.

In 1909 the Salt Lake City Union Pacific Depot was constructed, featuring a Grand Hall. At each end of the hall, two murals still stand -- one of Brigham Young and the other commemorating the driving of the Golden Spike. Today the depot serves multiple uses, including that of a nightclub, aptly named The Depot.

Santa Fe Depot
San Diego, California
built 1887, demolished 1915

Building Materials
Roof: turkey tail fungus, birch bark, willow twigs, bittersweet vine
Roof Finial: gourd, pine cone scales, acorn cap
Gable Ornament: cross-sectioned magnolia pod
Clock: *Raphia* fruit, peppercorns, grapevine, Harry Lauder's walking stick, birch bark
Deck: *Sterculia* fruit
Foundation: cottonwood bark
Doors: palm leaves, pine cone scales, bamboo, acorns, osage orange branch
Windows: willow
Ornamentation: bamboo, coral sticks, tallow berries, pine cone scales, mahogany fruit, walnut shell slices, acorn caps, mimosa fruit, sago palm cone scales, *Kielmeyera* fruit, she-oak fruit



credit: WikiMedia Commons

San Diego's original Santa Fe Depot was erected in 1887. It consisted of elaborate woodwork, featuring an elegant clock tower with a pyramidal roof. When the city of San Diego hosted the California–Panama International Exposition of 1915, the Depot was demolished and a new one was constructed to accommodate the expected influx of travelers to the city for the Exposition.

San Diego County has a robust agricultural industry, with over 251,000 acres of land used for growing crops. They are the front runners in avocado production in the United States, amounting for 60% of all California avocados.

Santa Fe Depot
Shawnee, Oklahoma
built 1903

Building Materials
elm bark, horse chestnut bark, burr oak acorn cap, gourds, seagrass, turkey tail fungus, pine bark, cottonwood bark, cinnamon, pine cone scales, winged euonymus twigs, reed, oak, zelkova bark, salal leaves, *Cedrela* fruit, anise fruit

The Santa Fe Depot in Shawnee, OK, was completed in 1904 and assisted passengers until 1973. It was operated by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway company. Today the Depot serves as the Pottawatomie County Historical Society Museum, showcasing materials and artifacts collected since the historical society's founding in 1926.

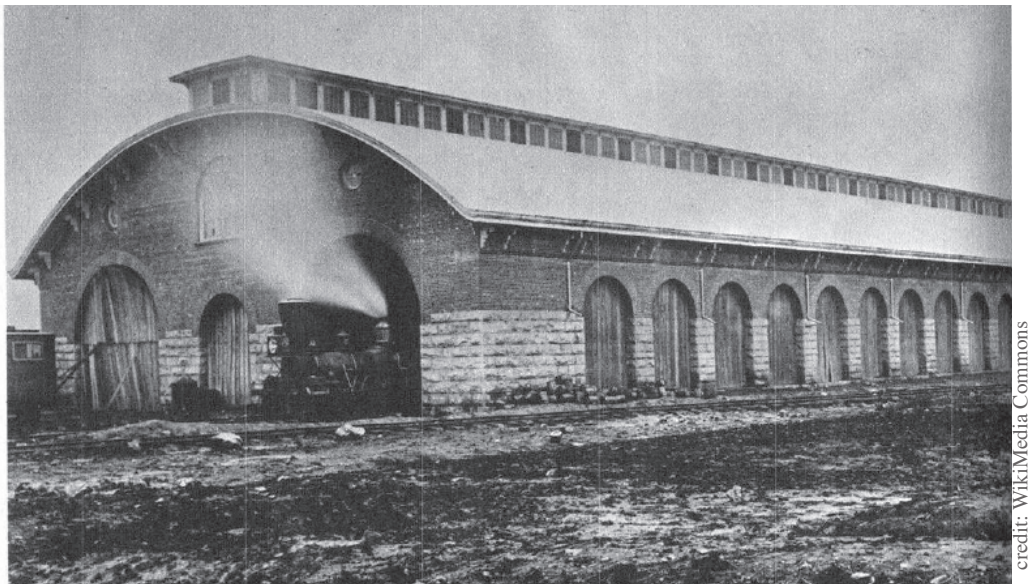
The city of Shawnee also has a unique connection to Oklahoma cotton. In 1903 as the Santa Fe Depot was nearing completion, another company was founded in Shawnee–Round House work wear. The jeans and overalls made by Round House quickly became popular with the railroad workers of the time, and today the company still exists, using Oklahoma cotton to continue their tradition of making rugged overalls.

credit: Ian Abbott

Union Depot
Chattanooga, Tennessee
built 1859, demolished 1971

Building Materials
birch branches and bark, saltcedar twigs, ash bark, bamboo, sliced black walnut, cinnamon, white coral sticks, catalpa fruit, willow, reed, salal leaves, peach pits, mahogany fruit

In the mid-1800s Chattanooga's port on the Tennessee River was a major thoroughfare and an ideal spot for a rail center. Thus the Chattanooga Union Depot, lovingly referred to as the "Train Shed," came into existence. No longer in use, the site was demolished in 1971 to make way for office buildings.



credit: WikiMedia Commons

While the depot's primary function was for railcar services, during the Civil War it became a field hospital for Confederate soldiers injured during the Battle of Murfreesboro. It also served as a commissary and sleeping quarters.

Union Station
Tacoma, Washington
built 1910

Building Materials
willow, seagrape leaves, sisal, saltcedar, birch twigs, shelf fungus, cedar bark, peppercorns, birch bark, royal poinciana pods, cinnamon, cloves, *Araucaria* stems

The Tacoma Union Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is unique in its use as both a federal courthouse and a rental venue for events, . Constructed in 1910, Tacoma Union Station was built in the Beaux Arts architecture style with a central dome as the building's focal point. Today the interior of that dome is highlighted by a stunning 20-foot chandelier created by renowned glass artist Dale Chihuly.

While the use of railroads has declined significantly, Washington state has been able to utilize its ports to help with the distribution of its many crops. Washington's diverse topography, rich soil, and abundant rainfall have allowed it to produce over 300 crops on a regular basis. Washington is the United States' leading apple producer, providing the nation with 66% of its apples.

credit: Melissa Corey

Union Station
Washington, D.C.
built 1907

Building Materials
Windows: reed, saltcedar
Casings: bamboo, winged euonymus twigs
Roof: cedar bark, reeds
Columns: mahogany fruit, willow, honeysuckle twigs, cinnamon, palm leaves, spruce twigs, oak bark
Railings: magnolia fruit centers, winged euonymus twigs
Trim: walnut bark, seagrass, cattails, willow, reed, chaste tree seeds
Statues: corn husks, ring pods, tulip poplar seeds, *Cedrela* fruit, sago palm cone scales, palm flowers, cinnamon, birch bark, walnut shells, winged euonymus twigs, eucalyptus fruit, birch twigs, *Dysoxlum* fruit, zinnia flowers
Eagles: digger pine cone scales, *Leucadendron fruit*, sago palm cone scales, apple pods

credit: Stephen Rees

Designed by famed architect Daniel Burnham to be a grand gateway into the Nation's Capital, Washington D.C.'s Union Station has welcomed visitors from all walks of life. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the building was in a state of dilapidation until Congress passed the Union Station Redevelopment Act in 1981. Since then it has undergone significant renovations, including the repair of the Main Hall after the August 2011 earthquake.

While still a major transit hub for Amtrak trains, Metro trains, and buses, Washington D.C.'s Union Station has become a tourist attraction in its own right. Consisting of three levels dedicated to dining and shopping, Union Station now welcomes over 37 million people a year. Located within a short walk of the U.S. Capitol and the U.S. Botanic Garden, Union Station has been named one of America's great public spaces by the American Planning Association.

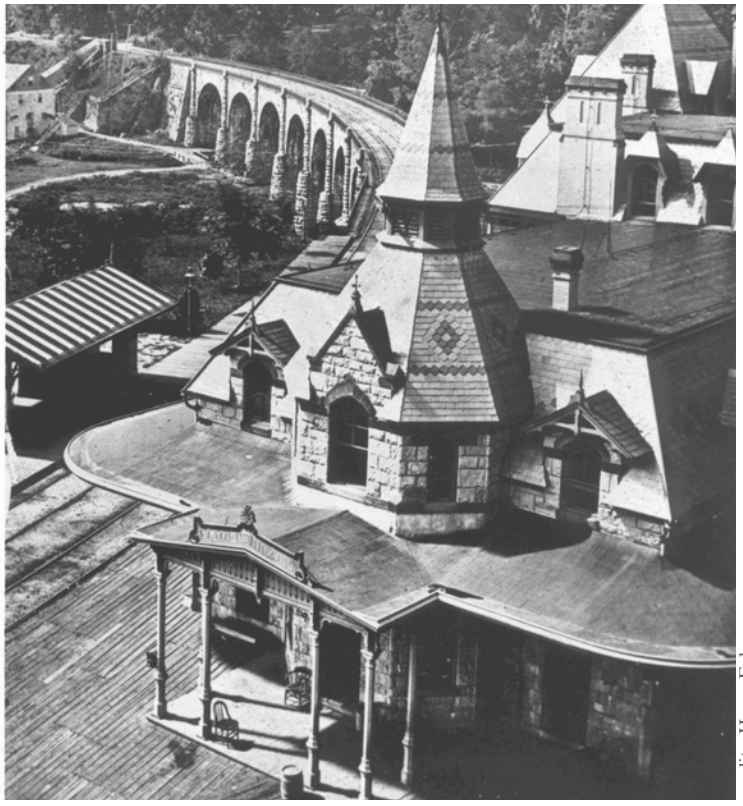
Viaduct Hotel

Relay, Maryland

built 1873, demolished 1950

Building Materials
acorn caps, willow, royal poinciana fruit, pine bark, monarda leaves, sea grape leaves, mahogany fruit, cinnamon, grapevine, pine cone scales, magnolia fruit centers, stewartia fruit, loofah fruit, lentils, star anise, shelf fungus, walnut shells, *Cedrela* fruit, *Schima* fruit

In 1873 the Viaduct Hotel opened for business. Named after the adjacent Thomas Viaduct, the Viaduct Hotel acted as an overnight stop for guests traveling through the region. The eastern side of the station served as the agent and ticketing services, while the west side was comprised of a four-story accommodation for guests. It is noted that the building was not meant to be used as an ordinary hotel, but instead meant for those who were tired, sick, or afraid to travel during the night. In 1938, the Viaduct Hotel closed its doors for the last time and it was demolished in 1950.



credit: Harry Eck

Although the Viaduct Hotel is no more, the Thomas Viaduct is still used to this day. The world's second oldest railway bridge, it is also the world's largest multiple-arched stone railroad bridge built on a curve. Look for a replica of this engineering feat above the Viaduct Hotel replica in this year's exhibit.

Vicksburg Depot - Railroad Barge

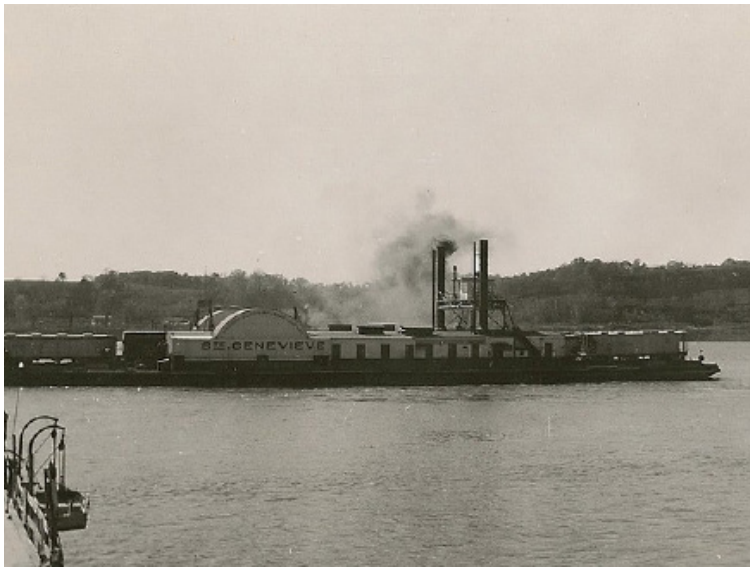
Vicksburg, Mississippi

built 1930

Building Materials

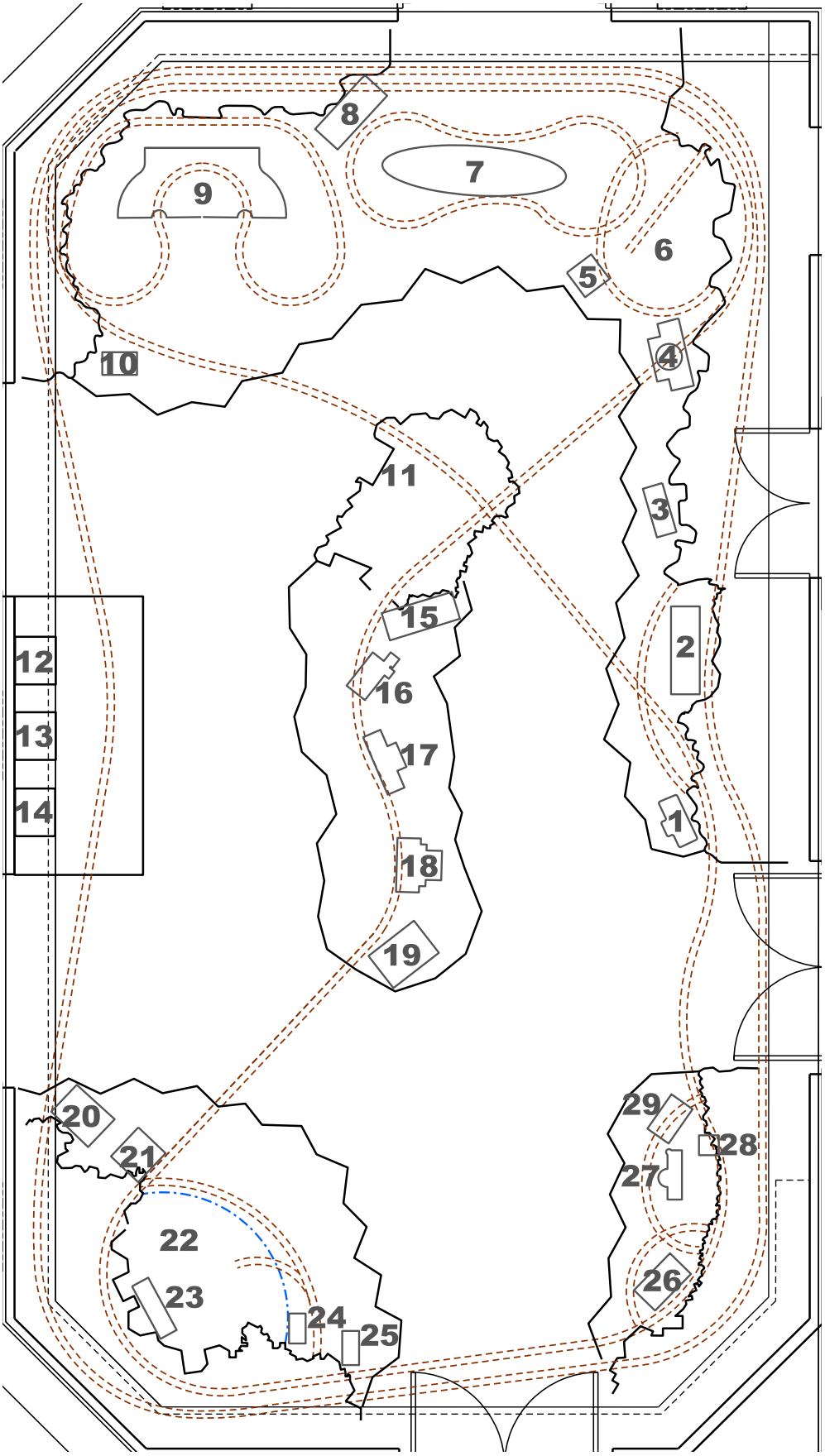
reed, seagrass roping, bamboo, birch bark, cedar, saltcedar, willow sticks, cinnamon curls

The U.S. Inland Waterway System is a vast arrangement of over 12,000 miles of waterways within the United States. The Mississippi River is no stranger to cargo shipment. Prior to automobiles and railroads, products were floated down the river, with many boats being disassembled and the wood sold once the destination was reached. The creation of the railroad barge allowed for railroad cars to be loaded onto barges lined with tracks in order to be moved across bodies of water that were otherwise inaccessible to the railroad. Today, railroads and barges still play a significant role in the transportation of grain, soybeans, and other products along the Mississippi River.



credit: Oil-Electric

All Aboard! buildings and dioramas in the West Gallery



Map key for *All Aboard!* buildings and dioramas in the West Gallery

1. Salt Lake City Union Pacific Depot
2. Grand Central Terminal
3. Metro-North Station
4. Union Station (Tacoma, WA)
5. Point of Rocks Station
6. Pikes Peak Cog Railway
7. The North Pole
8. North Bennington Depot
9. Cincinnati Union Terminal
10. Lahaina Station
11. Pennsylvania Station (interior)
12. Peanut Farms
13. Citrus Groves
14. Grain Fields
15. Michigan Central Station
16. Los Angeles Union Station
17. Santa Fe Depot (San Diego, CA)
18. Viaduct Hotel
19. Union Depot
20. Biltmore Depot
21. Gettysburg Lincoln Railroad Station
22. Vicksburg Depot - Railroad Barge
23. Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal
24. Grain Elevator
25. Kirkwood Missouri Pacific Station
26. East Glacier Park Station
27. Santa Fe Station (Shawnee, OK)
28. Grand Canyon Depot
29. Dino Depot

Not in the West Gallery:
Ellicott City Station (visit the Tropics)

Read and download this guide at
www.USBG.gov/SeasonsGreenings

There you will also find information about holiday concerts, our D.C. landmarks building collection, visiting tips, and more.

UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

100 Maryland Ave SW, Washington, D.C.
www.USBG.gov