THE BOTANIC GARDEN

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Memorial Park

PURPLE MOUNTAIN, NANKING, CHINA

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INTRODUCTION

The botanic garden here planned forms a part of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Memorail Park of the Purple Mountain in Nanking. An area, about 600 acres, at the southwest of the mountain is giving for this purpose. The Purple Mountain is rich in scenery and relics and has been so well-known that a description of it is unnecessary. The northern boundary of the garden extends to the top of the mountain, the slope of which has been covered by pine trees, and especially noticeable is that one of the basal hills has been forested some ten years ago with pines, and the beauty of this dense forest has already formed an attrative point to visitors. The east limit of our tract is beyond the Ming Tomb, which is one of the most popular places of the mountain, its beautiful oak wood at the back hill is well known to any one who has visited the park. The city wall forms the west boundary line of the garden, and the main road leading from Ming Tomb to Chung Shan Gate is the south boundary. The topgraphic feature of the entire tract is of a rolling nature. Except the comparatively steep slopes, the soil has a sandy or sandy loam formation, and since the land has been cultivated for a long time for raising crops and fruits, the soil is rich, and thus well suited for plant life. The large pond, the Front Lake as it is generally called, on the southwestern part of the garden is good for aquatic vegetation. As a matter of fact this tract is the most fertile of the entire region.

The climate of this region is also favorable for planting. The average annual precipitation is about 1002.8 mm., and nearly two-thirds of it coming during the growing season (March to November). The average maximum temperature for the year is 27.5°C and 2.7°C is the mimimum. The earliest frost appears in the year generally at the middle of November and the last at the latter part of March, thus giving an eight frostless months in the year.

The most common and important trees found in the mountain may be here mentioned. There are five species of oak, the most common ones are Quercas serrata, Q. variabilis, and Q. fabri. Other common arborescent plants are Firmiana simplex, Albizzia kalkora, Dalbergia hupeana, Liquidambar formosana, Pistacia chinensis, Ac-

anthopanax ricinifolius and Populus adenopoda. Some rare but valuable and interesting trees are Cornus walterii, Ehretia thysiflora, Tilia tuan and Meliosma oldhamii. All the pines in the mountain are planted. Other introduced plants which grow successfully here are Cedrus deodara, Pirus palustris, and Platanus occidentalis, etc.

The intention of having such a botanic garden is not only to beautify the park, but also to arouse the general interest and develop public culture. The Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Park Committee has invited both botanists and landscape architects in participating the lay-out of the garden. According to the general plan, a green house, 400 ft, sq. in area with up to date equipment, has been under construction and will be completed within this year. Technical men have been appointed to collect seeds and plants from various regions in the country. It is certainly a new era in the Chinese history to have such a big program for a National Botanic Garden in the Capital. The present general staff are responsible for working out one of the finest and first botanic garden in China. In order to have a large collection of both seeds and plants for the garden, the present general staff will greatly appreciate the public cooperation in supplying us from time to time publications and planting material, such as, seeds, seedlings, bulbs, cuttings, etc.

THE PLAN OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN

- Purpose: 1. To collect and preserve the Chinese herbaceous and woody plants.
 - 2. To introduce foreign economic plants.
 - 3. To provide materials for the morphological, anatomical and systematic study of botany.
 - 4. To provide materials for students' field practice.
 - To make the public appreciate the beauty of nature, interest in botany, and understand the economic use of plants as well as its importance to the life of human beings.
 - To provide a place for public recreation and inspiration.

Divisions of the Garden:

- Systematic section. Arranging and planting the plants in natural order to show the evolution of plants.
- Hard wood section. Collecting and planting both native and foreign hard wood species in one section to examine the effect of soil and climatic factors to their growth and to study their economic use.
- Conifer section. Collecting and planting both native and foreign conifers in one section for study and so to form a scene of its own beauty.
- Shrub section. Collecting and planting all shrubs in one section for study and decoration.
- Aquatic plant section. Collecting species of water plants and planting them in suitable places for morphological, ecological and systematic studies.
- Rhododendron section. The species of rhododendron are very rich in China and deserve to make a special collection.
- Rose section. The species of roses are very rich and beautiful in China. They deserve to have a special quarter for them which will add to the beauty of the garden as well as attract visitors.
- 8. Paconia section. The species of paconia are the most notable flowering plants in China. A large collection will arouse the general interest.
- Climbing plant section. The climbing plants of this group have their special characteristics in form for identification.
- 10. Bamboo section. There is a large number of species of bamboo in central and southern China, which have a wide use such as for papers, furnitures, etc., and therefore they should have a special place in the garden.
- 11. Preservation of natural vegetation section. Through-

out the country in the "belt of cultivation" there is not a place yet where one can find a natural vegetation. A special section shall be provided and carefully protected.

12. Tropical plant section. There are many beautiful tropical plants which are rarely seen in the temperate zone. Some of these plants should be gathered in a

green house for study.

13. Desert plant section. The desert plants are also rarely seen in southern part of China. Effort shall be made for a rich gathering.

14. Fern section. The species of ferns are rich in China, but species that grow in remote regions and tropics are hardly seen in south eastern China. They shall be a part of our collections in the course of time.

- 15. Orchid section. Orchidaceae is one of the largest families of flowering glants. From these plants many beautiful and fragrant flowers are obtained. Most people like them. It would be attractive to put all of them in one place.
- 16. Economic plant section.

a. Fruit trees. Orchards for fine and good fruit trees shall be established in order to show their beauty and improvement through cultures.

b. Industrial plants. All plants used in industry

shall be gathered for study of their uses. c. Medicinal plants. All plants used in medicine deserve a special collection.

17. Plant propagation section. This includes nursery and green houses.

18. Miscellaneous flowering plant section. Various flowering plants, both herbaceous and woody plants, are raised and prepared for plantation.

Procedure:

The work of the garden can never be accomplished in a short time. It requires years of labor. For the first decade we shall only spend our time and energy in preparation.

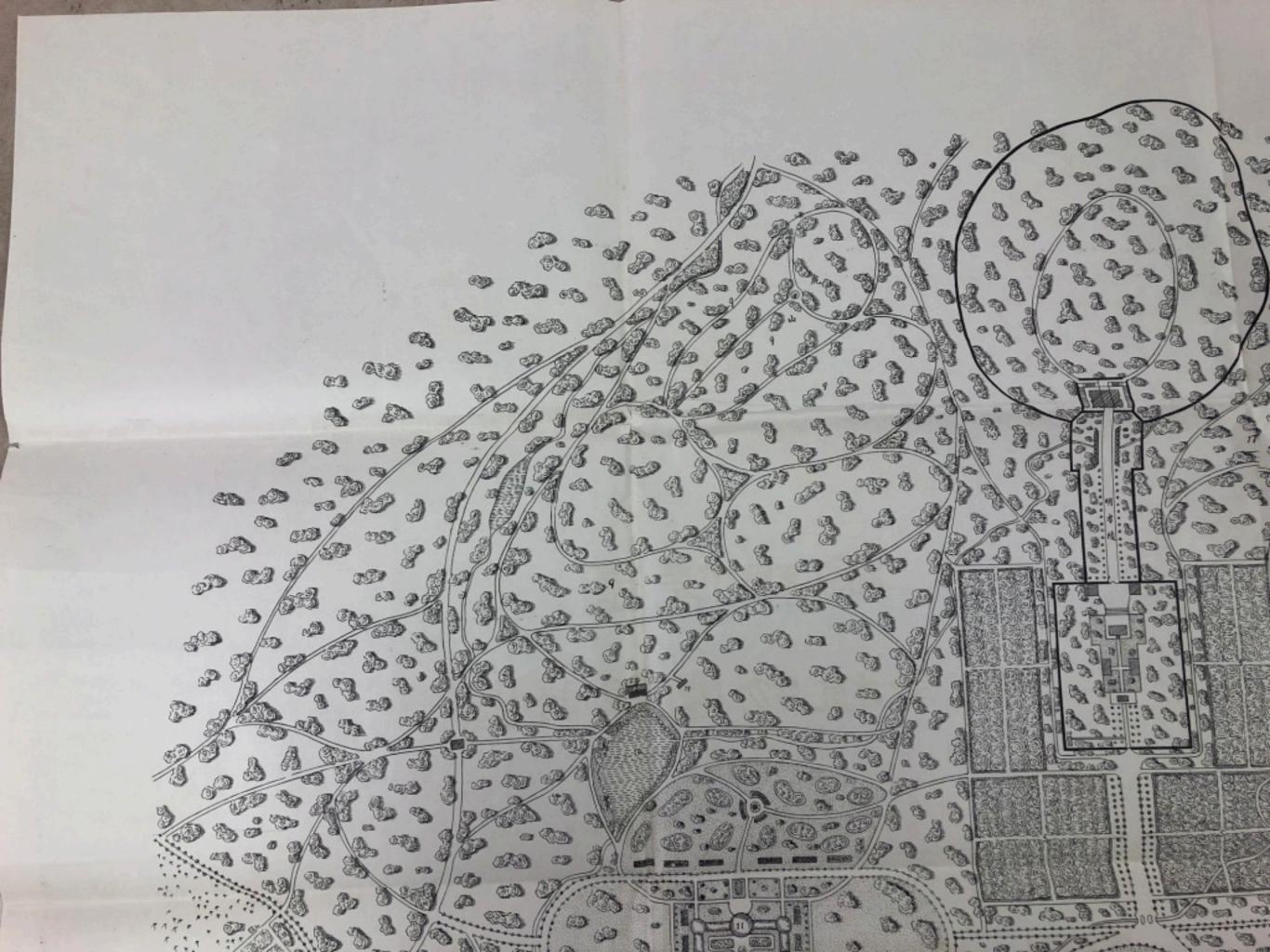
- a. In the first year we shall only build a glasshouse for plant propagation, lay out a nursery for seeding and transplanting, prepare roads and paths, invest necessary equipment and furnitures, and at the same time erect a large green house, for tropical and tender plants.
- b. Collection of specimens. There are at least two collectors ready to be sent out to different provinces. to collect plant specimen and seeds each year.
- c. Exchange of plants. Plant can be exchanged for general study with other institutions.
- d. Personnal. There shall be a director who must be an expect, a horticulturist, two collectors, few trained students and some laborers.
- e. Library. A collection of books, periodicals and bulletins in relation to botany and horticulture must be made in the course of time for reference.
- f. Publications. In order to arouse the general interest of the public in our work, after the first year an annual report or bulletins published irregularly should be made for distribution.
- g. Scholarship. To provide scholarships for sending competant young men abroad to study the method of plant propagation and the management of green house. It is understood that after their return they must come to work in the garden for a certain period.

Provisions:

Besides plants there will be provided with springs. benches, chairs, for visitors and play grounds for the public. And when the zoological garden being organized, the living creatures will be distributed in the garden.









THE BOTANIC GARDEN OR. SUN YAT-SENS MEMORIAL PARK

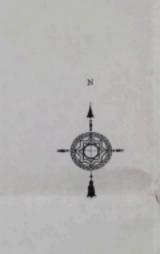
岡 例 CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

| 1 | 樹 | 木 | Trees | | 花 壇 | Flower beds |
|----|---|---|-----------|---|-----|-------------|
| | 建 | 築 | Buildings | 雑 | 竹林 | Bamboo |
| | 池 | 塘 | Ponds | # | 底 棚 | Cover |
| 11 | 道 | 路 | Roads | 1 | 樹籬 | Hedge |
| 1 | 水 | 满 | Streams | 1 | 関境 | StoneWall |
| | 車 | 地 | Lawns | | | - |

說 明 EXPLANATION

| 1 | 蔷 薇 區 | The Rose Section | 11 | 熱帶植物溫室 | The Tropical Plant Section |
|----|--------|----------------------------|----|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 | 應用樹木區 | The Economic Plant Section | 12 | 應用樹木溫室 | Green House for Economical Plants |
| | | The Systematic Section | | 花草溫室 | Green House |
| _ | | The Maple Section | 14 | 辦公及標本蜜 | Administration Building and Musem |
| 5 | 果木區 | The Fruit Tree Section | 15 | 休 息 室 | Resting Place |
| 6 | 薔薇科花木區 | The Rose Family Section | 16 | 停 車 場 | Coach Stand |
| 7 | 牡丹芍栗區 | The Paeonia Section | 17 | 天生植物區 | Natural Vegetation Section |
| 8 | 灌木區 | The Shrub Section | 18 | 園 李 | Arbour |
| 9 | 松 柏 區 | The Conifer Section | 19 | 順 | W. C. |
| 10 | 水生植物區 | The Aquatic Plant Section | | 13 43/4 173 | |





經理陵園 紀念植物園設計圖

設計 唯 峰 傳集光 兼仁昌 繪 圖 京君瑜 ***

THE BOTANIC GARDEN OR. SUN YAT-SENS MEMORIAL PARK

岡 例 CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

| 0 | 极 | * | Trees | 麗 | 花 | 堰 | Flower beds |
|----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|----|----|-------------|
| | 22 | 胨 | Buildings | 35 | tt | Ħ | Bamboo |
| 盟 | 地 | 粮 | Ponds | 212 | R | 48 | Cover |
| 11 | m | 11 | Roads | 1 | 樹 | 20 | Hedge |
| 1 | 妆 | 18 | Streams | 1 | m | 塘 | StoneWall |
| | XX. | 70. | Lawns | | | | |

說 明 EXPLANATION

| | | The Rose Section | 11 | 81-70-46 m-20100 | The Tropical Plant Section |
|----|--------|----------------------------|----|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 | 車用樹木區 | The Economic Plant Section | 12 | 應用樹木選客 | Green House for Economical Plants |
| 3 | 分類植物區 | | | 在京業家 | Green House for meonomical Plants |
| 4 | 楓樹區 | The Maple Section | 14 | 期公及根本家 | Administration Building and Musem |
| 5 | 从 木 區 | The Fruit Tree Section | 15 | 休息室 | Resting Place |
| 6 | 蔷薇科花木蓝 | The Rose Family Section | | 14 | Coach Stand |
| 7 | 牡丹芍蝉高 | The Paconia Section | | | Natural Vegetation Section |
| 8 | 雍 木 區 | The Shrub Section | 18 | MI ax | Arbour |
| 9 | 极 相 區 | The Conifer Section | _ | ada . | |
| 10 | 水生植物区 | The Aquatic Plant Section | 40 | m 84 | W. C. |