

REPORT

Rochester, N.Y. Dept. of parks

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Rochester
Park Commission

The 1911 Report
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Rochester, N. Y. Dept of parks
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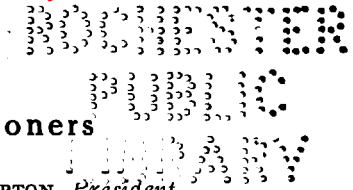
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Commissioners

ALEXANDER B. LAMBERTON, *President.*

WILLIAM C. BARRY, *First Vice-President;* H. F. ATWOOD,
Second Vice-President.

JOHN E. DURAND, *Treasurer.*

Terms Expire 1912.

Terms Expire 1913.

H. F. ATWOOD

ROBERT A. BADGER

WILLIAM C. BARRY

JOHN HALL

CHARLES T. CHAPIN

MATHIAS KONDOLF

* WALTER B. DUFFY

FRANK RITTER

JOHN E. DURAND

HENRY H. STEBBINS

ALEXANDER B. LAMBERTON

EDWARD WALLIS

ERICKSON PERKINS

THOMAS RAINES

Terms Expire 1914

CHARLES P. FORD

JEREMIAH G. HICKEY

FRANK G. NEWELL

CHARLES M. ROBINSON

WILLIAM S. RILEY

MORLEY A. STERN

Term Expires December 31, 1911, J. GEORGE KAELEBER.

Superintendent

CALVIN C. LANEY

First Assistant Superintendent

JOHN DUNBAR

Secretary

M. O. STONE

Treasurer

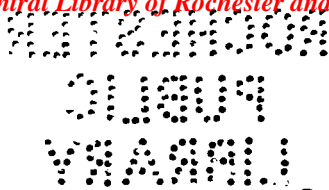
JOHN E. DURAND

Office of the Board

Municipal Building, South Fitzhugh Street

* Died Jan. 14, 1911. Howard A. Barrows appointed Feb. 7, 1911, to fill vacancy.

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Committees

Durand-Eastman Park

COMMITTEES. RILEY, BADGER, NEWELL,
RAINES, DURAND, CHAPIN.

Highland Park.

COMMITTEES. BARRY, HALL, ROBINSON,
PERKINS, KAELEBER, BARROWS.

Seneca Park.

WALLIS, STEBBINS.

COMMITTEES. NEWELL, STERN, RITTER,
City Parks and Forestry.

COMMITTEES. DURAND, HALL, HICKEY,
PERKINS, RITTER, ROBINSON.

Genesee Valley Park.

COMMITTEES. FORD, CHAPIN, DURAND,
RILEY, BADGER, RAINES, STERN,
ROBINSON.

Maplewood Park.

COMMITTEES. ATWOOD, HICKEY, KON-
DOLF, WALLIS, BARROWS. KAELEBER.

Playgrounds.

COMMITTEES. STEBBINS, HALL, ROBIN-
SON, KAELEBER, HICKEY.

Boulevards and Parkways.

COMMITTEES. PERKINS, FORD, WALLIS,
NEWELL.

ALSO

Employment.

COMMITTEES. BARRY, CHAPIN, NEWELL,
ATWOOD, FORD, DURAND, RILEY.

Legislative.

COMMITTEES. CHAPIN, FORD, BADGER,
ATWOOD, NEWELL, RILEY, RAINES,
BARRY.

Purchasing.

COMMITTEES. RILEY, RITTER, BADGER,
WALLIS, BARRY, CHAPIN.

Finance.

COMMITTEES. ATWOOD, BARRY, BADGER,
DURAND, CHAPIN, RILEY.

Music.

COMMITTEES. FORD, BARRY, NEWELL,
ATWOOD, CHAPIN, RILEY.

Zoological.

COMMITTEES. HICKEY, RITTER, FORD,
BADGER, BARROWS.

NOTE—The President of the Board is an ex-officio member of all Standing and Special Committees.



Highland Park—Children's Pavilion

A Glance Over the Past

IT was in 1888 that the legislature, as the result of the action of a few public spirited citizens of Rochester, passed a bill entitled: "An Act to authorize the selection, location and acquiring of certain grounds for public parks and parkways in and near the City of Rochester and to provide for the maintenance and embellishment thereof."

The Act named the following as the first commissioners of the "parks, parkways and approaches thereto," which, under the provisions of the Act, might be created in Rochester: William C. Barry, Henry Bartholomay, James H. Brown, John Ewing Durand, George W. Elliott, James S. Graham, Halbert S. Greenleaf, John Greenwood, James W. Gillis, Henry F. Huntington, Joseph Cauffman, William S. Kimball, Mathias Kondolf, Bernard J. McQuaid, Edward M. Moore, George H. Newell, Daniel W. Powers, Mortimer F. Reynolds, Hiram W. Sibley, William See, Alfred Wright. It is interesting to observe that of these first commissioners three are still on the Board—one of them acting as its first vice president, and another as its treasurer.

The Act gave to the Park Commissioners power "to select and locate such grounds in and near the City of Rochester, as may, in their opinion, be proper and desirable to be reserved, set apart or acquired for one or more public parks, and parkways between such public parks, and approaches thereto, and streets connecting the said parks;" and in order that they might do this intelligently, it authorized them to employ "a surveyor and necessary assistants at a yearly expense not exceeding \$5,000." For the purpose of paying for the lands acquired by the Park Board, the Act authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$300,000 by the treasurer of Rochester, in such amounts from time to time as should be required.

With its subsequent amendments, the Act authorizes the Board to protect and preserve the city's shade trees, and places in its care the maintenance and control of all the public parks

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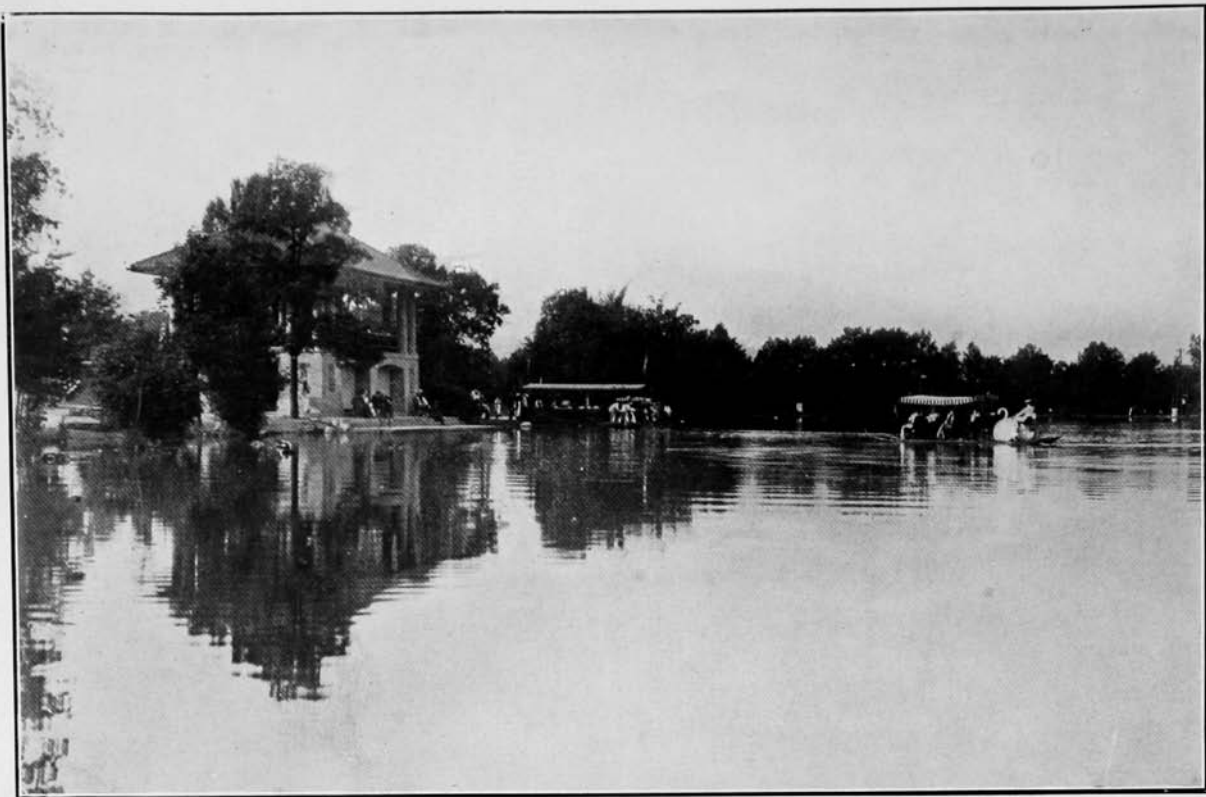
and squares of the city. It requires that no member of the Board of Park Commissioners shall be interested in property acquired by the Board, and it states how real and personal property can be bequeathed or conveyed to the City of Rochester for park purposes.

The Board organized by electing Dr. E. M. Moore president, in recognition of his having led the battle in behalf of parks. It then invited several landscape architects to examine the lands in and around Rochester, with a view to their adaptability for park purposes. From these architects it selected the elder Mr. Olmsted as its advisor.

The statement that Dr. Moore had led the battle in behalf of parks is made advisedly, for in the early days there was much opposition to such a project. Many were opposed because they feared an advance in the tax rate; others dreaded lest parks might endanger the moral development of the youth; yet others thought them unnecessary, for was not the country all around us? Thousands, in the early eighties, considered that Rochester was not large enough to be thinking of parks; and some even charged the advocates of a park system with selfish motives, or with the wish to cater only to the rich.

All this seems strange enough now; but twenty-five years ago there was bitter feeling on the subject, and it took men of courage as well as of foresight and of public spirit to champion the unpopular cause. At the City Hall a mass meeting was held to denounce the purchase of lands for parks. Even among city officials and in the Common Council there was at first no encouragement to the movement. Early in 1889, in fact, a resolution was introduced at a council meeting asking the legislature to repeal the Park Commission law, but it failed to pass. Wonder is sometimes expressed that the Park Commission is so large a body. The explanation is that it was necessary at the beginning, in order to secure confidence in the movement, to enlist actively in its representation of many different parts of the city and of many classes of the community.

Out of the original fund of \$300,000 a portion was expended for the improvement of property that had been bought; but the bulk of the money was used for land purchases. It is important



Seneca Park—Trout Lake

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to note that, in spite of the opposition which the proposed purchases evoked, they were decided upon only after very conscientious study. The landscape architects who were called in to advise the Commission were the foremost in their profession,—including, besides the elder Mr. Olmsted—Samuel Parsons, Jr., of New York, Calvert Vaux, Mr. Olmsted's partner, H. W. S. Cleveland, the designer of the parks of Minneapolis, Wm. S. Egerton of Albany, and William Webster of Rochester. Moreover, the Commissioners went to Buffalo and formally consulted the more experienced park commissioners there.

At first there had been an idea that a wide parkway encircling the city would best serve Rochester's needs; but the advice of the landscape architects was all in favor of securing the parks first. In accordance with their recommendations the Board made land purchases which, it is interesting to find, included about three hundred and thirteen acres of what is now Genesee Valley Park; about sixteen and a half acres of what is now Highland Park; about one hundred and thirty-four and a half acres of what is now Seneca Park, and not quite seventy-eight acres of what is now Maplewood Park. The total was 541.9 acres, bought from the original fund between the years of 1888 and 1895. These lands were the nucleus of the present system, the character of which was thus well defined from the beginning, so that its development has been entirely consistent throughout. The system now has grown to include 1512½ acres, of which almost half have been gifts. There are to-day five large and nineteen small parks, besides two separate playgrounds that supplement the four which are located in areas counted above as park lands.

Since 1890 the population of Rochester has risen from less than 134,000 to more than 216,000; but the growth of the park system has been much faster than this. Now there are seven acres of park to every thousand of population, or .007 acres per capita, against less than .004 per capita in 1892. Rochester's present ratio of city-owned parks to population is reported to be the highest in the United States; and with the parks inside the city limits totaling 12% of the city's area there is established a record approached by no other city, except Lynn, in the United States*. Meanwhile, also, the landscape development of the

* Statistics of United States census, 1907.

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parks has kept pace with their growth in area. The system is weak now only in its lack of connecting parkways, boulevards and approaches—which were named in the original Act as things to be established by the commission. But the early commissioners acted wisely in recognizing that owing to the parks' greater possibility of social service there was need that the large pleasure grounds and public reservations be first secured. Approaches and connections could be established later.

So has grown up the wonderfully complete park system which Rochester has to-day—a system so well distributed geographically, so remarkable in the variety of scenery it offers, so efficient in its service to the people; and, in its relation to population and area, so extensive that Rochester might well be called the Park City.

Some dates as to the physical beginnings of the parks may be of interest: A topographical survey of the lands now included in Genesee Valley Park, lands which Mr. Olmsted declared "almost ideal" for the purpose, was made in 1889; and during that summer the meadows were prepared for seeding, the picnic grove was thinned, and about a quarter of a mile of road was graded. In the fall of that year the little trees were set out that now hide the Erie railroad and the Westfall road. The survey of Highland Park was begun in the spring of 1889; and then also the work of clearing the land at Seneca Park began. But in the next two years no improvements were made at Seneca, the landscape architect's plan for this park not being received until 1892. At Highland Park the pavilion, presented by Ellwanger and Barry to "the children of Rochester," was dedicated September 29, 1891. In 1892, the athletic grounds in Genesee Valley Park were constructed, and in 1893 the refectory was built. That year the street railroad company was allowed to extend its tracks to Elmwood Avenue; and trees were planted on the west bank of the river, to hide the Western New York and Pennsylvania R. R. At Seneca Park excavations were made for the miniature lake; and Washington and Plymouth Squares were planted. In 1894 the refectory at Seneca Park was built and the Rochester "*Herald*" inaugurated band concerts at Genesee Valley Park, eight being given during the season. By this

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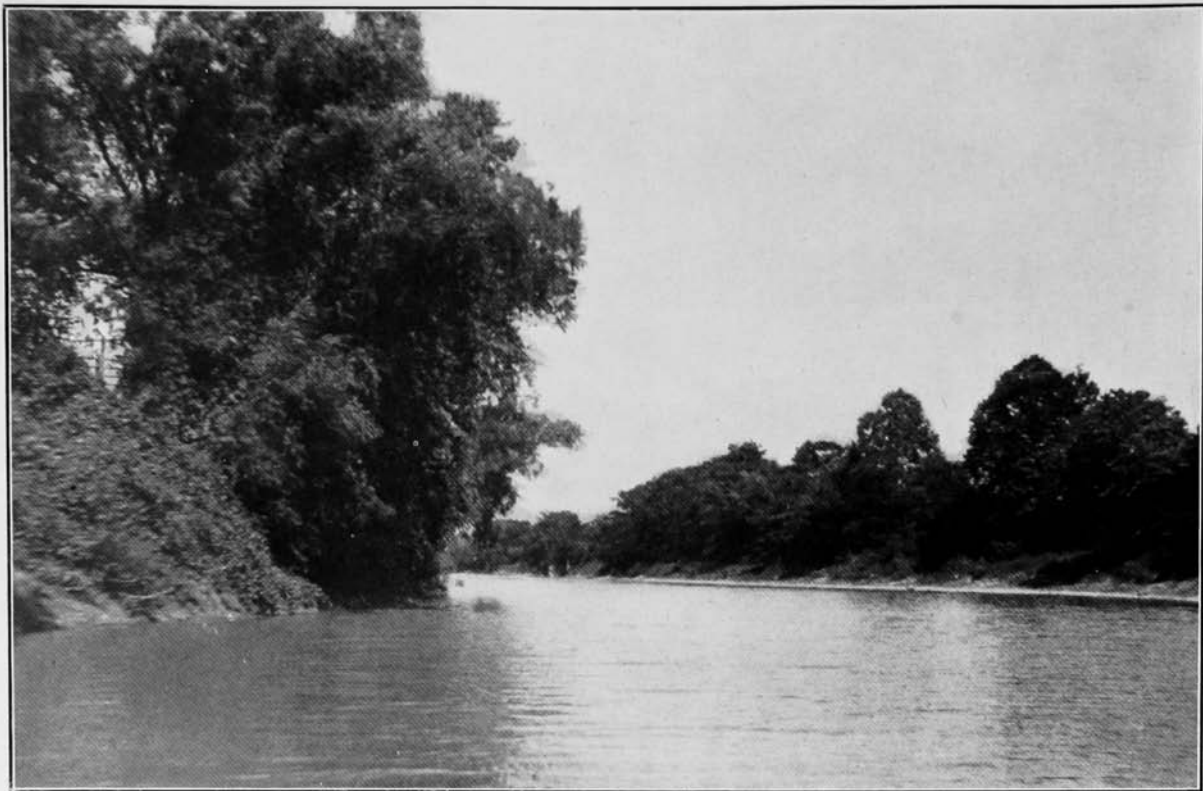
time the parks had become popular, the policy of their development was well established, and the succeeding years were steadily marked by growth and improvement.

The names of those who have, at some time or other, served as commissioners, on other than the first Board or the present Board, are as follows:

Anson C. Allen, Edward J. Beir, William Bausch, Henry Bausch, Harold P. Brewster, Charles J. Burke, James Buckley, Richard Curran, Walter B. Duffy, Frank W. Elwood, J. F. William Helmkamp, Jonas Jones, Charles Little, Max Lowenthal, Henry C. Maine, Charles F. Pond, John H. Rochester, Frederick G. Seitz, Simon Stern, G. Elbert Taylor, Alfred G. Wright, Charles H. Wright.

From the first Mr. Laney has been the superintendent; since January 1895 Mr. Dunbar has been his assistant; and since early in 1902 Mr. Lamberton has been President of the Board, he having been elected to the office after the death of Dr. Moore. To these men, therefore, belongs most of the credit for the beauty of the Rochester parks. In the same year that Mr. Dunbar became assistant superintendent, Martin O. Stone began, as the successor of Arthur R. Selden, his still continued service as the Secretary of the Board. Thus has the Board been singularly fortunate in securing long and faithful service—a fact to which is due much of the efficiency of the commission.

It should be added that the first secretary of the Board was William F. Peck, who was the first employee of the commission, Mr. Laney the present superintendent, being the second.



Genesee Valley Park—Upper River

How the Commission Works

IT may be interesting to know how the Commission does its work. The list of committees has been already printed. It will be observed that every commissioner is a member of several committees. With these committees rests the detail work of administration and development. They meet often. Sometimes a commissioner will attend half a dozen committee meetings in a week, and in addition will visit, either by himself or with members of his committee, one or more of the parks to investigate a situation that is under discussion. On the last Thursday of each month the Board meets, in a public session which is attended by any one interested, including the reporters of the newspapers. Here each committee is invited to report. The secretary reads to the Board the minutes of the meetings of each committee; its action is subject to the criticism and sometimes to the reversal of the Board.

Appropriations are made by the Board—committees only suggesting them—in a yea and nay vote. A mass of detail is thrashed out in committee; the decision reached, and report thereof made to the Board. The Board acts, requiring full explanation on doubtful points, and feeling as free to disapprove as to approve.

Every commissioner is animated by loyalty to the park system and affection for it, and is deeply conscious of his trusteeship to the public. Courtesy between members is not allowed to prejudice action; perfunctoriness does not close alert eyes and ears. The things that surprise a new member of the Board are the close scrutiny which is given by the Board to its every action; and the prodigious amount of time and work which are ungrudgingly given by busy men, who serve without salary and with comparatively little recognition. From the public there are received no letters that do not have careful consideration; no criticisms that do not result in conscientious investigation; no

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suggestions that are not pondered upon, in which to make the very best possible of the Rochester Park System. But the commissioners school themselves to take the broad view, to consider the interests of the city as a whole—not of a neighborhood alone. The matter which may loom very large in the eyes of those who live close to it, may be less important when given its true perspective in an outlook that embraces every park and square, and that considers the developments of years to come.



Durand-Eastman Park

Location and Characteristics of the Parks

DURAND-EASTMAN PARK

This great pleasure ground is the latest and next to the largest of all the large parks. All of its 484 acres were a gift. It extends along the shore of Lake Ontario for nearly a mile; and nearly a hundred of its acres are noble forest. The land is rolling, and of great natural picturesqueness. Superb water views are contrasted with still forest retreats. In accordance with the deed of gift, the Board is constructing drives that circle the park. In the low lands a lake, for boating in summer and skating in winter, has been formed; in this natural game preserve deer and other large animals have been placed; and wild flowers carpet the woods and meadows. At present a shelter is under construction on a commanding bluff that overlooks the lake, and the street railroad tracks have been extended into the park. The tract was given to the City and Park Commissioners in 1907 by Dr. Henry S. Durand and George Eastman. It was a princely gift.

GENESEE VALLEY PARK

This is the largest city park. Out of the Board's original fund 313 acres were purchased for it. To that there was added, in 1908 by gift from Miss Frances A. Baker, 101 acres, and by purchase enough more has been added to bring the total to just over 536 acres. It was the first park to be developed, and has always been exceedingly popular. While its most striking characteristic is the restfulness and tranquility of its scenery—the placid, tree fringed upper river, and the long meadows where sheep browse and shadows glide—it is notable for the variety of social service which it renders. Genesee Valley Park includes a supervised and fully equipped playground for little children, an athletic field, baseball diamonds and swimming pool, many

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boat and club houses, where some 1200 canoes and many other craft are kept, an aviary, a picnic grove, and many miles of walks and drives, some of them bordered with handsome ornamental planting. There is a bandstand and a polo field; and there are public golf links. The special occasions of the park include the annual water carnival and a kite flying contest.

HIGHLAND PARK

Though the smallest of the "five large parks," this is the most famous. It is known almost as far as Rochester is known. Of its seventy-four and a half acres, nineteen and a half were the gift of Ellwanger and Barry. This was a portion of the forty which comprised Highland Park proper, including the reservoir, until its recent enlargement by the addition of the Warner property. It lies on a range of hills, south of the city. From the crest, where an outlook pavilion has been constructed, one looks north over the whole of Rochester and to the blue waters of Lake Ontario eight miles away; to the south the broad plain of the rich Genesee Valley is stretched out at one's feet like a carpet, or rather like a wonderful park. Thirty miles away, blue hills rise in delicately hazy outline. Aside from its view, the particular distinction of Highland Park is its botanical richness. In the shallow valley north of the pavilion there is a collection of nearly two hundred varieties and species of conifers; on the southern slope of the hill are collections of azaleas, rhododendrons and lilacs—the latter one of the finest in the world. In another part of the grounds is a collection of peonies containing some four hundred different varieties. Hundreds of other rare and beautiful plants unite these collections, and when the lilacs, or the rhododendrons and azalias, or the peonies are in bloom, many thousands of people visit the park, and train loads from other cities come to see the display. These are the park's great events. In winter there is tobogganing here.

MAPLEWOOD PARK

In name this park is only seven years old. There had been a



Maplewood Park and Seneca Park—Lower River

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Seneca Park East and a Seneca Park West; but after Maple Grove was added to the latter, the name of Seneca Park West was changed to Maplewood. In 1895, an anonymous gift, by two citizens, of the land between Maple Grove and Driving Park Avenue made the acreage of the park 144.27. It is now known that these men were Walter B. Duffy and George Eastman. The little stores and houses that covered the land thus given have been cleared away and a lovely rose garden has been developed. Then comes the beautiful grove, in which is a fully equipped playground and a handsome bandstand. Beyond, further to the north, are the broad reaches of the park, with baseball diamonds and miniature lake, and at the end, where the river makes a turn, is a view of surpassing beauty down the gorge. At the south end of the park, from the river's edge there is a view of the lower falls and of richly colored sandstone cliffs. The park includes, as a special feature, the densely wooded gorge bank, with its old Indian trail. In the park there are relics also of an old Indian fortification, and in recognition of its historical past the event of the year here is an Indian Day.

SENECA PARK

This park lies along the east side of the lower river. When a single undeveloped link has been transformed into parkway, it will be possible to drive through park lands, at the top of the riverbank all the way from the Middle Falls, opposite Ave. A., to the northern extremity of Seneca Park three miles below as the crow flies, but much further by the winding roads. This new parkway is lined much of the distance with wild roses. After the park proper is entered, there are many outlook points that open beautiful views up and down the stream. As the woods are reached, a leafy glade at the side contains quite an extensive zoo. Beyond this, the road descends a long incline, and then divides to circle a small lake where swan boats offer delight to children. There is a children's playground on a grassy knoll west of the lake, and north of it is the secluded swimming hole, with an instructor and convenient dressing rooms. There is a baseball diamond in Seneca Park, and in winter there is a toboggan slide

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and skating on the lake. But the most typical pleasure offered by this park, of 211 acres, is its romantic scenery, the footpaths that lead down the wooded banks to the river, and the many views of the picturesque gorge. The great events at Seneca Park are Arbor Day, which is participated in every year by the school children; the miniature yacht races on the lake; the aquatic contests, and, especially, the music festivals.

THE PLAYGROUNDS

Reference has been made to the playgrounds in Genesee Valley, Maplewood and Seneca Parks. In addition, the Commissioners maintain modern playgrounds—with all that term implies of equipment and instruction—in Brown Square, Washington Playground, and on a tract on Hartford Street which is loaned for the purpose by the New York Central Railroad. The longest established of these is that at Brown Square, where turf and big trees, a substantial house, and, best of all, a wading pool give delight. All of these playgrounds reach great numbers of little children who have no other place than the streets in which to play.

SMALL PARKS

There are nineteen of these, varying in size from the 15½ acres of Cobb's Hill—the new reservoir park—to the .03 of the little turf triangle that, at the junction of Central Avenue and St. Paul Street, takes its name from the Douglas Statue which stands upon it. The more important of these smaller parks, are the following:

Cobb's Hill, which dominates the southeastern portion of the city, and offers an entrancing view. At night its coronet of lights seems suspended like a crown above the city;

Jones, a city block, of six and three quarter acres, on which shrubs have been used in a planting scheme of unusual interest;

Washington, which contains the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war;

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Anderson, with a bust of Schiller, surrounded by stone seats, beautifully placed at the apex of the triangle where diagonal University Avenue crosses Main Street;

Franklin, a typical city square; and Plymouth, a large circle, with a fountain in its center, and many flowers.

EXPOSITION PARK

Within a few months, the municipality has secured possession of a beautiful tract of forty-two acres, formerly the site of the State Industrial School, in the northwestern part of the city.

Under the enthusiastic and practical guidance of Mayor Edgerton, this area is being rapidly transformed into municipal Exposition grounds of unusual efficiency and attractiveness. As the extent of the grounds gives ample opportunity for landscape development and parklike stretches around the buildings, it seems fair to consider the tract an addition, and a very valuable one, to the city's park lands. Mention is therefore made of it here, although it is not yet under the control of the Park Commission.



Maplewood Park—Annual Indian Festival

The Social Service of the Parks

“CITIES,” said Mayor Speer of Denver in a recent address, “are measured to-day more than ever before by the happiness of the people; and that city is the greatest which gives to its citizens the most in protection, education, recreation, amusement and beauty.”

It has been the purpose of the Park Commission to make the parks of Rochester not simply beautiful pictures, which would serve the people in a passive way, but to make them active agencies for social service. Of course, however, as public places they do, by sheer beauty, perform a service of incalculable value. The wide restful stretches of Genesee Valley Park are very soothing to overwrought city nerves. The slowly browsing sheep, the long shadows, the cool expanse of green, the gentle curves of the road—all these have an effect, greater perhaps than we can measure, upon the tired nerves and brains of the thousands of city workers who rest their eyes upon them. So, again, at Highland Park, how can we measure the value of the sudden sense of spaciousness which comes with the broad view over miles of sunny country to those whose lives are spent in cramped quarters? By what means shall we calculate the benefit of the forest paths in Seneca Park, or of the tens of thousands of blossoms which bloom in these various gardens of the people? With the beauty of the widely scattered parks intended for all, no life in Rochester need be starved for the want of the beautiful. This service is perhaps, then, the first and greatest which the parks can give.

But the Commissioners have not stopped at that. There are people who must be educated to appreciate the beauty of flowers, and all of us enjoy from time to time a splendid overwhelming gift of floral glory that stands out above the common largess of the summer days. It is, then, with this purpose in mind, that special displays are arranged. While winter still holds the parks in grip, the greenhouses are bursting with bloom and fragrance. Then on the sunny hillsides, and later in the small parks scattered

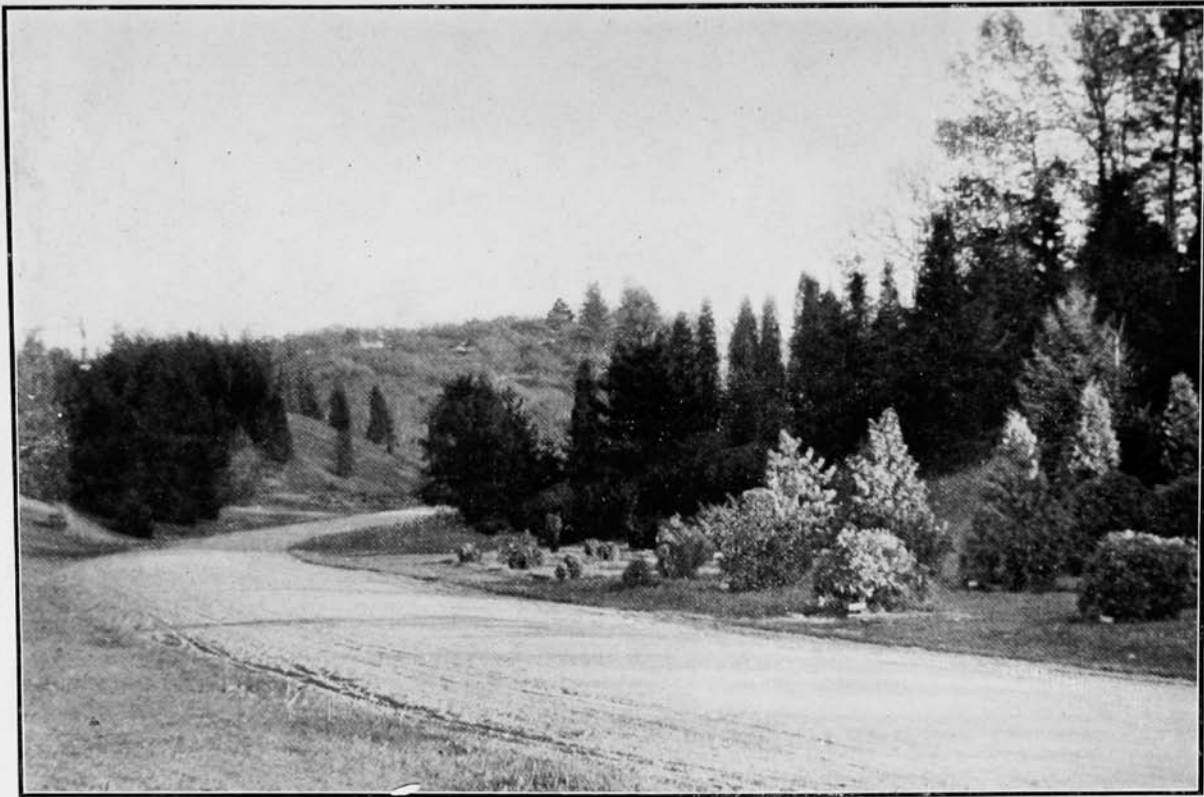
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through city streets, there is a riot of brave coloring, as the tulips and hyacinths come into bloom. After the tulips come the lilacs in Highland Park. It is something in a busy city to see street cars carrying through crowded streets the legend that lilacs are in bloom. Tens and even scores of thousands of people visit Highland Park to see the lilacs. Next come the azalias and rhododendrons, and then the peonies, wonderful collections of these offering to the poorest citizen of Rochester such a garden display as is probably equaled in no private garden in all the world. Last of all in Maplewood Park come the roses, for the rose is the queen of flowers.

Of the special occasions which are celebrated in the different parks something has been already said, and something more will be found in the report of the superintendent. There need be no repetition here. But the two greatest events—the annual water carnival at Genesee Valley Park and the annual music festival at Seneca Park—are municipal undertakings of such distinction that some further comment seems necessary.

The water carnival takes place in July and the music festival in August. When it is stated that the attendance at these events amounts to one-quarter to one-half of the whole population of the city, there is given a measure of the enormous popularity of the occasions and of their truly civic character. Of course in a population of upwards of two hundred thousand, it would not be possible to attain so extraordinary a proportionate attendance if the number of spectators were not swollen by a considerable influx from other towns and cities. But that it is so swollen is not the least significant feature of the events. People do come in from many surrounding towns. Even to see the lilacs, the rhododendrons and the roses, special train loads have come from Buffalo and Syracuse—such is the position which the parks of Rochester have taken in Western New York.

In beauty and in relative scale there is nothing quite like the two great festivals in any other city in the United States. They are a community expression, like the carnivals in Italian cities or the festivals of Japan, and they similarly grip the community heart. They seem to give a foretaste of a new and precious quality injected into our American life.



Highland Park—View in Pinetum

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The spectacles, of course, are most poetic after night has fallen—the soft, warm summer night—when more than ten thousand lanterns flicker among the trees; when electric lights transform, at the moment that they outline, familiar objects; when the commonplace is forgotten and the gates of fairyland swing wide to the world.

On the river at the time of the water carnival twelve hundred canoes are lighted and flower dressed in competition for prizes. Every boat house is a picture in lights. Every craft that will float is on the water—not as a shadow, but as a cluster of stars; and from midstream come the strains of the band and the voices of singers in music of world wide appeal. But the greatest sight of all is the crowd itself. Either bank of the river as seen from the opposite shore is like a daisy field—a vast, broad river of daisies—and every flower a person. The carnival ends with blazing fireworks.

It is notable that after either of these two great events, when the park employees next day go over the grounds where fifty to a hundred thousand people have been seated without police restriction, not a twig is found to have been broken, not a spray of blossoms has been picked, or damage of any sort found to have been wantonly inflicted.

As to the music festival, these extracts from a newspaper account of the event in 1910 may be quoted. Programs vary, but the spirit is the same. "The music began," said *The Post Express*, "with 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and the huge assemblage stood bareheaded, singing the noble hymn with an enthusiasm that grew and grew as the sense of the vast sonority impressed itself on the imagination. The Park band, conspicuous in their creamy uniforms, played Wagner and Boito and Donizetti. The strains of the 'Lohengrin' prelude, the incense of flowers, the glow of innumerable lamps brought the multitude under a glamor which was half sensuous, half spiritual. It is difficult to give an idea in words of how deep was the sense of enchantment of that immense gathering, or to say how still they were while the instruments unfolded the tonal fabrics of Boito's 'Mefistofele,' or the reeds and brass discoursed the strains of the 'Lucia' sextette. The night and the flowers and the spirits of listening thousands

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

were collaborators with the musicians in an art work which, in its way, was about as ideal as anything that comes into human experience. A tonal expression that stands out was the exquisite softness of the boyish treble in 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' When the white-robed procession, men and boys, came marching along the way, singing Sullivan's spirited hymn, the beauty of song and its setting of night and fantasy was such that it is far easier to rejoice in it as a memory than to give an idea of its thrill to a person who was not there to enjoy it. No one who knew his 'Endymion' could fail to think of that procession in the glades of Latmos and to see in this filing by of men and lads of our day a twentieth century parallel, with the added sweetness and hope of Christianity."

From the standpoint of social service the every day music in the various parks is not of less importance than the great annual festival, and even the every day programs are punctuated by special occasions that are of minor value only when compared to the great festival. Park music began in Rochester, as already stated, with the eight band concerts given in 1894 at Genesee Valley Park by the Rochester *Herald*. In 1897 one concert was given at Highland Park, through the public spirit of Ellwanger and Barry, and it was not until 1901 that music for which the Park Commission contributed funds, became a feature in the social service of the Rochester parks. In that year eighteen concerts were given by various local bands, the Commission donating \$500 from its funds, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce raising the balance. In the next year the Commission paid for nineteen band concerts, and the Rochester Railway Co. and the Chamber of Commerce for others—music in the parks having proved its popularity.

In 1903 the Park Commission organized a park band, and under the leadership of Theodore Dossenbach, this, it is believed, has become one of the best municipal bands in the country. In 1910, the park band gave eighty concerts during the season, the Park Commission appropriating for its support \$8,500, to which the Rochester Railway Co. added \$3,000. The band has forty-five pieces, and it is in demand for concerts in many cities. In the present year the band includes several men of national repu-

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tation. Players of the French horn and trombone are from the Damrosch Orchestra of New York, and a cornetist is from the Thomas Orchestra of Chicago. In the winter, when out of door music in the parks is no longer practicable, this popular feature of Rochester life has been continued, through the interest of the mayor, by concerts in Convention Hall.

One of the most interesting features of this park music work is the musical education it is popularly giving. The public taste has been steadily raised—thanks to the persistent idealism of Mr. Dossenbach. To-day rag time is almost eliminated from the park band concerts; and a program entirely made up of classical music draws audiences of tens of thousands. Instruction of the public school children in music is no doubt proving now a help in this better appreciation of what is worth while. In fact, the children's chorus is one of the great minor events—if one may use that phrase—among the musical occasions at the parks. To sit under the public's forest trees at Genesee Valley Park and hear hundreds of public school children, accompanied by the municipal band, sing the Pilgrim's Chorus, or the Hallelujah Chorus, is to be glad that one is an American—an American in Rochester. But we are not prigs; and on a few nights during the summer the band plays popular airs and everybody sings—the "everybody" being twenty thousand people.

Doubtless the most obviously direct social service of the parks is done through the playgrounds. At Brown Square, where there are facilities for indoor work, this continues through summer and winter. All the playgrounds are supervised, which means that the children there are mothered and fathered and are taught to play and many other good things. There are lessons in sewing and raffia; there are lessons in industrial work, and there is nature study, reading and story-telling. There are interplay-ground athletic meets and ball games; and contests on the home grounds. At Brown Square, Washington Playground, and Hartford Street—inner playgrounds in the congested districts—there are 12,000 children a week in summer on the average; and sometimes 2,500 on a single day. But that does not mean much until one looks into the separate little faces. At Christmas time there is always a tree and a Santa Claus—a proof that playground children are good.



Seneca Park—May Pole Dance

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Then there is the Zoo to talk about. But what is the use of enlarging upon that? Who does not know the delight and instruction which a well stocked zoo can give? There is also the instruction in swimming, ending in glorious aquatic contests. There are skating and boating festivals, fox hunts, May Day and Arbor Day exercises, kite flying contests, pony races, miniature yacht races, and all kinds of attractions which, from year end to year end, give to the people good healthy enjoyment out of doors in beautiful scenery. There must be few lives in Rochester that are not intimately and delightfully touched on some day of the year by the social service of the parks.

As to the playground work, to go back to that subject, the following tables will give the most comprehensive idea of it in the most concise way. The first is a typical program of activities, as actually made out by the instructors, and approved by the Playground Committee. This weekly program varies in the different grounds, as one feature or another is given special emphasis to meet special needs. The second is one of the actual weekly records, these coming in to the Committee from every playground every week. Much of the credit for such thorough scrutiny and systematizing of the work is due to Maurice A. Wilder, Supervisor of the Playgrounds. It should be added that from the beginning of the park playgrounds, in 1905, William H. Metcalf has been entrusted by the Board with charge of their physical equipment. Mr. Metcalf in 1905 had already served the board ten years, so that he is another of the employees who have given long and faithful service.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Serials Collection

Days	Reading	Sewing	Raffia	Attendance			Total	Weather
				9 to 12	1 to 6	7 to 9		
Monday	H. A. Tucker 4:00-4:30 Grim's Fairy Tales				201	236	437	Fine
Tuesday	H. A. Tucker 4:30-5:00; 7:00-7:45 Fairy Tales				182	210	392	Fine
Wednesday	H. A. Tucker 4:30-5:00; 7:00-7:45 Fairy Tales				178	242	420	Fine
Thursday	H. A. Tucker 4:00-4:30 Fairy Tales				182	201	383	Fine
Friday	H. A. Tucker 4:30-5:00 Fairy Tales				161	198	359	Fine
Saturday				78	182		260	Fine
Sunday								
Totals							2251	

Days	New Balls, etc., Used	Accidents Reported	Activities Arranged	Activities Completed	
				Activities Completed	Count
Monday	Baseball			Washington Seniors.....	17
				Kieffer Colts.....	2
				Military Co.....	13
				Trade Schools.....	8
				Midgets:	
				Moshers.....	7
				Starks.....	6
Tuesday				Washington Seniors.....	14
				All-Jews.....	7
Wednesday		Mrs. Weis, Henry St., head cut by stone thrown from play- ground, 8:30 p. m.		Washington Seniors.....	6
				Kieffers.....	8
Thursday				Moshers.....	9
				Lefkowitz.....	5
Friday			Baseball No. 14 vs. Washington June 22	Brown Square.....	13
				Washington.....	5
Saturday					
Sunday					

Report for week ending June 18, 1911, Washington, Rochester, N. Y.

Municipal and Business Branch

Rochester Public Library

FORM OF AGREEMENT COVERING SUNDAY
BASEBALL PERMITS

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

_____, 1911

To the Baseball Club.

Gentlemen:—On your agreement to observe the rules noted on the enclosed sheet, as indicated by the signature of your authorized agent to the attached coupon and its return to this office, we take pleasure in giving you

PERMISSION

for the exclusive use of a baseball diamond on Sundays as per schedule.

Secretary.

Return this coupon, duly signed, to the
Board of Park Commissioners,
Rochester, N. Y

Gentlemen:—The Baseball Club, in receiving permission for the exclusive use of a baseball diamond in the Park, on Sundays, dates and hours as scheduled, hereby agree to observe the rules printed on a separate sheet and enclosed with this coupon.

Signature of Authorized Agent.

_____, 1911.

RULES

1. There shall be no disorderly or boisterous conduct.
2. There shall be no profanity.
3. There shall be no betting.
4. No payment shall be offered or accepted for services of any kind in connection with the games.
5. A quiet and orderly demeanor shall be maintained on the way to and from the grounds.
10. Upon application to the janitor, baseball clubs will be allowed the use of the bases, but must give a receipt when taking them. If they fail to return them to the house immediately upon the conclusion of the game, they will not be allowed to use them again during the season.
12. Parties having permission to use the Ball or Athletic Grounds can have a dressing room assigned them upon application to the janitor.

Individuals or clubs violating these rules are subject to the full penalty of the law; and will forfeit permission for the use of house and grounds for the remainder of the season.

1850
1851
1852



Seneca Park—Band Stand

ref-130

Summary of the Report of the Superintendent for the Year 1911

AFTER speaking with some detail regarding several small plats of land, which were acquired during the year by the Common Council as additions to the Park system, Superintendent Laney reported in part as follows to the Board, concerning the work which was done in the parks during 1910:

SENECA PARK

Structures built here during the year were a new wagon shed, a new stork cage, four new pheasant cages, a shed, and small house for the man who watches the deer. Four new children's swings and two baby swings were put in the children's playground. Four sanitary drinking fountains were placed in convenient places. The new band stand was erected on the west side of Trout Lake. The fences around the deer pens were repaired.

A number of defective trees were cut down, and quite a large number of native hawthorns and flowering crab apples and other trees and shrubs were taken from the park nurseries and planted along the border of the forest plantation. The seeds of lupines gathered near the Sea Breeze were planted along the border. Quite a number of rare plants obtained in North Carolina were also planted around the border of the lake and the forest plantation. Several species of hickory were added to the collection of hickories growing near the deer and elk pens. This group of hickories is of considerable botanical interest, as there are several very interesting forms growing in Seneca Park and particularly in this part of the park. The hickories are fast disappearing, as they have been used for mechanical purposes, and as few people plant them they will soon be extinct, except those in arboreta and in the grounds of those persons who take pains to plant and preserve them.

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A collection of about forty-five species of North American violets and a number of hybrids and varieties have been established near the foreman's house in Seneca Park. About twenty species are native to Western New York. The North American violets are beautiful and most interesting garden plants. Ezra Brainerd, ex-president of Middlebury College, Vermont, is the leading authority on North American violets, and the present scientific interpretation of the genus is mainly due to his efforts, and without his assistance the collection in Seneca Park could not have been made. Thousands of seedlings have been raised from the collection and planted in the groves in Seneca and Genesee Valley Parks.

A pair of new horses, a harness and wagon, a dump wagon, two new mowing machines, one hundred and twenty-five park seats were bought. Four carloads of stone were bought and drawn on the park road that runs from Avenue B to Driving Park Avenue.

Most of the other work has been the regular work of maintenance, which consists of the care of the skating pond and the coasting hill in winter, of the animals in the park and zoo annex, of the swimming pool, playgrounds, picnic groves, sprinkling and repairing roads, cutting grass, drawing out manure and leaves, and the care of the trees, shrubs and bulbs. During the summer a larger number of people than ever before visited Seneca Park and many picnics were held there.

HIGHLAND PARK

Considerable thinning of the trees and shrubs was made on the Warner addition to Highland Park and several stationary seats were placed in convenient places under the trees. A lily pond was excavated near the northeast corner of the Warner addition and a four-inch pipe was laid from the water main on South Avenue to the lily pond to supply it with water. Fourteen varieties of nymphaeas and three varieties of lotus were planted in beds specially prepared for them in the pond. The water lilies and the lotus bloomed freely and made a fine display during the summer. The banks of the pond and the slopes along South



Maplewood Park—Indian Trail

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Avenue and a border plantation along the north boundary line were planted with about two thousand shrubs and small trees and a few large trees. The pond, which is an acre in size, will be used as a skating rink in winter. During the winter three beds for rhododendrons and two beds for azaleas were excavated in the Heath family hollow east of the children's pavilion. The earth was hauled to the Warner addition and the holes were filled with peat. In the spring, twenty-one new varieties of rhododendrons and twenty-nine varieties of azaleas were planted. The trees and shrubs in the collection were pruned during the winter.

Nine thousand four hundred cuttings of varieties of yew and junipers were placed in flats, fifteen by twenty-three inches and three inches deep, holding from three hundred to four hundred cuttings. Over three thousand lily bulbs of many varieties were planted among the rhododendrons where they made a grand display. Two thousand cuttings of choice lilacs and other rare shrubs were made. A sunken frame about four feet deep was constructed to accommodate eight sashes, and six movable frames were made to accommodate eighteen sashes. A collection of fifty-six hybrid clematis and a few species were planted on the new iron fence at the south side of Highland Reservoir in the spring, and many of them flowered late in the summer and were very beautiful.

About one hundred and twenty-five thousand plants were raised in the greenhouses and planted in the various parks. About one hundred and thirty thousand bulbs of tulips, narcissus, hyacinths and crocuses were planted at the various parks during October and November. An important collection of American and Japanese crab apples was planted on the east side of the drive that extends from Highland Avenue to Elmwood Avenue.

One hundred and seventy-one loads of gravel were hauled from Cobb's Hill and spread on the park road between Highland and Elmwood Avenues. A women's toilet house of wooden frame construction, twenty-four by sixteen feet, was built at the east end of the grove north of the rhododendrons. The walls and floor are made of concrete. It is lighted by electricity. The children's pavilion is lighted with thirty-six additional lights,

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which is a great improvement. A new greenhouse, one hundred feet long and eleven feet wide, was built on the west side of the present greenhouses. The smaller boiler of the two in the cellar was replaced by a more powerful one, and the heating and other arrangements about the house are satisfactory.

The earliest flowers in bloom in Highland Park were the snowdrops, which came out on March 3d, and the Japanese witch-hazel, the earliest of all shrubs to blossom, came into flower March 7th. The American witch-hazel is the last shrub to blossom in the fall, as it blossoms until killed by the killing frosts. The American, European and Japanese alders were in bloom March 25th and the hazels were in flower from March 21st to 26th. Crocuses were in full flower March 28th. The exhibition of flowers in the greenhouses was ready for visitors on March 15th and continued to the end of the month. On Sunday afternoon, March 27th, about two thousand persons visited the greenhouses. The principal flowers were Indian azaleas, genistas, Chinese primroses, formosum lilies, hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, white flowering broom and other plants. The collection of two hundred species of succulent plants, which include cacti, aloes, agaves, haworthias and gasterias, attracted a great deal of attention. Owing to the mild weather in early spring, many of the different varieties of narcissus and tulips were in bloom from April 16th to April 26th. The weather was cooler late in the month and the late tulips were retarded. The lilacs were in bloom about two weeks earlier than in 1909.

"Lilac Day" was on Sunday, May 15th, when the largest crowd that ever visited the park on lilac day was in the park. The people came at six o'clock in the morning and came until eight o'clock in the evening. The behavior of the large crowds of people was excellent and nothing was injured. From the last of May until early in June the azaleas and rhododendrons made a brilliant display. The winter was mild and the rhododendrons wintered well and were full of flowering buds. Large numbers came to see them from the city and surrounding country. The paeony collection was at its best June 20th. The weather at this time was extremely hot and many people visited them in the evening. This was the first time that the paeonies blossomed

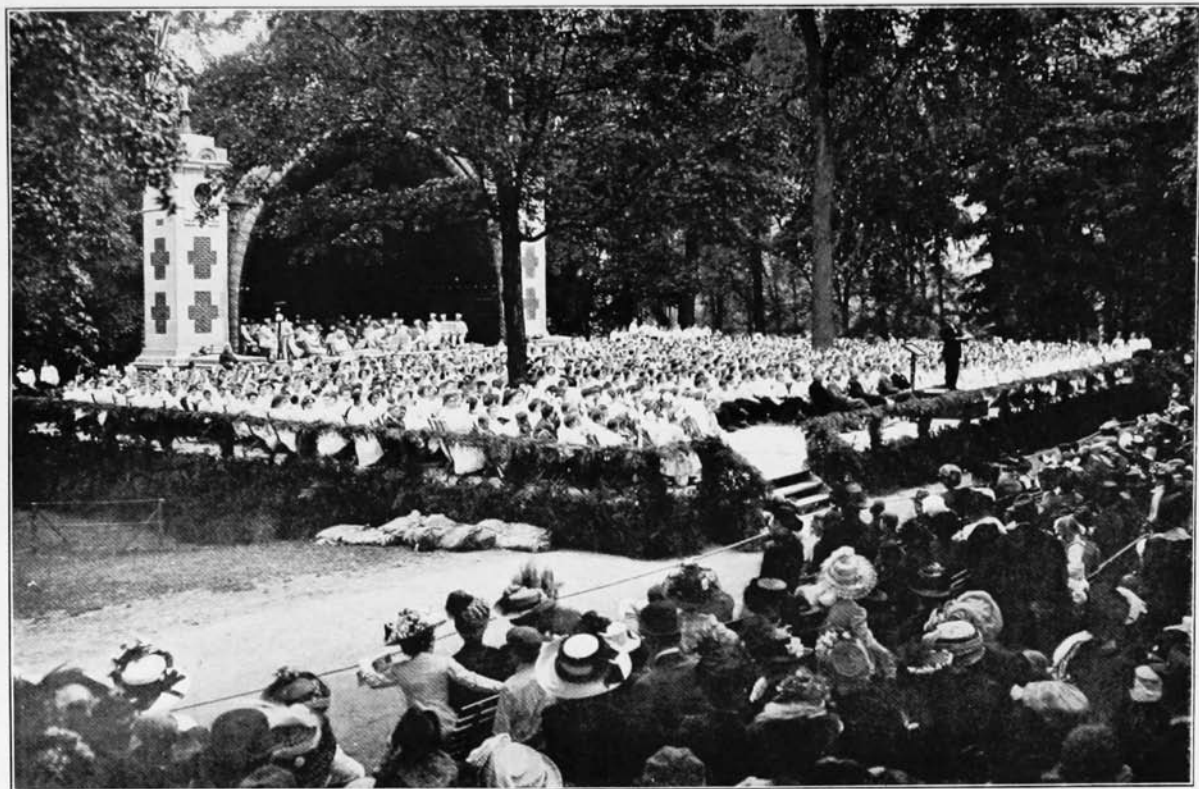
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so well and many people were surprised at the great variety and perfection of the flowers. The paeonies will be as popular as the lilacs and the azaleas and rhododendrons when it becomes well known that we have so fine a collection of them. The roses in Highland Park were better than ever before and attracted crowds to see them.

About four acres of the land on Culver Road, given to the city by George Eastman, was used for nursery purposes, and over twenty-two thousand four hundred seedlings of shrubs and trees were planted there in the spring. Most of the plants were raised in the propagating houses in Highland Park. Several thousand shrubs and trees were dug from the park nurseries and planted in the large parks. Dr. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, offered to give a large number of trees and shrubs that were raised from seed collected by E. H. Wilson, the distinguished botanist and explorer, who was sent to China to collect seeds for the Arnold Arboretum. John Dunbar, assistant superintendent, went to the Arnold Arboretum and selected about three hundred and sixty-eight species of these trees and shrubs, and they have been planted in the park nurseries. Most of the plants have not been tested in cultivation, but as they were found at high altitude on the mountains of China, they will probably prove hardy.

The toboggan slide on the Warner addition to Highland Park was opened to the public on December 29th, 1909, and was maintained in excellent condition and used every afternoon and evening until January 18th, when a thaw ruined the slide. The length of the slide is one thousand feet, and on Sunday afternoon, when a large crowd is present and fifty toboggans are in use for four hours, about three thousand persons ride. The slide was made straight and there have been no accidents and the toboggans were not broken as they were when there was a curve in the slide. Three electric lights were placed by the side of the slide and aid in operating it on dark nights.

During January one hundred and twenty-nine tons of ice were cut from the reservoir and stored, and one hundred and two tons were drawn to the ice-house at Genesee Valley Park. One hundred and twenty-five park seats were bought for Highland Park.



Genesee Valley Park—Dedication Band Stand

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Records of about one hundred coniferous evergreens were made in the pinetum. The height and spread of the branches four feet from the ground were taken of the hardy and best species that have made good growth. They were numbered; and time they were planted was recorded in a book, so that their growth can be ascertained in future years. A white pine planted in 1896 is now twenty-four and one-half feet in height. The pinetum with its large collection of coniferous evergreens now attaining considerable size is valuable for education and for selecting trees that will be useful for ornament or for lumber. Many persons who wish to plant trees visit the pinetum to select such varieties as they admire.

GENESEE VALLEY PARK

The skating on the five acre rink at Genesee Valley Park was enjoyed by thousands of persons during the winter, the street cars delivering passengers very close to the rink. The athletic building afforded warmth and shelter, and the lessee of the refectory sold refreshments and leased skates and checked the clothing of skaters.

On January 12th the annual fox chase was given at the park. Thirty-six dogs were entered and furnished entertainment for thousands of spectators. On February 5th the first ice carnival held at Genesee Valley Park was given. An ice tower thirty feet high was built on the high land west of the skating rink, and it was lighted with electricity furnished by the Rochester Railway and Light Company. The carnival was held in the afternoon and evening and drew an immense crowd. There were races on skates, a hockey match and a skating cake walk and a costume contest.

On March 11th, the Mayor, City Engineer, Wm. C. Barry, acting president of the Park Board, and several of the Park Commissioners visited Genesee Valley Park to see it at a time when the water was at the same height as it will be when the dam is built to hold the water in the river at the proper height for the barge canal.

During the spring a new hay and horse barn was built a few

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rods east of the sheep sheds, and the hay which was harvested on the Baker annex to the park was mowed away late in the season. A small shed to hold two horses and a wagon was built west of the sheep sheds. It is a convenient place for a park employee with a team to drive in during a shower. A cement dipping tank was built in the northwest corner of the sheep sheds. The sheep yard was raised about a foot by drawing in cinders from the Vacuum Oil Works. Eight car-loads of stone were bought and delivered at the park to repair the park roads. An electric motor and a grind-stone were installed in the south end of the west shed. It is in great demand to grind the many mowing knives and other tools that require sharpening. Nine horses were bought for use on the park. Seven of them came from the fire department and while not first class fire horses, are large, strong horses, well able to do good work on the parks. They were recommended by the city veterinary, Dr. George A. Tegg. Two new horse lawn mowers were purchased for the parks, and two double and one single work harness and a single harness for the foreman's horse. One hundred and twenty-five new park seats were purchased.

The border of hardy flowering plants round the Baker house made a fine display in the summer. In the fall two hundred and fifty choice paeonies were planted along the walk leading to the boat landing, and with those planted last year there are five hundred excellent paeonies along the walk. Some hardy lilacs that were raised in the park nurseries were planted east of the house. Along the road leading back to the Crittenden Road about seventy-three trees of fair size were planted to shade the drive and ornament the park. About fifteen hundred small hickory trees were planted in the grove on the Baker addition. This grove now contains four species of hickories that are indigenous to Monroe County, and several other species were planted to nearly complete the collection. Among them is the pecan which belongs to the same genus of plants as our native shell bark hickory. Holes were specially prepared for these hickory trees and it is hoped that they will thrive and that when all the hickories in the fields shall have been destroyed these trees will flourish and be reminders of the noble American trees that have been so

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useful to the upbuilding of certain American industries. Besides its usefulness, the hickory is one of the most picturesque of all trees. A few of the fast-growing catalpa trees were planted in the grove.

The trees on the old line fences were destroyed to obliterate all signs of the rigid fence lines and the earth for some distance on each side of the line was plowed and harrowed. A crop of rape was raised for the sheep, and this fall the land was manured and plowed ready for seeding in the spring. A good crop of timothy hay and two crops of alfalfa were cut and stored in the barn for the winter. A well was dug on the Baker farm to supply good drinking water to the house on the Baker farm. A water pipe was extended to reach the picnic house near the picnic grove.

The two park playgrounds were kept open during the vacation season. The swimming pool was also kept open during the season, and two and sometimes three attendants were necessary to keep the boys and the swimming pool house in order. Women had the use of the pool on Thursdays to the exclusion of the boys, and a woman attendant was in charge on woman's days. There is no enjoyment on the parks that is better appreciated than the swimming pools, the women should have a pool for their use every day in the week. Three new tennis courts were made on the athletic grounds, making seven in all. The golf links were kept in order by the Park Board until early in September, when the funds began to be low, and for the remainder of the season they were cared for by the Genesee Valley Golf Club, but two park horses were loaned to them, and the club paid only for the drivers. The three ball grounds were cared for as usual. Polo was played on the grounds early in the season. The river was patrolled by one of the park employees and a policeman furnished by the Commissioner of Public Safety, but later all the work was done by the policeman. The gasoline and oil for the boat was paid for by the Park Commission. Boating on the river was free from serious accidents after the police patrol went on the river. The west side of the river was cleaned of weeds which were cut and burned and the trees were thinned and cared for. The trees in the forest were thinned. Manure was spread round the trees on the meadows and some of them mulched with leaves. Leaves



Durand-Eastman Park—Along the Lake Shore

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in the large grove and near the buildings were raked and drawn away to the manure heap. Quite a large number of violets were planted and seeds were sown in prepared beds in the forests, and lupine seeds were sown.

MAPLEWOOD PARK

Quite a number of hybrid tea roses were added to the rose garen at Maplewood Park. A bed of fifty plants of the very beautiful William R. Smith, named for the distinguished Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Washington, D. C., was made in the rose garden. The roses have made a fine growth and blossomed more freely than ever before. The rose bug, which was such a pest three years ago, did no damage this year. Many improvements can be made in the rose garden by making additions of the various excellent new climbing roses that have been introduced in the last few years.

Many trees and shrubs were planted along the walk at the north end of Maplewood Park. A new sprinkler wagon and one hundred and twenty-five new park seats were bought for the park. It was necessary to enlarge the sewer which runs a few feet south of the northern refectory, and this portion of the park was not in condition to use from about August first to the end of the season. Considerable damage was done to the roads by the contractors, but Mr. E. A. Fisher, City Engineer, has promised to have the damages to the roads repaired when the contractors get through with their work. The skating pond was kept open during the season and the slide was kept in condition to use when there was snow. The ball grounds and tennis courts and the playgrounds were kept in good order and were in demand.

CITY PARKS AND STREET TREES

During the winter of 1910, the egg masses of the tussock moth were collected from all the trees on the streets of the city and burned, and in many cases they were gathered from the brick and stone walls along the streets. But from the trees and



Brown's Square—Wading Pool

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buildings in the yards they were not gathered and in the sections of the city where horse-chestnut trees abound the larvae hatched in thousands in June and ate the leaves of the trees. The egg masses will be gathered again towards spring before the hatching time, which is in June, and particular pains will be taken to destroy all in the streets and to instruct persons in whose grounds they are abundant how to destroy them. It is important that the citizens should become familiar with the egg masses and learn how to destroy them.

Soon after January first one tree gang was employed in taking down useless, crowding and dangerous street trees, and they worked at it until time to trim trees in the spring, when another was put at work and both gangs devoted their time to trimming. Up to November 30th, eighty-eight dead and eight hundred and seventy-two crowding and forty-three dangerous trees, a total of one thousand and three trees, were cut down along two hundred and sixteen streets, and trees were nearly all trimmed on eighty-three streets, and many individual trees were trimmed at the request of property owners. Many Carolina poplar trees were cut down at the request of property owners, as they fill sewers with their roots or raise sidewalks or crowd good trees and prevent their growth. On some streets where they had outgrown their usefulness as temporary trees to give immediate shade, and on new streets where they were planted alternately with better but more slow growing trees, they were all cut down. They should never be used for street trees, even temporarily, except by a person who knows that it is necessary to cut them down at the end of four years after planting them.

Snow and ice that are on the sidewalks in front of and through the small city parks are removed by the City Parks force, and during heavy storms the tree men are taken from their work to clean the walks. There were a good many snow storms in January and February, and in November and December, and a good deal of time has been taken to care for the snow. In the spring there was a fine display of tulips in Jones, Plymouth, Anderson, Franklin, Madison and Washington Parks, and after the tulips were gone, bedding plants were put out. In the fall these parks were again planted to tulips.

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Carter Street Park was improved by putting in two cement walks, ten feet wide, and planting a number of trees and shrubs, and by grading along the walks and sowing grass seed where the grading was done.

Ordinances were passed by the Common Council for planting trees on Flower City Park, from Lake Avenue to Maplewood Park, and on Albemarle Street, from Raines Park to Dewey Avenue; Raines Park, from Birr Street to Albemarle Street; Flower City Park, from Lake Avenue to Dewey Avenue; Driving Park Avenue, west, from Dewey Avenue to New York Central Railroad; Oriole Street, from Driving Park Avenue to Glendale Avenue; Lake View Park, from Dewey Avenue to Argo Park; Bryan Street, from Dewey Avenue to Pierpont Street; Kislingbury Street, from Dewey Avenue to Pierpont Street; Pierpont Street, from Driving Park Avenue to Augustine Street; Lake View Terrace; Flint Street, from Plymouth Avenue to Genesee Street; Culver Road, west side of Monroe Avenue to Erie Canal; Selye Terrace, Dewey Avenue to Lark Street; Kislingbury Street, Dewey Avenue to Lark Street; and Bryan Street, Dewey Avenue to Lark Street; Morning Side Park, twenty-five American elms; Lenox Street, seventeen Norway maples. It required two hundred and thirty-seven white ash, one hundred and forty-one Norway maples, fifty-two European lindens, forty-two canoe birches, three hundred and fifty-four American elms, and ninety-seven Oriental planes, nine hundred and fifty-eight trees in all, to fill the spaces required. This work was done by park employees and money refunded from Local Improvement Fund of the Common Council.

COBB'S HILL

At the request of the Mayor and the City Engineer, two hundred and thirty Scotch pines were planted, sixteen feet apart, along the cement walk around Cobb's Hill Reservoir. The steep slopes were graded and seeded last fall, and the north slope was seeded to sweet clover, which thrives in gravelly soil and sends down its roots to a considerable depth, thus preventing the washing away of the sand. The sweet clover grew well and has been

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remarkably successful in holding the banks. The seeding of the steep slopes close to the reservoir was done during the spring and fall. About six hundred and seventy-eight cords of good soil were put on bad spots on the slope, and grass seed was sowed on the slope. The large mound of surface soil, which was saved when the grading was done for the reservoir, was used to cover some of the poor spots which will be seeded in the spring. Four thousand one hundred and twenty-six feet of cobble stone gutter, two feet three inches wide and four inches deep in the center, were laid along the road to carry water to catch basins. Two thousand six hundred and sixty-four loads of gravel were hauled from the gravel that was saved when the reservoir was graded and spread on the road which runs round the reservoir. This road has a great deal of travel as from the summit a magnificent view of city and Lake Ontario and the Genesee Valley and Bristol Hills can be obtained, and every vehicle that can climb the grade is brought in use on this road. Besides the sight-seers, the demonstrators of automobiles that are sold in the city and the mechanics who try out the engines of the many cars manufactured in the city all try the grade at a good speed, so that it is a road difficult to keep in repair. On the east side of the reservoir a strip seventy-five feet east of the road has been covered with good soil and it will be planted with hardy pines to conceal the gravel pits. The rough piece of ground on Highland Avenue, just east of Monroe Avenue, was graded and will be ready for seeding in the spring. Seventeen red oaks were planted ten feet north of the walk on Monroe Avenue, about fifty feet apart, and on Culver Road, American elms were planted fifty feet apart from the corner of Monroe Avenue to the eastern wide waters. The slope at the west end of the hill was sowed to California poppy seed. As the slope was steep, most of the seeds were washed down by heavy rains to the bottom, where they flowered freely in August, September and October, but they were not seen by many people. The funds for this work have come from the Cobb's Hill Reservoir fund and not from the park funds.



Highland Park—Rhododendrons

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PLAYGROUNDS

At Brown Square during the winter there was a larger attendance at the building than could be comfortably housed. The children played quiet games and the girls attended sewing class and did raffia work and stenciling, caned chairs and made baskets. Out of doors the children rode on the toboggans and skated. During the winter the Brown's Square Playground was in charge of a young woman supervisor, who was on duty from two o'clock until six o'clock P. M. from Monday until Friday, and on Saturday from nine o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M. A young woman assistant was engaged from two to six o'clock afternoons every day in the week except Saturdays. One young man assistant, who had general charge of the boys' games, was on duty from four P. M. until six P. M., and on Saturdays from nine A. M. until six P. M.

In the latter part of March the Hartford Street Playground was opened and kept open until the last day of October, and during November on fine days for a few hours after school. Two women supervisors were employed during the summer and for a part of the time two men were employed to lead in the games for boys. A care-taker was employed during the summer to take care of the grounds and apparatus and prevent destruction of property. Two giant strides, one horizontal bar, one set of parallel bars, and two hanging ladders were put in Hartford Street Playground. A wire netting was put up at the west end of the playground to prevent the balls from going over the fence into adjoining yards. Thirty fast growing trees were planted for shade. Two toilet houses were built and equipped by money furnished by the Mayor and not from the park funds.

Washington Playground was open from the first week in June until the first week in September and it was a very successful season. It was in charge of four supervisors, two women and two men, from nine A. M. until nine P. M.; each was on duty eight hours. A new giant stride, one horizontal bar, one set of parallel bars, one hanging ladder and two baby swings were put into this playground during the summer. The only shelter to

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be had was a shed that was built in 1908. Several lots and three houses have been bought for this playground and some provision for shelter will be made next year. These playgrounds are in thickly congested districts of poor people and are all overcrowded with children who have no place other than the streets to play in. The children are of all ages.

The two playgrounds at Genesee Valley Park were open from June 18th to September 3rd. One baby swing and six children's swings were added to the equipment. Three women and one man were in charge of these two playgrounds. The attendance is not steady as in the down-town playgrounds, but depends upon the children who come in picnic parties. Sometimes they are crowded and sometimes not a child is to be seen.

One playground is in Seneca Park, and as the park is a favorite place for picnics, the playground was generally well patronized by children. Two athletic slides and two baby swings were added to the equipment. Three women supervisors were in attendance all the time and they received extra help on Sunday and at other times when large crowds were on hand.

At Maplewood Park, tennis, basket ball, association foot ball, and indoor base ball attracted the young persons. Girls were instructed in sewing. Two women and one man were in attendance.

Miss Marion B. Newton was employed for two months as general supervisor of all playgrounds in charge of the Board of Park Commissioners. All the supervisors that were appointed in 1910 took the civil service examination and were appointed according to the civil service law.

DURAND-EASTMAN PARK

During the winter four men were engaged in cutting out trees that grew within the area that will be occupied by the most easterly of the two ponds, and in taking down dead and dangerous trees in the grove. Trees that were suitable for fence posts were saved to use on the animal enclosures. Seven yards were enclosed with four hundred and thirty rods of eighty-eight inch bison proof woven fence, and one yard for goats was

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enclosed with eight and three-quarters rods of common farm woven wire fence. Eight high gates and one low gate were used. The posts were taken from the park. Seven large shelter houses were built in the yards for the deer, bison and alpaca, and two small houses for the tahrs and Angora goats. A shelter was built for the watchman and a house in which to store feed, and a shed for the horse. A well was dug to furnish water for the animals. There are springs in most of the yards, but for the dry weather in summer a well is necessary.

Work on the roads was started early in the spring and excavation was made with teams of the three cuts west of the westerly of the two small lakes. The road from Dr. Durand's house running past the animal yards was widened at the north end so that teams and automobiles can pass safely. The steam shovel was put in the first cut west of the westerly of the two small lakes and many yards of earth were dumped into the small lake to widen the road. The embankment kept settling all summer on account of the depth of the soft mud below the water. It will require another summer's work to fill the small lakes. The grading of the roads is completed from the Sea Breeze road to the top of the hill west of horse-shoe bend, a distance of six thousand one hundred feet, and from the south entrance of the park on the Wisner road, two thousand four hundred feet to the junction with the Sweet Fern road, making a total of one and six-tenths miles of graded road. From the Sea Breeze road to the large cut near Lake Ontario broken stone brought on cars was spread about twenty-four feet wide, and on the hill west of the horse-shoe bend several hundred feet of road was covered with broken stone; after the stone was drawn on, the voids were filled with sand, and the road was rolled, after hard showers. The whole distance covered with stone was four thousand feet. It required forty car loads of stone to do this. Four carloads of cinders, given by the Eastman Kodak Company, were spread on the Wisner road. Seats and tables were drawn to the park and placed in the apple orchard near the well so that persons who visited the parks could have a place to rest and eat lunches. Quite a good many visited the park during the summer in carriages and automobiles and on foot and horse back. At



Seneca Park—Path

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present it affords a fine place for horse back riding as there is excellent footing for saddle horses. The animals were a great attraction to park visitors.

PARK ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Quite a number of birds were purchased for the aviary at Seneca Park. One rosa cockatoo, six African siskins, one pair of gray paraquets, one pair Blue Mountain lories, one pair of black headed paraquets, one shama thrush, one yellow breasted toucan, four scaled partridges, two Mexican troopials, four pair Montezuma partridges, one Faukland Island thrush, one Mexican robin, one pair greenwing teal, one pair pintail ducks, one pair of bar-headed geese, one pair of zebra doves, one pair lake doves, one troopial jay, two shell parakeets, two gray linnets, one green linnet, four bullfinches, six skylarks, two black birds, ten Japanese robins, one pair strawberry finches, one pair negro finches, one pair of blackbill weavers, one pair Napoleon weavers, one Mexican parrot, one pair Indian finches, one pair crested doves, one pair ringnecked parokeets, one rosa cockatoo, two Indian jays, one pair Venezuela quails, one pair Mexican parokeets, one Indian laughing thrush, two pair demoiselle cranes, one Lady Amherst pheasant, three axis deer, one black brant, one Reeves pheasant, six California quail, one pair mallard ducks, one pair black ducks, one pintail duck, were bought for Seneca Park. The following named animals were presented to the parks: Three Japanese silkies, one grebe, two owls, one parrot, two albino woodchucks, six Dutch rabbits, one snapping turtle, one cinnamon bear, one black bear, one fish hawk, eight black crowned night herons, two raccoons, two oposums, and one raccoon was bought for Seneca Park. In the early summer, one male and four female elk, and one female bison were taken from the overcrowded pen at Seneca Park and put into the fine new yards prepared for them at Durand-Eastman Park. A new yard for buffalo, one for elk, one for three male deer, one for sika deer, one for fallow deer, one for Indian sambar deer, one for an alpaca, a camel and Himalayan tahr, and one for angora goats, were built at Durand-Eastman Park. President A. B.

Lamberton of the Park Board presented to the Park Board to start the Zoological Park at the park: A male bison, a male elk, a male Virginia white tailed deer, a male axis deer, one pair hog deer, one pair sika deer, a pair of Indian sambar deer, a pair fallow deer, a male red deer, a pair of tahrs, an alpaca and a bactrian camel at a cost of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars. The animals have plenty of room to run and roam over the hills and valleys of the park.

PRESENTS TO THE PARKS

The following named persons made presents to the parks during 1910:

C. W. Augustiné, three Japanese silkies; J. A. Wiborn, Shortsville, N. Y., a grebe; Miss Florence Beckwith, twelve *gerardia grandiflora*, a special strain from Seattle, Washington; J. E. Burgess, one owl; Mrs. L. C. Washburn, two palms; Miss Jennie Muhe, a parrot; P. J. Silvernail, two albino woodchucks; Ward Williams, six Dutch rabbits; James Logan, one snapping turtle, James Vicks Sons, eleven varieties of pansy seed, said to be the best in Europe; Alexander T. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y., a very fine female cinnamon bear; Emlen Van Arsdall, a fish hawk; Hiram Wood, a black crowned night heron; G. Rice, Geneseo, N. Y., two raccoons; Dr. C. S. Sargent gave three hundred and sixty-eight species of trees and shrubs from the Arnold Arboretum, that are native to Central China; Charles W. Miller Director of the Washington Society—For the Study of Bird Life—at Shawee-on-Deleware, Pennsylvania, one black crowned night heron; Calvin A. Leonard, one night blooming cereus; Wm. E. Sloan, two opossums; Frank Baker, Director, National Zoological Park, Washington, three pairs of black crowned night herons; Wm. R. Smith, Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Washington, D. C., a number of rare seeds of plants; a person who requested that the name be not mentioned gave five hundred dollars, and A. B. Lamberton, the animals mentioned in the zoological department, amounting to one thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars. Miss Mary A. Starbuck, who died last June, left in her will twenty thousand dollars to build an

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exhibition greenhouse at Highland Park in memory of Mr. A. B. Lamberton, President of the Board of Park Commissioners.

MATERIALS SOLD FROM PARKS

Materials sold from the parks include the rent of the refectories, boat-houses, house on the parks, at Cobb's Hill Reservoir, and the merry-go-round at Genesee Valley Park, golf lockers, the sale of guinea pigs, a horse, old iron, rubber, sheep, eggs, fowls, geese and ducks, trees and shrubs, wool, wood, taking down trees, and labor for men and teams, and five hundred dollars received for the improvement of the Baker farm, amounting to \$8,095.36 to December 29, 1910.

REFECTORIES

All the refectories were leased as follows: Seneca Park, to E. H. Woodruff, one year for \$1,500.00; Highland Park, to John S. Pardee, until 1911, for \$300.00 per year; Genesee Valley Park to Alfred J. McClurg, until 1911, for \$1,300.00 per year; Maplewood Park to J. B. Brewer, one year \$475.00.

The farms on Durand-Eastman Park were leased as follows: The Baker farm containing forty-seven and eight tenths acres, situated on Sea Breeze Road, to Henry Schwenn, for \$150.00 to April 1, 1911; the Mengel farm of one hundred acres was leased to William DeLapp until April 1, 1911, for \$300.00 per year; the Thomas DeLapp farm containing twenty-five acres on the Hoffman Road, was leased to Charles Turpine for \$150.00 per year, until April 1, 1911; the Larkin farm, containing sixteen and three-fourths acres of land on the Hogback Road was leased to Timothy Larkin for \$150.00 to April 1, 1911; the house on the Barrett farm was leased to Joseph Osmealoski until January 1, 1911, at \$200.00 per year.

HERBARIUM

The park herbarium consists of about five thousand sheets,



Genesee Valley Park—Sheep Sheds

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mounted, named and placed in natural sequence in the herbarium cabinets. Nearly as many more collected in the summer of 1910 are in course of preparation. It is intended to contain nearly all the trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, known to cultivation, and all the wild flowers in Monroe County. During the summer of 1909 a large addition to the native grasses and sedges was made.

BAND CONCERTS

The following concerts were given:

Seneca Park	22	Concerts
Genesee Valley Park	20	"
Maplewood Park	13	"
Highland Park	12	
Convention Hall Balcony	5	
Brown Park	1	
New Park—Bay Street—18th Ward	1	
School grounds—East Avenue 21st Ward	1	
Front Street Playground	1	
Industrial Parade	1	
Durand-Eastman Park	1	"
University Campus	1	"
State Armory	1	"
Police Field Day	1	"
Health Association Field Day	1	"
On Steamer "Rochester"	2	"
<hr/>		
Total	84	Concerts

SPECIAL EVENTS IN THE PARKS

On January 12th the annual fox chase took place in Genesee Valley Park, thirty-six dogs were entered, and five of them won the prizes amounting to fifty dollars. The prizes were divided in an inverse ratio of the order in which the dogs arrived at the goal. The chase was one of the most successful ever held in the city, and was over a larger course than ever before run. The dog owners were enthusiastic over the annual chase and look forward to it with eager anticipation. A large crowd was on hand to see the dogs follow the track of the fox, which was lead over

ROCHESTER PARK COMMISSION

the course and was safely in the box long before the dogs were put on the trail.

Following the fox chase a band of Tonawanda Indians engaged in snow snake games. The game consists of throwing a long slender lead tipped hickory stick over the snow. The winner being the one who can make it travel the furthest. Indians have thrown these snow snakes two thousand six hundred feet.

The ice carnival was held at Genesee Valley Park in the afternoon and evening of February 5th. There were a hockey game and races in the afternoon and in the evening a skating cake walk and the costume contest. An ice tower thirty feet high, which was lighted by electricity by the Rochester Railway & Light Company, and a huge bonfire, were interesting and beautiful features of the carnival. The carnival attracted a large crowd of persons.

On March 20th there was opened the annual display of flowers and plants at the Highland Park Greenhouses.

On May 14th there was the annual kite flying at Genesee Valley Park in which several prizes were given to the owners of ten kites.

In May was held the usual May festival and May pole dance in Seneca Park.

On June 10th was held the musical festival in Genesee Valley Park, at which time Mrs. Elizabeth Casterton, supervisor of music in the public schools, conducted a chorus of fifteen hundred school children. The Park Band, under Theodore Dossenbach, accompanied the children's chorus. Two bronze medallions on either pillar of the band stand, of the late Dr. Edward Mott Moore, former President of the Park Board, and Alexander B. Lamberton, present head of the Board, were unveiled by two school girls. William C. Barry made the presentation and Charles P. Ford accepted the medallions on behalf of the city. Solos were sung by Miss Pearl Keenan and Walter Bentley Ball; Rev. Wm. R. Taylor, D. D., made an address.

On June 11th when the playground convention was to give a play festival on the meadows at Genesee Valley Park, it rained all day and the entertainment was given in the armory.

The Water carnival was held at Genesee Valley Park on the

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afternoon and evening of July 9th. It was a grand affair and attracted the largest crowd ever seen in the park.

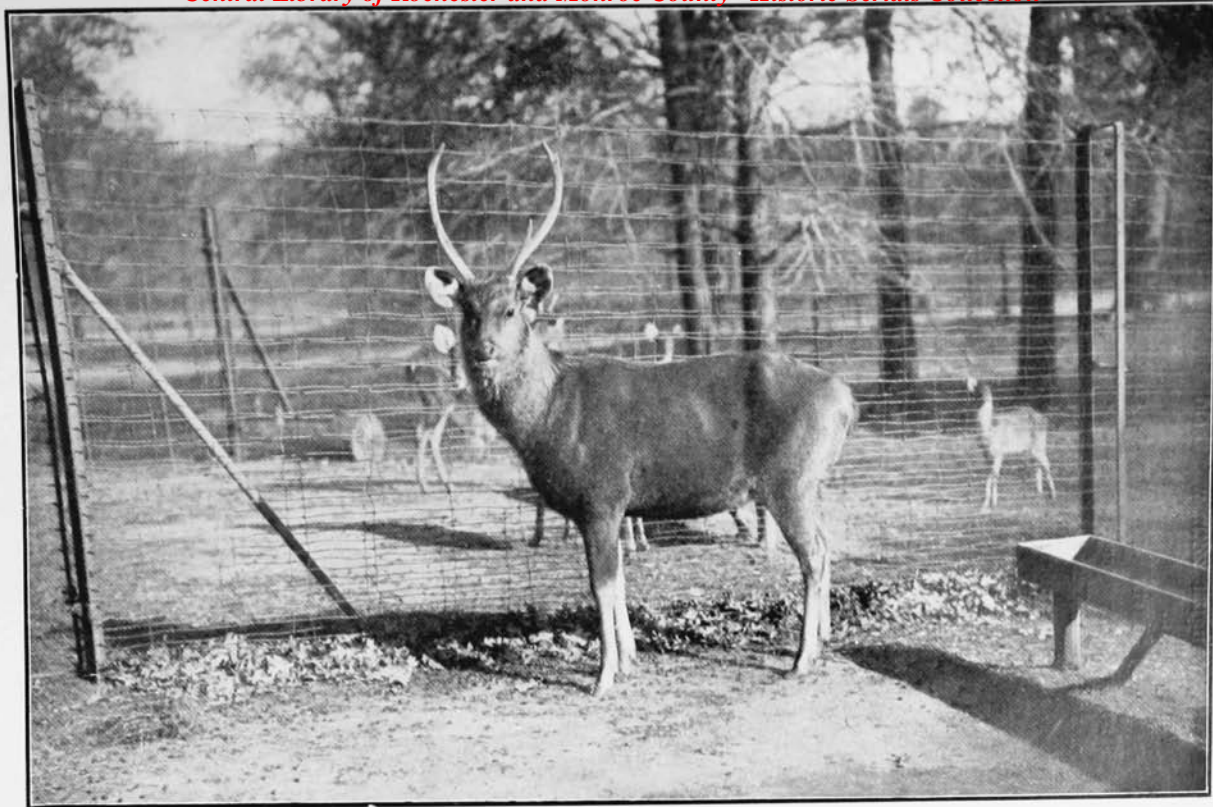
The annual music festival was held at Seneca Park on July 23rd. The programme was carried out by the following forces of musicians: The Park Band, Theodore Dossenbach, musical director, assisted by Daniel Beddoe, tenor soloist; Master Raymond Lee, boy soprano soloist; E. B. Llewellyn, cornet soloist; Gardell Simons, trombone soloist; Ole May, euphonium soloist; vested boys' choir, Beecher Aldrich, director; united German chorus, Frank Pohl, director; vested choir, Church of the Epiphany, George Years, choirmaster; Church of the Reformation, A. G. Young, choirmaster; Trinity Lutheran Church, Rev. Mr. Erbes, choirmaster; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Beecher Aldrich, choirmaster. The Board of Park Commissioners, with Frank G. Newell as its particular representative for the occasion, proved an able management, the weather was perfect, and the festival was a grand success. Wm. C. Barry, Vice-President of the Park Board, opened the evening programme with a brief speech.

On August 7th the Syracuse band gave a concert at Genesee Valley Park which attracted a large crowd of music lovers.

On August 13th was held the formal opening at the new band stand at Seneca Park. Charles P. Ford, chairman of the music committee, made a brief address. The music was furnished by the Park Band. Miss Marie Stoddart of New York sang both in the afternoon and in the evening. The united German singers were a great addition to the excellent program. Gardel Simons played a trombone solo accompanied on the harp by Joseph Marthage; Frank Mitchell played clarinet solos; E. B. Llewellyn played cornet solos. Credit for the design of the beautiful band stand is due to Commissioner Frank B. Newell, and the architects, Hutchinson and Cutler.

On August 20th the annual water carnival was held at Seneca Park, and a band concert was given, and on August 21st the Buffalo park band under the leader, J. W. Bolton, gave a concert at Seneca Park.

On August 20th, at Genesee Valley Park, the annual inter-playground field day under the direction of Miss Marion B. Newton was held.



Seneca Park—Indian Sambar Deer

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On August 28th was held the aquatic events at Genesee Valley Park.

The fourth annual playground field day was held at Brown Square on August 29th, and city championship athletics were held at Genesee Valley Park on September 11th.

On September 17th the miniature yacht races were held at Seneca Park, and there was a diving contest for the city championship. The Park Band gave a concert in the new band stand.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE PARKS

When the celebrated landscape architect, Fred. Law Olmsted, the father of the Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects for the Park Commission, addressed the Park Board soon after the adoption of the plans for the various parks, he said, "some day persons will make it a point to stop off at Rochester to visit your parks." During 1910 that prophecy was more fully fulfilled than in any previous year, for several men distinguished in horticulture and park projects have made a considerable journey especially to visit the Rochester parks. The most distinguished is Charles S. Sargent, L. L. D., Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Boston, Mass. He made two trips from Boston especially to visit our parks. Dr. Sargent has visited the parks for the past eleven years every year once and sometimes twice in the year. When it is known that he has traveled widely to see trees, shrubs and flowers and is the author of the monumental work "The Silva of North America" and "The Forest Flora of Japan" and numerous articles in "The Garden and Forest" during the publication of that periodical, and that he is one of the greatest authorities on plants in the world, park lovers may well appreciate that it is an inspiration to have him frequently visit the parks. For several years he has presented to the Park Commission hundreds of rare and valuable trees, shrubs and flowers from the Arnold Arboretum, and his advice and sympathy have been incalculable benefit to the park superintendents and their foremen.

Another distinguished man to make a trip from Boston to

ROCHESTER PARK COMMISSION

see the Rochester parks is E. H. Wilson, collector in China of seeds and plants for the Arnold Arboretum. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of the Kew Gardens of London, and has made three trips to China. He was greatly pleased with the Rochester parks and to see many Chinese plants flourishing in them.

James Pettigrew, superintendent of Boston parks, and formerly Superintendent of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and of parks in Milwaukee and in Chicago, probably the best park superintendent in the United States, visited the parks and expressed the greatest admiration for them.

W. J. Bean, who for twenty-seven years has been in charge of the tree and shrub department of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, London, on June 28th made an inspection of all the parks, except Durand-Eastman Park. He came from England to see the Arnold Arboretum, but at the urgent request of Dr. Sargent, he came to Rochester to see the parks. Mr. Bean said that Highland Park contained the finest collection of trees and shrubs in the world, not as extensive as that of Kew Gardens or Arnold Arboretum at Boston, but being superior in richness of the collection and the excellent way in which the landscape gardening has been managed.

Walter Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., owner of the beautiful estate of Wellesley, which was owned for sixty years by his father, the late H. H. Hunnewell, visited the parks with Park Commissioner Wm. C. Barry. The Hunnewell grounds are famous as containing a fine Italian garden, pinetum and a large collection of rhododendrons, hardy trees and shrubs, and extensive greenhouses and conservatories stocked with a large collection of choice tropical plants. It has been the mecca for many years for horticulturists. Mr. Hunnewell has a wide knowledge of plants, and when he examined the pinetum and shrub collection, said that he had heard of them, but that he was astonished at the size and the superiority of the collection. He said that it was an excellent policy for the Park Board to make so good a collection of hardy plants in the parks for people to study and enjoy.

William R. Smith, the veteran superintendent of the botanical gardens at Washington, D. C., who has held his position

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during all the years from Lincoln's administration to Taft's, visited the parks last June. He has been interested in the botanical collection of the parks for several years and has been helpful to the Park Commission in getting new species of plants.

James Wilson, Commissioner of Parks of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; William P. Bancroft, President of Park Commission, Wilmington, Delaware; Prof. James S. Pray, head of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Harvard; Colborne P. Meredith, Park Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada; and H. M. Horvath, landscape architect of Cleveland, Ohio, visited the parks to get information in regard to them. Michael Barker, the editor of the *American Florist*, visited the parks in June. He spent the greater part of his time in Highland Park, and was very enthusiastic in his admiration of the pinetum.

DEATHS OF CO-WORKERS

On February 16th, Joseph B. Fuller, who from the time the parks were established was friendly and helpful to the park project, died. He was interested in the study of botany and when a member of the botanical section of the Academy of Science he was the only compositor in the city who was sufficiently familiar with botanical terms to set up a list of the plants of Monroe County in a satisfactory manner. He was authority on all botanical questions and he gave great aid to park employees in making the herbarium. He made a list of the trees and shrubs that were found growing naturally in Seneca Park when the park was established, and the list has been published in the park reports. On June 22nd, Mrs. Helen Leigh Sawin, who for several years was a reporter of the Post Express and later of the Democrat and Chronicle, died. She frequently visited the parks for recreation and was familiar with them all and she delighted to tell others of the rest and enjoyment to be found in them. She reported many of the important events in the parks as well as her visits to the parks to see the flowers and the birds. She was lamented by many men and women who had her acquaintance. On November 13th occurred the death of Vincent Dewing,



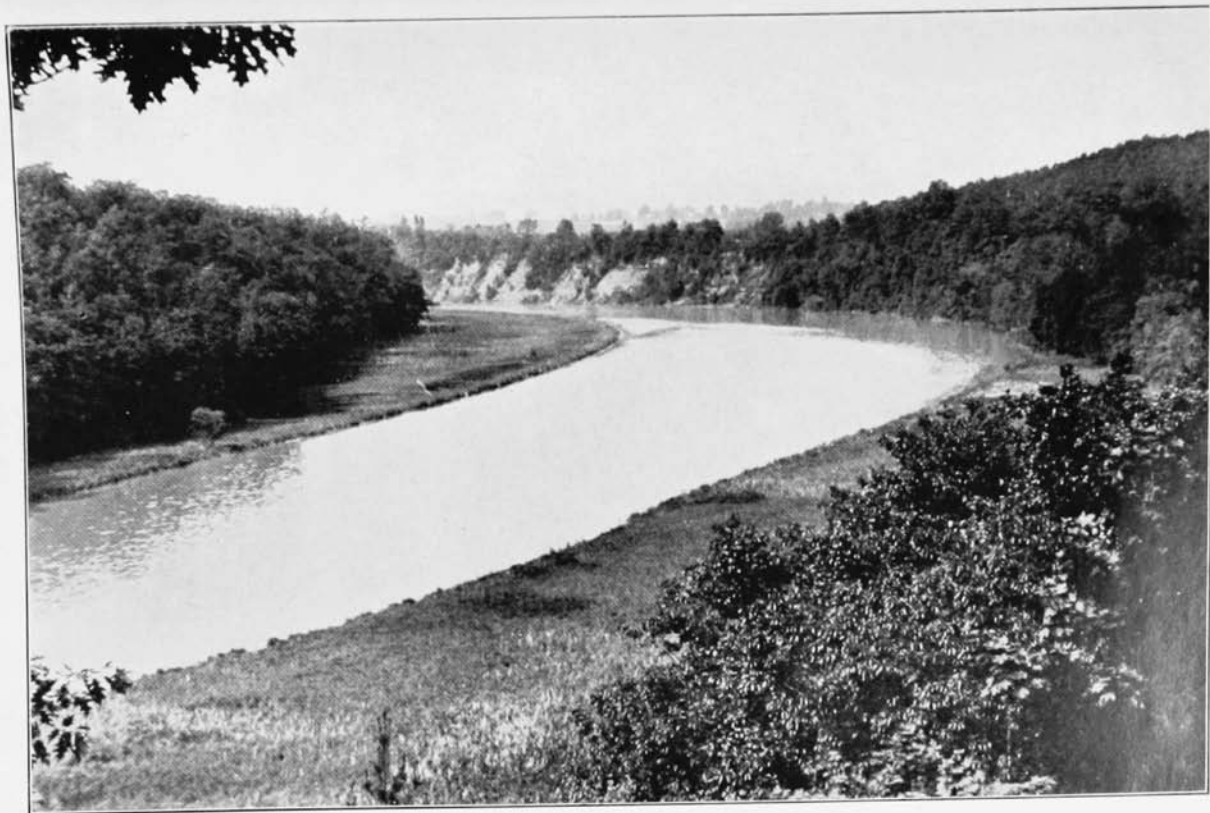
Seneca Park—Prairie Roses

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an enthusiastic student of native wild flowers, trees and shrubs. During his travels he saw many rare types of plants and when Dr. Sargent took up the study of the native hawthorns with the park employees, he became greatly interested in the pursuit of new species of the genus, and he discovered several very beautiful plants which have been described and named and added to the list of new American plants. He was kind and genial and beloved by all who knew him.

CALVIN C. LANEY,
Superintendent of Parks.

Dec. 31, 1910.



Seneca Park—Lower River

Penal Ordinances

Relating to the Use and Government of the Public Parks and Parkways of the City of Rochester

Passed August 26, 1896.

The Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Rochester do enact as follows:

DEFINITIONS.

Section 1. The terms "parks" used herein shall be construed to include all lands and waters under the control of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of Rochester, except parkways, and the term "said Board" shall be construed to mean the Board of Park Commissioners of said city.

GENERAL RULES AS TO USE OF PARKS

Section 2. The parks of the city of Rochester are for the benefit and pleasure of the public, and every person shall use said parks subject to the ordinances of said Board.

The roadways in the parks shall not be used by any vehicles except those employed for the purposes of pleasure; the rides and bridle paths shall be used only by persons on horseback or bicycles, and the walks shall be used exclusively by pedestrians, except that baby carriages and invalid chairs and children's carts and tricycles may be propelled thereon.

This section shall not apply to vehicles used by order of said Board.

The parks shall be closed from 11 o'clock P. M., until 5 o'clock A. M. during the summer season, and from 10 o'clock P. M. until

ROCHESTER PARK COMMISSION

7 o'clock A. M., during the winter season; and no persons, except employees of said Board on duty, or members of said Board, shall go into, or remain in said parks, while closed. The summer season shall be from April 1st, until November 15th, and the winter season shall be from November 15th, until April 1st.

ACTS PROHIBITED

Section 3. No person shall commit any of the following acts within said parks:

1. Commit any disorderly or immoral acts.
2. Be intoxicated.
3. Throw stones or missiles.
4. Utter loud or indecent language.
5. Play any game of cards or chance.
6. Tell fortunes.
7. Beg.
8. Publicly solicit subscriptions.
9. Drive or lead a horse not well broken.
10. Allow any dog to run at large.
11. Throw or drain offensive substances into any park waters.
12. Bathe in park waters without having the body concealed by suitable covering extending from the knees to the shoulders.
13. Commit any of the following acts as to boats or canoes on park waters:

Row or paddle a boat or canoe unless able to handle the same with safety to himself and the other occupants thereof or in such a manner as not to annoy or endanger the occupants of other boats or canoes; make a raft of canoes; pass to the left of boats going in opposite directions or to the right of boats going in the same direction; go up the river on the easterly side or down on the westerly side, except that in daylight persons may go in either direction on the same side of the river but must observe the rule as to passing; propel any boat or canoe during hours of darkness that does not show the following lights: for launches or motor boats, a stationary white light showing in front, or regular combination launch light, for canoes and row boats, an open colored

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light carried in front, no white light being allowed for this class of boats; propel any steam, naphtha, electric or other motor boat at a speed exceeding eight miles per hour, or in such manner as to annoy or endanger the occupants of other boats or canoes, or in such manner as to cause dangerous swells at the landing platforms; propel any launch or motor boat along or near the banks, except when landing or avoiding obstructions; use any launch or motor boat without horn or whistle attached which shall be sounded to warn other boats approached.

ACTS PROHIBITED WITHOUT PERMISSION

Section 4. No person shall commit any of the following acts within said parks without the consent of said Board, or some duly authorized person.

1. In any manner injure any tree, plant, grass, flowers, fruit, turf or structure.
2. Keep or offer anything for sale.
3. Play any music.
4. Post or display any sign, banner or advertisement.
5. Deliver any public speech.
6. Solicit passengers for any boat or vehicle for hire.
7. Obstruct in any way a roadway or path.
8. Discharge any firearm or fireworks or send up any balloons.
9. Permit any animal except horses and dogs to enter said parks.
10. Ride or drive any animal or vehicle at a speed exceeding eight miles per hour. This shall not apply to the vehicles of the fire or police departments, ambulances, nor vehicles used by physicians when actually engaged in responding to emergency calls or to driving on the "speedway" in Genesee Valley Park.
11. Hold any picnic at a place not designated by said Board for that purpose.
12. Hold any public meeting or engage in any marching or driving as members of a military, political or other organizations.
13. Conduct any funeral procession or vehicle containing the body of a deceased person.

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14. Build any fire.
15. Write, paint or carve on any tree, bench or structure.
16. Climb any tree, or tie any horse to a tree.
17. Enter any place upon which the words "No Admittance" shall be displayed.
18. Play base ball, tennis, nor any other game at a place not designated by said Board for that purpose.
19. Take ice from any park waters.
20. Fish in any park waters.
21. Bathe in any place not designated by said Board for that purpose.
22. Enter nor leave said parks except at the established ways of entrance and exit.
23. Place or propel any boat or other craft upon park waters.
24. Land from any boat at a place not designated by said Board for that purpose.
25. Carry any flowers or shrubs, fire arm, sling shot, axe, saw, shovel, or spade, within the following parks, viz.: Genesee Valley park, Highland park, Seneca park and Maplewood park.
27. Violate the regulations of said Board relating to any building or place.
28. Injure or unnecessarily disturb any fish, water fowl, birds or animals.
29. Injure any notice posted by order of said Board.
30. Throw or cause to be thrown on any ice or skating rink or rinks, or carry or cause to be carried any missile, hockey or shinney sticks, in the several parks or parkways without the permission in writing of the board of park commissioners.

DISPOSITION OF VAGRANT ANIMALS

Section 5. Pounds for temporarily restraining animals found running at large within said parks shall be established at such places as the superintendent of parks may designate.

All animals found running at large within said parks contrary to the ordinances of said Board, may be seized by any person and conducted to any one of such pounds. Upon the impounding of any animal within a park pound, it shall be the duty of the super-

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intendent of parks forthwith to notify the keeper of the city pound, who shall at once take and dispose of such animal in the manner provided by the penal ordinance of the city of Rochester relating to the disposition of vagrant animals.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF PARK
ORDINANCES

Section 6. Any violation of these ordinances shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine any person so convicted may be imprisoned in the Monroe County penitentiary for a period not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

FORMER ORDINANCES REPEALED

Section 7. The ordinances of said Board, passed January 26, 1891, and all ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.



Seneca Park—Coasting

506-1474

Report of Treasurer

Rochester, N. Y., February 7, 1911.

To the Board of Park Commissioners:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my department for the year, ending December 31, 1910, containing a statement of all receipts and disbursements:

Annual appropriation	\$140,000.00
Special appropriation	6,860.00
Sale of lot No. 60, Maplewood Park.....	740.00
From Local Improvement Fund for care and embellishment of streets under Common Council ordinances	1,355.42
Transfer credit for fertilizers and shrubs furnished Department of Public Works.....	123.75
Rentals, Sales, gifts, etc.....	8,317.85
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	\$157,397.02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Labor and salaries.....	\$ 68,379.18	
Claims.	88,618.15	\$156,997.33
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Balance.		\$ 399.69

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS—DURAND-EASTMAN PARK.

Appropriation.		\$ 15,000.00
Labor.	\$ 7,215.79	
Claims.	7,784.21	\$ 15,000.00
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The above receipts and disbursements have been compared with the books of the Comptroller and agree in every particular.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. DURAND, Treasurer.

Analysis of Claims

PARK MAINTENANCE FUND, 1910

	Genesee Valley	Highland	Green-Houses	Seneca	Maple-wood	City Parks	Street Trees	Play-grounds	Durand-Eastman	General Adm'tion	Total
Labor	\$15,653.72	\$13,125.42	\$3,107.51	\$13,387.33	\$5,709.82	\$6,564.98	\$3,744.10	\$4,436.90	\$3,135.53	\$2,347.82	\$71,213.13
Printing and Stationery90			6.50					1.50	316.10	325.00
Tools	1,496.15	1,081.17		708.21	484.45	440.68			237.68	409.05	4,757.99
Lumber	3,153.16	460.58		924.26		117.96			1,472.65		6,128.61
Feed	852.80	436.68		1,496.52	206.43	276.49			605.68	1,581.66	5,456.26
Blacksmithing	367.64	125.30		255.14	63.00	44.45			82.30	86.90	1,024.73
Electric Lighting	436.25	144.52		346.93	326.64	35.73					1,290.07
Coal	5.85	243.51		108.66	9.60	58.40			22.51	12.00	460.53
Nursery Stock, etc.....	251.74	2,618.57		156.82	118.60	148.32			93.85	56.50	3,444.40
Fertilizers	42.00	595.10		141.00	203.01	4.49			8.25	88.52	1,082.37
Insurance	103.94	76.00		134.15	180.00	45.00				20.24	559.33
Paint, etc.	164.60	80.24		165.32	34.23	49.32			82.52	259.00	835.23
Buildings and Structures	559.98	3,266.27		5,240.92	8.88	28.84			1,670.76	3.42	10,779.07
Cartage and Freight...	151.20	336.27		154.54		3.00			199.70	259.87	1,104.58
Plumbing	312.72	521.07		952.17	134.28	53.87			43.73		2,017.84
Band Concerts	2,235.41	1,147.37		2,352.36	1,444.12				81.67	2,513.82	9,774.75
Playgrounds Supplies,								2,073.25			2,073.25
Oils, etc.	115.85	5.56		22.81	14.85	7.91			11.14	65.77	243.89
Events in Parks.....	1,188.88			448.72	92.29					1,569.71	3,299.60
Greenhouse Supplies...			729.06								729.06
Salaries				1,300.00		1,200.00				12,802.44	15,302.44
Zoo Supplies				2,653.82							2,653.82
Rent					384.00	204.00				192.00	780.00
Barge Canal (labor)...	128.04										128.04
Telephones										455.50	455.50
Car Tickets										529.30	529.30
Horses	400.00										400.00
Miscellaneous	2,048.12	383.55		332.99	15.64	389.20			277.01	5,424.77	8,871.28
Local Improvement....						1,277.26					1,277.26
Total	\$20,668.05	\$24,647.18	\$3,836.57	\$31,289.17	\$9,429.84	\$10,949.90	\$3,744.10	\$6,510.15	\$8,026.48	\$28,894.99	\$156,997.33



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