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PARKS *and*
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PARKS and Parkways

in the Borough of The Bronx

New York City



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Prefatory Note.

TO THE BRONX BOARD OF TRADE :

In compiling this booklet, the Park Committee have had in mind its desirability as a reference for those who are interested in our parks, as a basis for comparisons of different kinds in subsequent years and as a source of information, so that criticisms of the Department in this Borough shall be based on a knowledge of all the facts and may therefore be helpful.

Care has been taken to have the information accurate.

The Committee desires to express its appreciation of the conscientious work of Mr. George MacAdam who undertook the labor of compilation, and also of the very cordial co-operation and aid of the Zoological Society, the Botanical Society, Bronx Parkway Commission and the Colonial Dames.

We want to make especial acknowledgment of the assistance given us by Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to compile a booklet of this character.

Committee on Parks and Parkways :

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December 1, 1914.

NOV. 7 1974

Gift

The Bronx Parks as a City Asset.

Large Area of Parks.—The Borough of The Bronx contains 26,017 acres, of which 4,154.2 acres, or about 15.2 per cent., are devoted to park purposes. These 4,154.2 acres exceed by 500 acres the combined park acreage of all the other boroughs. It is of interest to note in this connection that Boston has 2528 acres, Cleveland 2050 acres, Detroit 1243 acres, Cincinnati 2003 acres.

Remarkable Diversity of Park Scenery.—A unique feature of the parks of the Borough of The Bronx is the remarkable diversity of landscape that they afford. In a park lying within the boundaries of a great city, or even of a small city, the visitor rarely sees anything other than formal stretches of well-kept lawn, more-or-less artistically arranged flower beds, and tree-shaded walks, and drives. These familiar features are to be found in all the parks of the Bronx. They give the character to the smaller parks of that borough. But in its big parks, there are great stretches of primeval forest; tree-embowered lakes; winding rivers that afford enchanting vistas; rock-walled river gorges; picturesque waterfalls; rolling, tree-covered hill-country; green valleys and meadowlands; acre after acre of waving sea-grass; and mile after mile of shore frontage that looks out across the ship-studded waters of The Sound to the soft, blue outlines of Long Island.

These figures tell the story of the diversity of the Bronx Parks:

Fine forest lands, over	1,000	acres
Partly forested lands, nearly	1,000	"
Playground and athletic fields,	340	"
Lakes and rivers,	44	"
Artificial lakes,	7.75	"
Bay waters, several hundred acres.		
Bay shore frontage,	14	miles
Roadways,	52	"
Walks,	29	"
Bridges,	10	"

Distribution.—A glance at the map of the entire park system of The Bronx, printed herewith, shows the excellent distribution of the parks throughout the borough. Despite this fact, all the big parks, and

many of the small ones, are linked into a unit by a splendid system of parkways.

Beginning at the easterly extension of McComb's Dam Park and the northerly end of Franz Sigel Park, the Grand Boulevard and Concourse leads northward in an unbroken course to the Mosholu Parkway. Technically, the Grand Boulevard and Concourse is not a parkway as it is not under the jurisdiction of the Park Department; but for all practical purposes, this imposing avenue, with its breadth of 200 feet, and its four rows of trees, is a link in the park system of the Bronx. As it runs northward, the Grand Boulevard and Concourse passes Claremont Park, three blocks to the eastward, Echo Park two blocks to the eastward, St. James Park one block to the westward, and skirts the west boundary of Poe Park.

Mosholu Parkway links Van Cortlandt Park with Bronx Park, and has a total length of 6,035 feet and an average width of 600 feet.

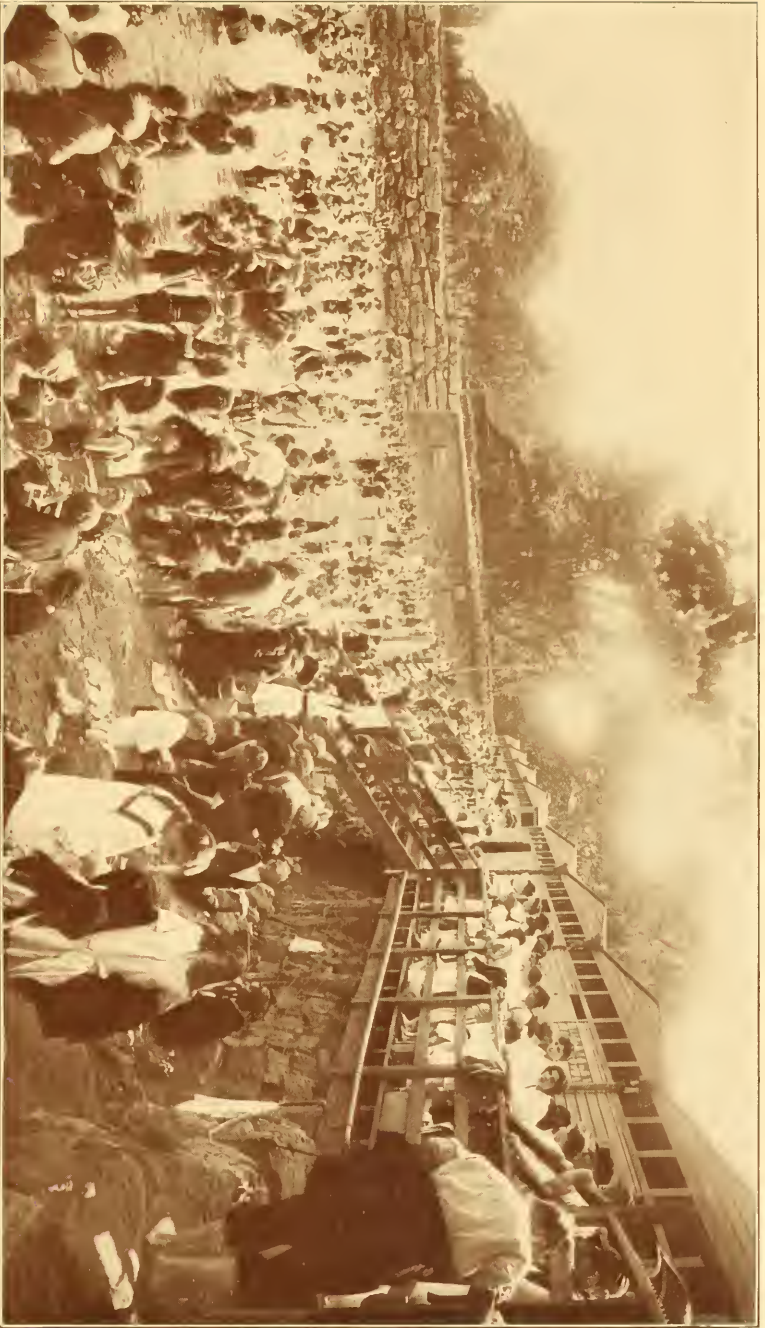
Crotona Parkway links Bronx Park and Crotona Park, and has a length of 3,815 feet and an average width of 120 feet.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway links Bronx Park and Pelham Bay Park, and has a length of 11,861 feet and an average width of 400 feet.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway has a length of 11,500 feet and a width that varies from 60 to 180 feet. It runs from the southwest boundary of Van Cortlandt Park to, approximately, the point where the Harlem River unites with the Hudson.

In a bird's-eye view of the Bronx Park system and its general unity, the Bronx Parkway cannot be overlooked. Officially, it is not a part of the park system of the Bronx, as it is under the jurisdiction of the Bronx Parkway Commission. It is a strip of land, being developed as a park-bordered boulevard, that begins at the northerly boundary of Bronx Park and runs thence northerly through the beautiful valley of the Bronx River to the 4,500-acre New Kensico Lake Reservation in Westchester County.

Cash Value. In a report made by the Comptroller of the City of New York, up to and including the year 1890, the cost of the parks in the Borough of The Bronx was estimated at \$9,969,603.04. To this should be added, in order to bring the cost up to date, \$5,012,987.15, making a total of \$14,982,581.19. Under date of August 26, 1911, the *City Record* published a report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, placing a value on the same property of \$56,627,000.00, or a gain in the assessable value, over the original cost, of \$41,645,000.00. The actual value of the property to-day has been estimated at from \$75,000,000.00 to \$90,000,000.00, or a gain in actual value, over the original cost, of from \$60,000,000.00 to \$75,000,000.00.



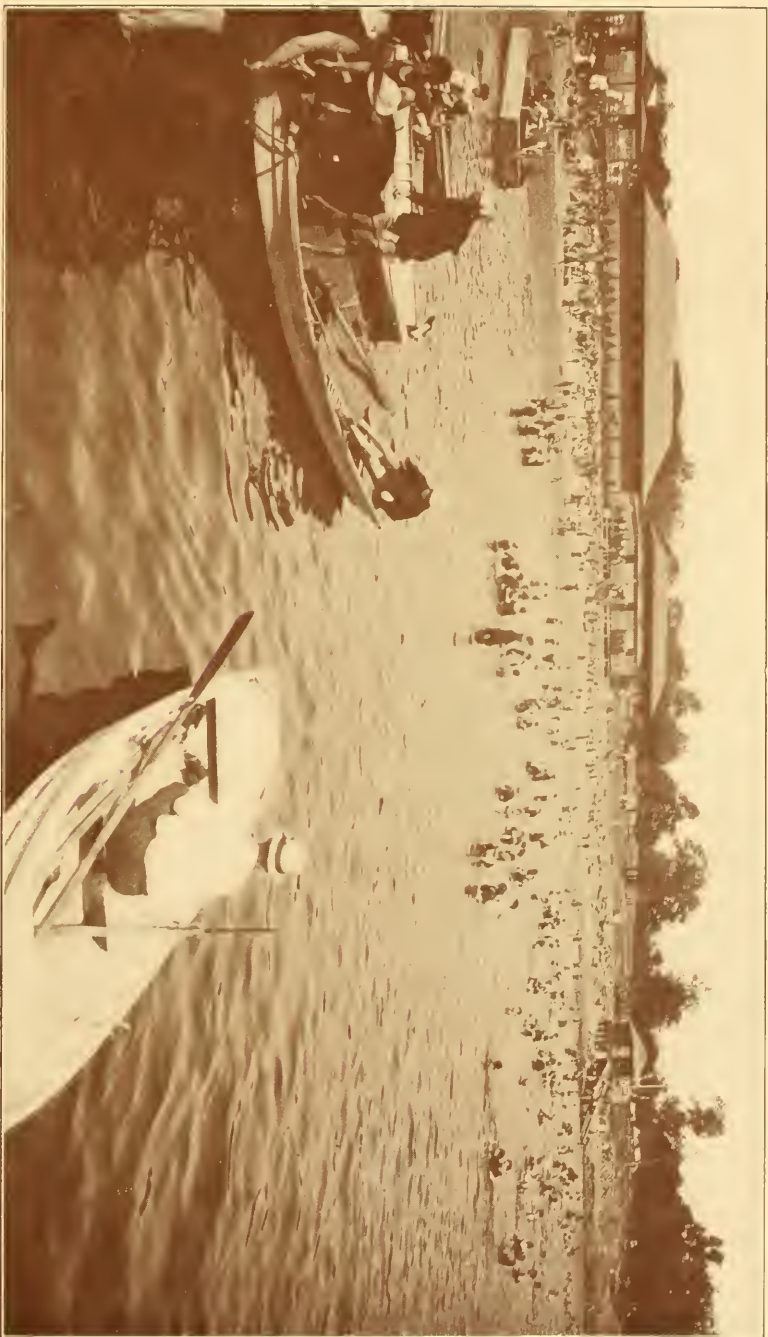
BAYCHESTER BEACH—PELHAM BAY PARK.

Real Value.—The real value of the parks can not be estimated in dollars and cents. It has been well said that from the standpoint of health and consequent happiness and efficiency, it is more important that an individual give his lungs an atmospheric bath in fresh, pure air than that he give his body a bath in clean water, great as is the latter need. The big stretches of quiet woodland where the wearied city dweller may lose himself for the day; the many acres of meadowland with their shady nooks where keep-off-the-grass signs do not trouble; the many athletic fields for the youth and the playgrounds for the young and the bathing beaches for all:—these are health-giving factors in the life of the city, the value of which cannot be computed in cash.

No particular record of park attendance is kept; but an estimate made by those familiar with the matter, places the number of those using the parks in the Bronx on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays during the summer, at 150,000 to 200,000. It is estimated that, during the season when the polo games are played on the parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park, or when the National Guard drills and manoeuvres there, as many as 50,000 people have gathered as spectators. The record number of persons passing in one day through the turnstiles of the Bronx Zoological Park is 61,946; the attendance for the year 1913 was 1,943,683.

Acquisition of Bronx Parks.

The Commission of 1883.—In 1883 the City of New York (this was before the consolidation) stood sixth in the United States in the matter of area of land devoted to public parks. A number of far-sighted, public-spirited men, in that year, petitioned the State Legislature for a commission to choose land for the enlargement of the park area of the City. In answer to the petition, an Act was passed (Chapter 253 of the Laws of the State of New York, 1883), which directed the Mayor of the City of New York to appoint a commission of seven citizens for the purpose described in the petition. The then Mayor, Franklin Edson, appointed a commission, of which Luther R. Marsh was chairman, and such well-known residents of the borough as the Hon. Waldo Hutchins, and the late Hon. W. W. Niles were members. This commission worked with such zeal that its report was ready for the Legislature of 1884. This report urged that the city acquire 3,757 acres of new parks, or the territory now represented by Van Cortlandt, Bronx, Pelham Bay, Crotona, St. Mary's, and Claremont Parks. At the time of this recommendation, the territory included in Pelham Bay Park was not within the boundaries of the City of New York.



ORCHARD BEACH — PELHAM BAY PARK.

The report met with considerable opposition; but the Legislature, never-the-less, authorized the purchase of all the territory recommended by the Commission. The fact should not be overlooked that the Commissioners served without pay, actuated entirely by public spirit. The condemnation proceedings took some time. Title in the "New" parks, as they were called, did not vest in the city until December 12, 1888.

Commemorative Tablets.—To commemorate the original Commission appointed in 1883 for the purpose of selecting grounds for the Bronx Parks, the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences presented to the City six bronze tablets, each bearing the following inscription:

Pursuant to an Act of Legislature Passed April 19, 1883, Mayor Franklin Edson Appointed the Following Commission to Select and Locate Lands for Public Parks in the 23rd and 24th Wards of The City of New York, and in the Vicinity Thereof:

LUTHER R. MARSH, President.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, WALDO HUTCHINS,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, GEORGE W. McLEAN,
WILLIAM W. NILES, THOMAS J. CROMBIE.
The Commission Appointed JOHN MULLALY,
Secretary, and JAMES C. LANE, Engineer.

The Commission Recommended "That the Several Tracts of Land Embraced Under the Following Titles be Appropriated for the Recreation and Enjoyment of the Inhabitants of New York."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK
PELHAM BAY PARK
BRONX PARK
CROTONA PARK
CLAREMONT PARK
ST. MARY'S PARK
MOSHOLU PARKWAY
BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY
CROTONA PARKWAY

Erected by
THE BRONX SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
MCMXIII.

These tablets were unveiled on April 19, 1913, at Claremont, St. Mary's, Crotona, Bronx, Pelham Bay and Van Cortlandt Parks.

Acquisition of Other Parks.—Franz Sigel, or Cedar Park, as it was originally called, was the first park in the Bronx to which the City acquired title. Title to this park vested in the City on June 4, 1885. Title to the "New" parks vested December 12, 1888. Since then, 12 named and 20 unnamed parks have been acquired, giving the Bronx a total park area of 4,154.2 acres.



SCENE IN BRONX PARK.

Bronx Park.

Area.—Bronx Park has an area of 719.12 acres, of which 261 acres are occupied by the New York Zoological Park (popularly known as "The Bronx Zoo"), 250 acres by the New York Botanical Garden, and the balance of 208 acres are devoted to the usual public park purposes.

Means of Access.—The means of access are given in the two succeeding sections devoted respectively to the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden.

Special Features.—The dominating features are the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden, (described in succeeding sections). Exclusive of these two features, the balance of the Park is well worth a visit, for here is found a beautiful blending of wild forest land, cultivated lawns and variegated flower beds. The celebrated "Hemlock Grove" is partially within this territory, and the picturesque "Gorge of the Bronx River" forms its western boundary.

Other Features are:—Lorillard Mansion Museum: Open 11 a. m. —3 p. m. (free), under the auspices of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences—containing historical relics, photographs and objects of natural history.

Lorillard Falls.

Lorillard Snuff Mill: now used as Park Department Work Shop.

Old Fashioned Flower Garden: (it used to be said that Pierre Lorillard's "Acre of Roses" imparted aroma to his snuff).

Two Baseball Diamonds.

Four Tennis Courts.

Restaurants: The Rocking Stone Restaurant, located in the Zoological section, and Boat House Restaurant, situated at the Subway entrance.

Historical Associations.—The old Boston Post Road crossed the Bronx River at the point where the stream narrows between the two lakes in the Zoological portion of the Park.

The portion of the Park north of this road formerly belonged to Pierre Lorillard, who was of French extraction, and who obtained possession of the property in the early part of the Nineteenth century. A dam was built in the gorge of the river and the snuff mill erected about 1840. Tradition says the mill is haunted. On the high hill overlooking the dam, Mr. Lorillard built his great stone mansion. It is an excellent example of the fashionable architecture of the period. The old patent and manor lines of Fordham, West Farms and Westchester formed a corner at a point about the middle of the lower lake.



WATER-FALL, IN HEMLOCK GROVE — BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.

A little to the southward, on a small plateau on the east bank of the stream, there stood in the Revolutionary days, the De Lancey mansion. The patriots used to steal through the dense woods that covered the neighborhood, in the hope of capturing James De Lancey, loyalist and raider, in one of his visits to his aged mother who continued to dwell in their mansion during war times, though it was in the turbulent Neutral Ground.

THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Means of Access.—Via the Subway, to the Boston Road Entrance.—The terminus of the eastern branch of the Subway, at "180th St., Zoological Park," lands visitors at the southeastern entrances to the Zoological Park, at West Farms. Visitors from points below 96th Street must be careful to board the "Bronx Park" trains, and not the "Broadway" trains.

Routes for Automobiles or Carriages.—Via Central Park, Lenox Avenue, Macomb's Dam Bridge and Jerome Avenue or Grand Concourse to Pelham Avenue, thence eastward to the Concourse Entrance, where motor cars and carriages are admitted to the Park.

Via the Harlem Division of the N. Y. Central R. R. or via the Third Avenue Elevated.—Visitors should alight at Fordham Station, from which the northwest entrance is half a mile distant, due eastward, on Pelham Avenue, via the Union Railway surface cars.

Surface Cars.—The Southern Boulevard and the Zoological Park Cars of the Union Railway now run to both the Crotona (Southwest) Entrance and the Fordham Entrance. The Crosstown cars of the same line intersect the Southern Boulevard three blocks south of the Crotona Entrance.

ADMISSION.

Free Admission.—On all holidays, and on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, the Zoological Park is open free to the public.

Pay Admission.—On every Monday and Thursday, save when either of those days falls on a holiday, all members of the Zoological Society who surrender coupons from their membership tickets, and all other persons holding tickets from the Society, will be admitted free. All other persons seeking admission will be admitted on payment of twenty-five cents for each adult, and fifteen cents for each child under twelve years of age. Tickets are sold only at the entrance gates.

Holidays on Pay Days.—Whenever a legal holiday falls on a Monday or Thursday, admission to the Park will be free on that day.

Hours for Opening and Closing.—From May 1st to November 1st the gates will be opened at 9 A. M. daily, and closed half an hour before sunset. From November 1st to May 1st the gates will open at 10 A. M.



ITALIAN GARDENS — NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK, N. Y. C.

Entrances, Walks, Etc.—The portion of the Zoological Park situated west of the Boston Road has been enclosed. Access to this area is provided by six entrances, one situated at each corner—one on the Boston Road and one at the bridge on Pelham Avenue. The latter is a carriage entrance for visitors wishing to drive to the north end of Baird Court. From all these entrances broad walks lead into the Park and through it, reaching all the collections of animals now installed.

Carriage Roads.—The only wagon road which enters the central portion of the Park now occupied by animals is the Service Road, which enters from the Southern Boulevard, at 185th Street, and runs eastward, to the Service Building, Reptile House, Bear Dens, and Rocking Stone Restaurant.

This road is for business purposes only, and is not open for the vehicles of visitors. It is utterly impossible to admit carriages to the center of the Park, save those of officers entering on business, and visitors must not ask for exceptions to this very necessary rule.

Automobile and Carriage Entrance.—A fine public carriage road and concourse, leading from Pelham Avenue Bridge and to the upper end of Baird Court, was completed in 1908. This drive is open to carriages or motors, daily, and it affords easy access to the most important group of buildings. It is subject to the same regulations as all other entrances, except that carriages and automobiles are admitted.

The Boston Road, which runs through the Park from south to north, near the western bank of the Bronx Lake, is open at all hours. It has recently—and for the first time—been finely improved by the Park Department for the Borough of The Bronx, and a drive through it affords a fine view of the eastern side of the Buffalo Range, and the finest portion of the heavy forest of the Zoological Park.

As a matter of course, the ranges of the buffalo, antelope, deer, moose, and elk, are in full view from the Kingsbridge Road and Southern Boulevard, and the Zoological Society has planned that the view from those avenues shall be left open sufficiently that the herds may be seen to good advantage.

The Rocking Stone Restaurant has been designed to serve all the purposes that its name implies. It contains dining-rooms in which full meals may be obtained, lunch-rooms wherein choice food will be served at popular prices, and in the basement, toilet-rooms will be found.

The Service Building, near the Reptile House, and at the geographical center of the enclosed grounds, is situated a building which contains the Bureau of Administration of the Zoological Park. Here will be found the offices of the Chief Clerk, several other Park officers, and the workshops and storerooms.

Children lost in the Park, and property lost or found, should be reported without delay at the Chief Clerk's office in this building. The telephone call of the Zoological Park is Tremont 953.

Wheeled Chairs.—By persons desiring them, wheeled chairs can always be obtained at the entrances, by applying to gatekeepers, or at the office of the Chief Clerk, in the Service Building. The cost is 25 cents per hour; with an attendant, 50 cents per hour.

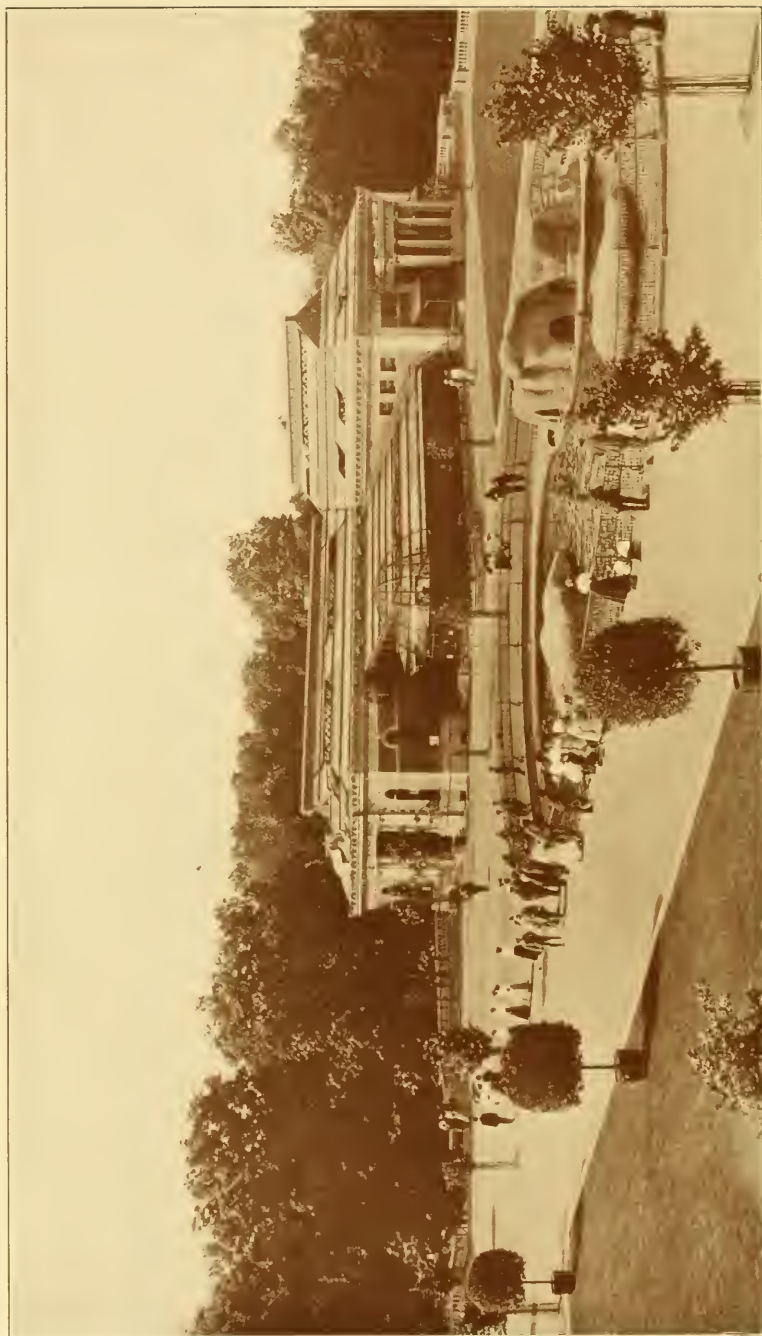
Physical Aspect of the Grounds.—Roughly estimated, one-third of the land area is covered by heavy forest, one-third by open forest, and the remaining third consists of open meadows and glades. The highest point of land in the Park is the crest of Rocking Stone Hill, the elevation of which is 94.8 feet above sea level.

Topography.—Speaking broadly, the Zoological Park is composed of granite ridges running from north to south. In many places their crests have been denuded of earth by the great glacier which once pushed its edge as far south as New York City. In the valleys lying between these glacier-scraped ridges, great quantities of sandy, micaceous soil have been deposited; but in one spot—the Wild-Fowl Pond—what was once a green, glacial lake fifteen feet deep, presently became a vast rock-walled silo filled with vegetable matter and a trembling bog of peat. Everywhere in the Park glacial boulders of rough granite or smoothly rounded trap-rock, varying in size from a cobble-stone to the thirty-ton Rocking Stone, have been dropped just where the warm southern sun freed them from the ice. The Park contains thousands of them, many of which have been removed from walks and building sites only with great labor.

The Rocking Stone, a colossal cube of pinkish granite, poised on one of its angles on a smooth pedestal of rock, is the Zoological Park's most interesting souvenir of the glacial epoch. Across the bare face of the rocky hill in which lies the Crocodile Pool, there are several glacial scratches pointing directly toward the famous boulder; and who will say it had no part in making one of them?

The Rocking Stone stands on a smooth table of granite on the southern shoulder of the hill overlooking the Buffalo Range. Its extreme height is 7 feet 6 inches; breadth, 10 feet 1 inch; thickness, 8 feet 1 inch, and its weight, as roughly calculated, is 30 tons. A pressure of about 50 lbs. exerted on the most northern angle of the stone causes its apex to swing north and south about two inches.

Streams and Ponds.—The Zoological Park contains about 34 acres of still water, of which Bronx Lake comprises 25 acres, Lake Agassiz 5½ acres, Cope Lake, the Wild-Fowl Pond, and Beaver Pond together, about 3½ acres. The two larger lakes are fed by the Bronx River,



LARGE BIRD HOUSE — NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK, BRONX, N. Y. C.

which drains a valley about 15 miles long. Even in the driest seasons the volume of water carried down by the Bronx River is sufficient to keep the lakes well filled. The areas of still water available for animal collections are very generous for an institution like this, and are highly prized.

The Waterfall.—At the lower end of Lake Agassiz, and about 300 feet above the Boston Road Bridge, is a natural waterfall nearly 12 feet in height, where the Bronx River falls over a rugged ledge of pink granite. In times of high water the foaming flood that thunders over the rocks makes an imposing spectacle, and it constitutes a most unusual feature to be found in a city park.

Forests.—The crowning glory of the Zoological Park is the magnificent forest growth which covers, thickly or sparsely, about two-thirds of its land area. It consists chiefly of white, scarlet, black, red and pin oaks, tulip, sweet gum, hickory, beech, sassafras, maple, wild cherry, hornbeam, dogwood, tupelo, hemlock and cedar; but there are at least thirty other species of trees and shrubs. It is safe to say that nowhere else within fifty miles of New York can there be found any more beautiful forests than those in the central and eastern portions of the Park. Throughout the enclosed grounds, it is absolutely necessary that visitors should be restricted to the walks; for otherwise the feet of our millions of visitors would quickly destroy every ground plant.

Arrangement of Collections.—Inasmuch as the physical features of the Zoological Park grounds were important factors in locating the various collections of animals, a perfect zoological arrangement was impossible. The existing plan represents the limit of acceptable possibilities in grouping related animals.

Opportunities for out-of-door life are available to seven-tenths of all the vertebrates. Only a few reptiles, some of the smaller monkeys, and a number of the birds require indoor confinement the year round. The ranges for hooved and horned animals are many times more commodious than those of the very largest of the Old World zoological gardens.

To those who enter by way of the Subway, the historic Boston Post Road leads to the Boston Road Entrance at the southeast corner of the Park.

The Zoological Park idea is well illustrated in the twenty acres at this point which are devoted to the herd of American Bison. This space has been reduced from time to time, as the Bison have been taken out to form other herds. In 1907, fifteen were sent to the Wichita Forest Preserve, and in 1913, a number to the Wind Cave National Park, South

Dakota, as contributions from the Society to the preservation of the species by our National Government. In short, the stock of Bison to replenish the Great Plains have come from New York City.

Colonies of eland, yak, emeu, ostrich, crane, and fallow deer, now share the range that once was entirely given over to the Bison. The delightful sensation of freedom is very greatly enhanced by the light boundary fences and the entire absence of timidity of the occupants.

The Antelope House, directly west of the Bison Range, shelters within its spacious stalls and yards—about three times larger than those of any other antelope house—a fine collection of the rare African antelopes and usually a pair of the awkward but spectacular giraffe.

To accommodate the small delicate deer, gazelles, wild goats, and sheep that are sensitive to the great extremes of the eastern climate, the Small-Deer House, original in its conception, which stands close to the Antelope House, fills an urgent want. In form it resembles the latter, a huge, elliptical building with spacious yards radiating on either side.

From the Antelope House a panorama of this section embraces the greatest range of view to be obtained in the Park. Directly in front is a broad plaza with irregular plantings of hardy trees, shrubs and gorgeously flowering plants. To the left of this are the Ostrich and Small Mammal House. Yet further west is a large meadow and pond for wild-fowl. Flanking the pond is the Aviary for pheasants, and directly south the collection of musk-ox and Rocky Mountain Goats.

To the east and north of the Antelope House are the Reptile House, Mountain Sheep Hill and Bear Dens.

Mountain Sheep Hill is almost in the form in which it existed when the Society took possession of the Park. To add to its height, many huge boulders were stacked about the crest of the ridge. At all seasons various species of goats and sheep scale these miniature crags. The Tahr at the north end maintains a family of substantial proportions.

By reason of the improved conditions that surround them—space, open view, sunlight, abundance of water, rocks, companionship—the bears are one of the chief attractions of the Park. If all the bears of Europe were added together they would not make a collection zoologically equal to this one. A huge ledge of granite forms an admirable background for the great collection of bears as well as providing an anchorage for the cage work. This rugged structure is in admirable keeping with its shaggy occupants. The polar bears have a shady enclosure at the north end of the Bear Dens at the head of Beaver Valley. Against the bluff end of the bear-den ledge is a semi-circular structure of steel, enclosing within its confines a deep pool. For a few hours in

the morning the sun strikes through the trees and warms the rocks, but for the greater part of the day an almost impenetrable shade makes life worth living for the bears of the northern seas.

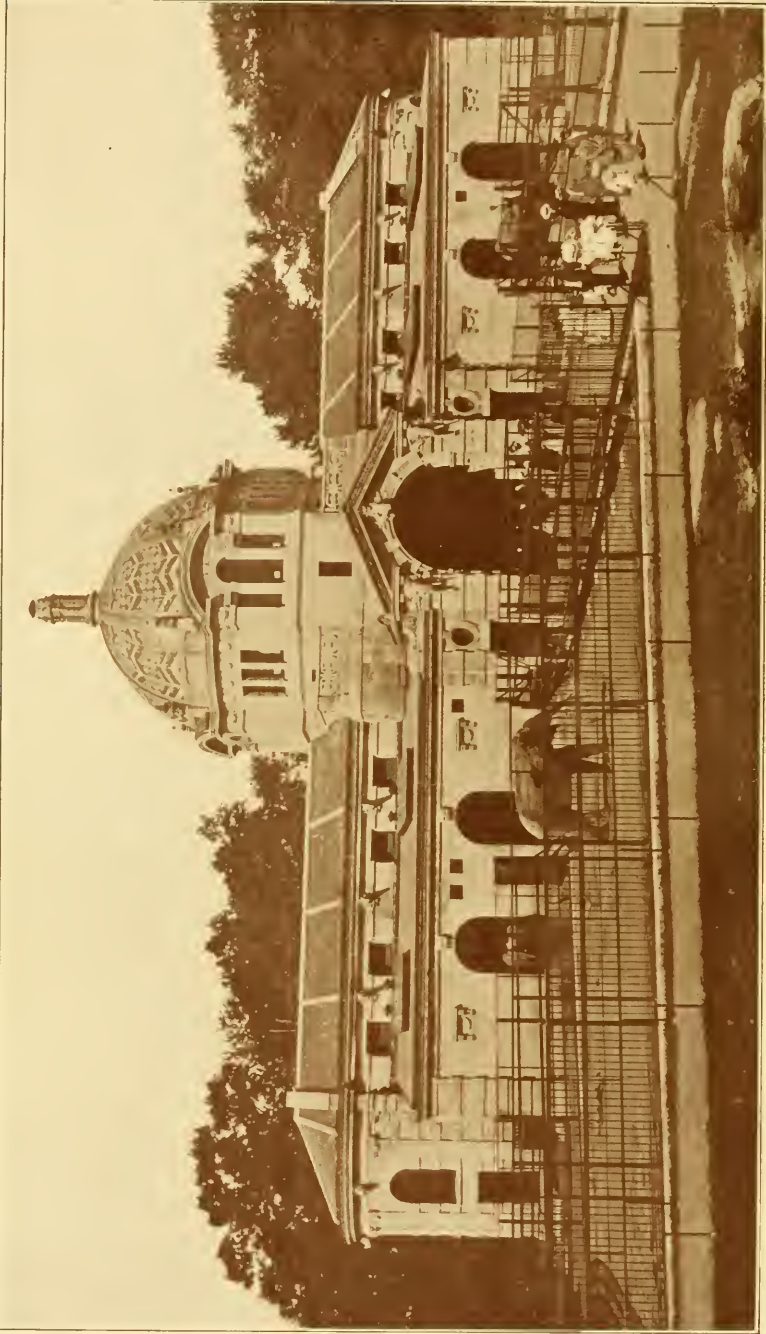
Through the trees west of the bear collection lies the Beaver Pond. The Society has transplanted several of these interesting wilderness engineers to this spot, and now a large family regularly makes and repairs dams, houses, and canals. Even in the middle of the day, when tradition states that the beavers sleep, the hereditary timidity of this curious rodent has been laid aside, and the cares and responsibilities of a beaver colony may be observed by visitors as they pass to and fro along the shores of the pond.

Over the tops of the laurels and rhododendrons that fill Beaver Valley from end to end, may be seen the white walls of the Elephant House. Architecturally this is the most pretentious structure in the Park. It stands at the south end of Baird Court, facing a group of buildings that surround the Court on all sides. The home of the largest existing land mammals is an elongated building of Indiana lime-stone, surmounted by a gaily colored, tiled dome. Worthy of the building is its collection of five elephants, two rhinos, four hippos, three of them the wonderful, rare and costly pygmy hippopotami, and two species of tapirs. Large yards enclosed by heavy steel fences flank the building on either side. A feature is the direct passageway through the building from south to north.

From the Elephant House, Baird Court, with its grouping of dignified animal buildings, is a classic picture. The Lion House on the left of the Court is the only one in the world that has wire netting used for enclosure instead of bars, green tiles in the cage-walls instead of paint, and that is equipped with a studio cage for animal painters and sculptors. The sculptural decorations on this building are after designs and models by Eli Harvey. All of the inmates have access to great outside cages in the warm months.

Directly across the Court is the Primate House. Despite the delicate nature of most of the apes and monkeys and the ever existing danger of infection from humankind with virulent maladies, a good average collection is usually on exhibition. The Society has specialized in the great anthropoid apes and has exhibited almost uninterruptedly good specimens, at one time having nine. A gorilla from West Africa, an adult orang-utan, a chimpanzee and a white-handed gibbon are the representatives at this time.

Nowhere else in the world can such varied collections of rare and beautiful birds be seen as those that fill the cages of the Large-Bird House. An abundance of light, air, and large flying spaces is more



ELEPHANT HOUSE — NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK, BRONX, N. Y. C.

nearly akin to freedom than that afforded by any similar institution. Besides the numerous communal cages, which are for the first time employed here, a large flying-cage in the center of the main hall is also an innovation.

The great out-of-door Flying Cage is to be found in other zoological institutions, but so far as is known, none others have been equipped with a swimming pool one hundred by thirty feet, and of sufficient depth to afford the great showy water birds ample diving space. For several years some of the shyest birds constructed nests and progressed as far as to deposit eggs. The last two seasons have been more promising; a pair of pelicans actually rearing a young bird hatched in the cage. In the winter these delicate birds are removed to the Aquatic Bird House, which was the first structure erected in the Park.

Along the western boundary of the Park, are the deer enclosures. Beginning with the tropical deer at the northwest and ranging along through the fallow, red, sambar, white-tailed, and our own native wapiti. In this particular field the Society has realized one of its greatest successes; the deer from these paddocks have formed the nuclei of many private and public collections, both in the New and Old World. Their breeding has been most prolific, and the activity in this direction has at times caused much embarrassment.

The Zebra House and Aviary for eagles and vultures stand close together south of the Bird House and west of the Lion House. As their names imply, one, with its large yards, is for the wild equines, and the other for the varied collection of rapacious birds; eagles, hawks, and vultures.

The Zoological Society was formed by Mr. Madison Grant in 1895, and it immediately attracted the support of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn. In 1895, a charter was obtained incorporating the Society under the laws of the State of New York, through the efforts of Mr. William White Niles, then a member of the State Legislature, and thereupon the Society was granted the southern portion of Bronx Park, by the City of New York, for the purpose of establishing a zoological park.

As a token of good faith, the Society agreed to furnish the original equipment of buildings to the value of \$250,000, and to forever supply at its expense a collection of living wild animals, birds and reptiles.

Privileges.—Because of the fact that the Zoological Society has undertaken to furnish all the animals for the Zoological Park, the City of New York has agreed that all the revenue-producing privileges of the Park shall be controlled by the Society. *All net profits* derived from the restaurants, boats, refreshments, riding animals, the sale of photo-

graphs, books, etc., and all admission fees, are expended by the Society *in the purchase of animals for the Park*. It is well that visitors should know that *all net profits realized in the Park go directly toward the increase of the animal collections*.

The Society maintains a supply of boats for hire, and riding animals of various kinds for the amusement of children.

Membership in the Society costs \$10 per annum. For this sum a member receives all publications of the Society, a pass admitting him to the Park on pay days, admittance to the Administration Building where there is a library, a remarkable collection of heads and horns, comfortable reading and rest rooms, and the beginning of a collection of paintings of wild animal life. The Society is desirous of increasing its membership, and applications may be addressed to the Secretary, No. 11 Wall Street, New York City.

The Society is governed by a board of thirty-six managers, elected annually by its members.

The officers for the year 1914 are as follows:

PRESIDENT

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

VICE-PRESIDENTS

SAMUEL THORNE

MADISON GRANT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MADISON GRANT, *Chairman*

PERCY R. PYNE

SAMUEL THORNE

WILLIAM WHITE NILES

WM. PIERSON HAMILTON

FRANK K. STURGIS

LISPENARD STEWART

WATSON B. DICKERMAN

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, *ex-officio*

Secretary, MADISON GRANT, 11 WALL STREET

Treasurer, PERCY R. PYNE, 30 PINE STREET

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, *Director*, ZOOLOGICAL PARK

CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, *Director*, AQUARIUM



ENTRANCE TO HEMLOCK GROVE, N. Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN, BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The New York Botanical Garden occupies 250 acres in the northern part of Bronx Park.

Means of Access.—By the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Botanical Garden Station.

By the Third Avenue Elevated Railway system to the terminal station of that road at Bronx Park.

By the Subway, Lenox Avenue and West Farms branch, with transfer at 149th Street and Third Avenue to Elevated Railway, thence to Bronx Park Station.

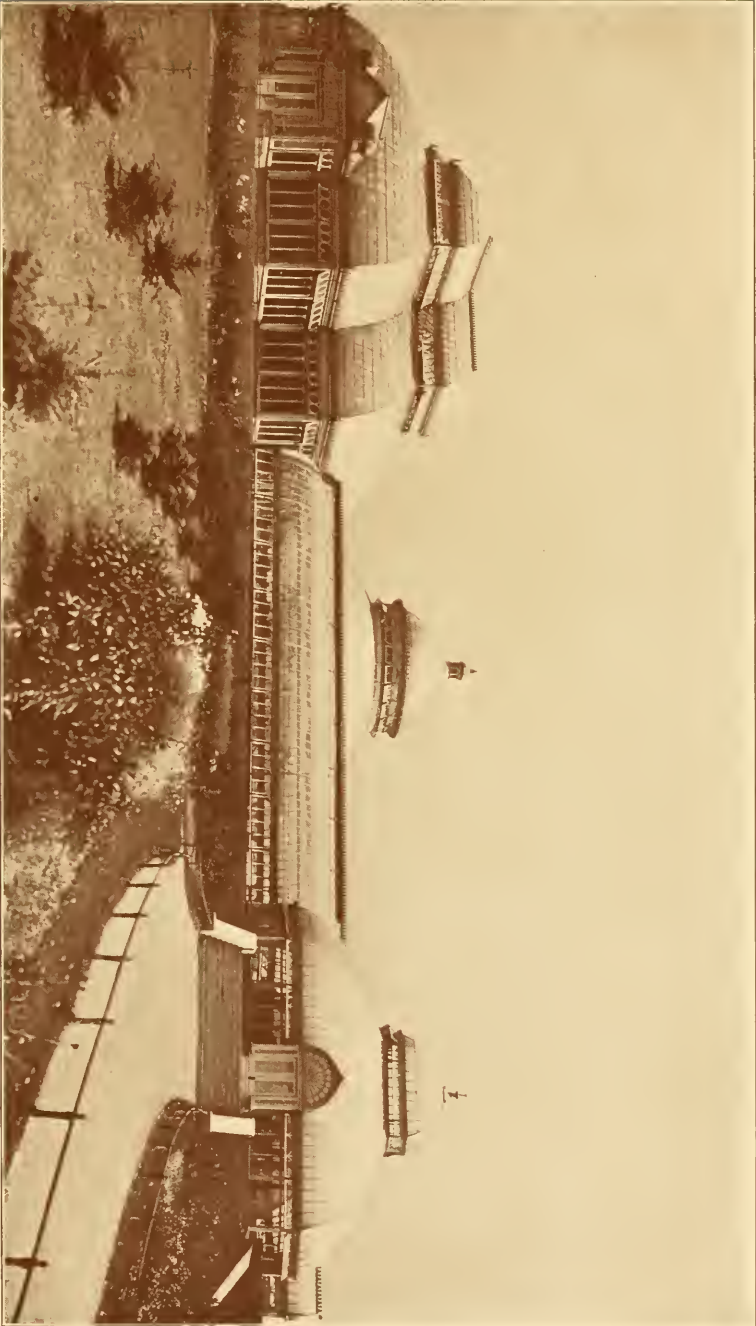
By trolley car leaving 3rd Avenue and 128th Street and running on Webster Avenue to 200th Street or the Woodlawn Road. This line connects with lines from the western part of the Bronx at Kingsbridge Road, and at 138th Street, 149th Street, 161st Street, 167th Street, Tremont Avenue, and also with the line to Yonkers, and West Mt. Vernon, by changing at Bedford Park.

By trolley line on the White Plains Road east of Bronx Park from West Farms, Williamsbridge, and Mt. Vernon, connecting with lines from the eastern part of the Bronx at West Farms and at Mt. Vernon.

By driveways in Mosholu Parkway from Van Cortlandt Park; from Pelham Bay Park through Pelham Parkway; through the Crotona Parkway and Southern Boulevard from Crotona Park; there are also driveway entrances at 200th Street, convenient for carriages coming from Jerome Avenue; at Newell Avenue, at the northern end of the Garden, for carriages coming from the north; at Bleecker Street on the eastern side of the Garden for carriages coming from the east; and at the Woodlawn Road, convenient for carriages coming from Yonkers, and from other points west and northwest of the Garden.

Purposes.—The New York Botanical Garden was established by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed in 1891 and amended in 1894 and in 1914, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Botanical Garden and Museum and Arboretum therein, for the collection and culture of plants, flowers, shrubs and trees, the advancement of botanical science and knowledge, and the prosecution of original researches therein and in kindred subjects, for affording instruction in the same, for the prosecution and exhibition of ornamental and decorative horticulture and gardening, and for the entertainment, recreation and instruction of the people."

Control and Maintenance.—The Garden is controlled by a Board of Managers elected from the Corporation established by its Charter, together with a body of Scientific Directors, and representatives of the City Government. This Board of Managers has control, except for



PUBLIC CONSERVATORIES, RANGE 1 — N. Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN, BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.

police purposes and for the maintenance of roads and walks, which are vested in the Department of Parks. It is provided that the grounds shall be open and free to the public daily and the educational and scientific privileges of the institution shall be open to all alike.

The maintenance of the institution is accomplished by annual appropriations by the City, as provided for in the City Charter, supplemented by funds of the Corporation and by membership dues. The endowment of the institution, derived from gifts and bequests, has now reached \$522,500, to which will be added \$50,000 provided in other bequests. It is sought to increase this endowment to not less than \$1,000,000.

Grounds.—The grounds are of great natural beauty, mostly hilly, but with some level areas at the northern end. There are over 70 acres of natural woodlands, including the famous "Hemlock Grove," on the hills bordering the Bronx River, and these woodlands are carefully protected against fire and vandalism. The Gorge of the Bronx River is one of the most valuable natural features within the City of New York. Through the reservation, there have been built about 4 miles of public driveway and about 8 miles of walks; about one quarter of a mile of driveway and some 2 miles of walks contemplated in the general plan of development have not yet been constructed.

Greenhouses.—Conservatory Range No. 1, situated near the approach to the Bronx Park Station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railway, is the largest glasshouse in America; it is 512 feet in length, the central dome nearly 90 feet high, and contains 15 compartments devoted to the display of plants from tropical and warm temperate regions. Houses Nos. 1 and 2 contain palms in great variety and bamboos; House No. 3 contains many representations of plants of the lily, amaryllis and related families; House No. 4 is given to large tropical plants, many of them of economic importance; Houses 5, 6, 7 and 8 are given to succulent and desert plants, including several hundred kinds of cactuses, century plants, yuccas, house-leeks and stone-crops; House No. 9 contains a large concrete tank in which many tropical water plants are grown, with tall grasses around its margin; House No. 10 contains a very large collection of tropical plants of the calla and pineapple families; House No. 11 contains a fine representation of bananas and their relatives, among them the traveler's tree and bird-of-paradise plants; Houses Nos. 12, 13 and 14 contain a large and varied representation of plants of warm temperate regions, including ferns, orchids, acacias, evergreen, and hundreds of rare and unusual species; House No. 15 is given to tropical orchids in great variety; the orchid collection is largely the gift of Mr. Oakes Ames, who spent many years and incurred great expense in bringing it together. In the court of Conserva-

AQUATIC HOUSE, PUBLIC CONSERVATORIES RANGE I — N. Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN, BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.



tory Range No. 1 are two large concrete tanks in which water lilies are grown in great variety, the eastern tank containing hardy kinds, the western tank those from tropical regions.

Conservatory Range No. 2, situated on the eastern side of the grounds, near the Bleeker Street entrance, is about one-third completed. The completed portion consists of 4 houses, containing 7 compartments. Here may be seen very large and representative collections of tropical ferns, cycads or sago palms, tropical orchids, and a miscellaneous collection of tropical trees and shrubs.

A small range of propagating and experimental greenhouses, three in number, each 100 feet long, is located near the nurseries on the eastern side of the grounds. Here are grown plants for the grounds and greenhouses and others for scientific experimentation and study.

Plantations.—The collections of evergreen trees (*Pinetum*) surround the great glasshouse in the southwestern portion of the grounds, extending to the Botanical Garden Railroad Station on the north and to the border of the forest on the east, the landscape design here being to surround this greenhouse with evergreen trees, so that it shall have a green setting all the year round. Commencing at the approach to the Elevated Railway Station and proceeding first in a northerly course in walking around this greenhouse, the visitor will pass consecutively collections of Douglas spruce, hemlock spruces, spruces, firs, pines, bald cypresses, white cedars, junipers, arbor vitae and retinisporas. The collection of larches, true cedars, umbrella pines and yews are somewhat out of this circuit, further to the northeast.

The planted collections of deciduous trees (*Deciduous Arboretum*) are in the area east of the Bronx River, extending from the most southern to the most northern part of the reservation, and many of these trees are in sight from the new Bronx Boulevard, which borders the grounds to the east. Proceeding northward from the southeastern corner of the reservation may be found willows, poplars, hickories, walnuts, oaks, beeches, Asiatic chestnuts, birches, alders, elms, mulberries, magnolias, thorns, apples, cherries, plums, plane-trees, maples, horse chestnuts, persimmons, dogwoods, ashes, catalpas, and a number of other kinds. Many trees have also been planted for shade along the driveways and thickly set along the railroad in the northern end of the grounds as a border screen. Prior to any planting on the grounds, there were about fifty kinds of trees to begin with, many of them very large and fine specimens.

The collection of shrubs (*Fruticetum*) is located on a plain north of the Museum Building and east of the railroad, and is well viewed from the top of the approach to the Woodlawn Road. The collections



FRUITICETUM (Shrub Collection) N. Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN — BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.

here established now contain some 800 kinds of flowering shrubs derived from all parts of the north temperate zone. Shrubs have also been extensively planted in masses for decorative purposes in various parts of the grounds, especially in front of the border tree screens and along parts of the driveways and paths and at the ends of the bridges, while natural thickets add variety and interest. Rhododendrons are massed about the lakes, garden roses occupy a plantation 200 feet long at the foot of the eastern terrace of Conservatory Range No. 1, golden bells, lilacs, syringas, bush honeysuckles and spiraeas are grouped near the Botanical Garden Railroad Station, thorns along the western border screen and elsewhere, and viburnums at a number of points.

The classified collections of herbaceous plants occupy a very beautiful narrow valley east of the driveway running north from the Southern Boulevard entrance, a large part of which was originally a marsh, and through which a small brook runs longitudinally. In the southern part of this valley, the plantations are grouped by botanical relationships, and the plants exhibited here include about 2,900 kinds, arranged in 128 beds. In the middle of this valley, other beds illustrate the structure and habits of herbaceous plants, and at the north end are collections illustrating plants and their products used for food, in medicine, and otherwise of value to man in the arts, sciences and industries. The little brook makes possible the growing of water plants close to land plants to which they are related.

The herbaceous flower gardens are located at the foot of the terrace on the northern and western sides of Conservatory Range No. 1, extending on both sides of the path to the approach to the Elevated Railway Station, and at intervals along the western border screen from this station to the Mosholu Parkway entrance. Here are grown a great variety of garden flowers, and many kinds may be seen in bloom at any time during the season from early spring until frost, commencing with snowdrops, squills, tulips, daffodils and other bulbous plants in April and May and ending with many kinds of autumn flowers in September and October. Several hundred kinds of flowers are grown in these collections. The total length of beds of herbaceous plants, including those in the herbaceous grounds and in the flower gardens, is now about one mile.

The lakes, formed by the flooding of former swamps, form an attractive feature in a valley northeast of the Museum Building. The largest of the three is a landscape feature and unplanted; the middle one is given to collections of hardy aquatic plants and provides a beautiful display of water lilies from late spring until early autumn; the

third lake, occupied by wild water plants of the region, outflows into the Bronx River.

The Museum Building.—This is the largest edifice in the world devoted to botany and kindred subjects. It has a frontage of 312 feet. The architectural style is Italian Renaissance. Its approach from the main driveway to the south includes garden fountains surrounded by marble seats, four parallel rows of tulip trees, and a fine bronze fountain immediately in front of the building.

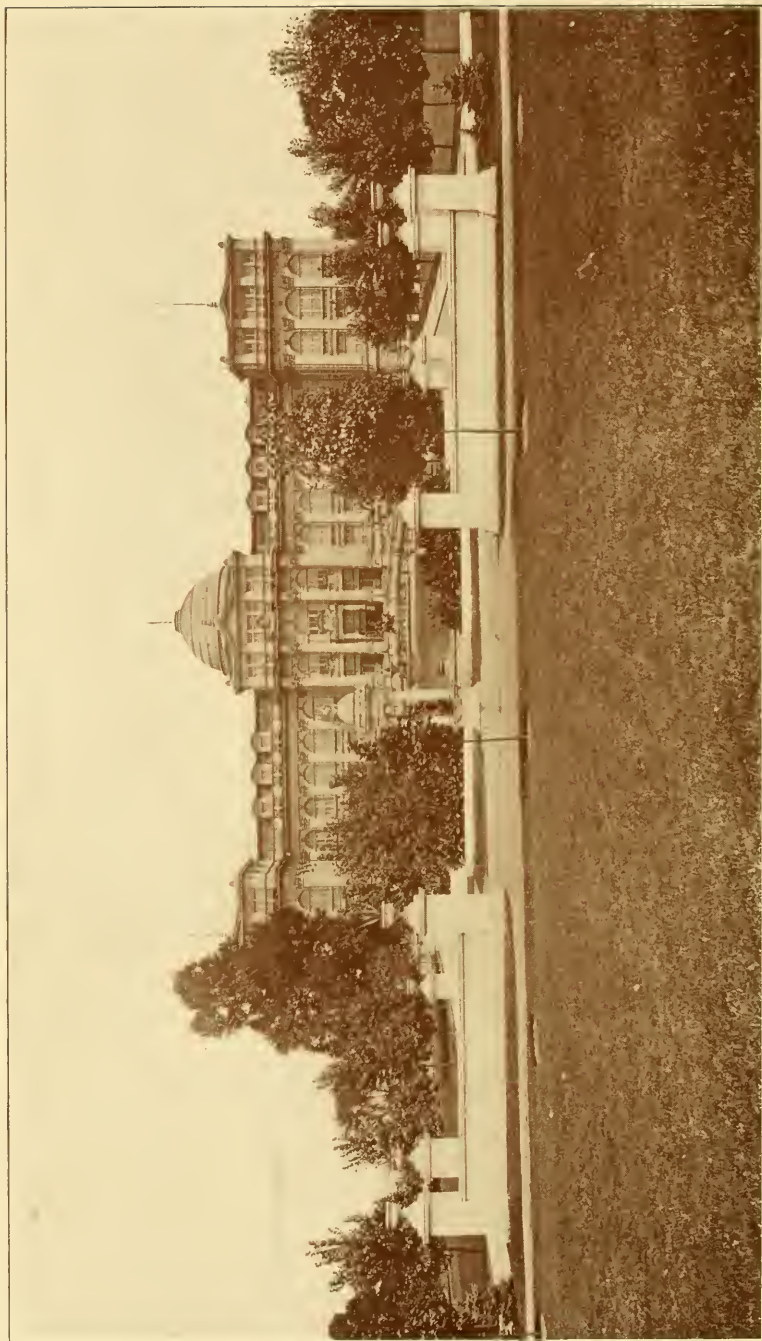
The main floor is given to the museum of economic botany, in which have been brought together crude and refined products of plants used in the arts, sciences and industries, including foods, drugs, fibers, gums, resins, oils, sugars, starches, cork, paper and a great variety of others. This collection now contains about 8,000 specimens, and is constantly referred to for information relative to commercial products.

The second floor contains the museum of systematic botany, illustrated by specimens, drawings, paintings and photographs of types of all the families of plants, commencing with those of the simplest structure and ending with the most complex. This floor also contains, mounted in swinging frames, specimens illustrating all the kinds of plants growing naturally within 100 miles of New York City, and a series of 20 microscopes demonstrate some of the minute plants.

The third floor of the Museum Building contains the library, now including over 25,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, and is one of the most complete collections of books on these subjects in the United States, and therefore is consulted by students from all over the country. Laboratories are provided for advanced and special students from colleges and universities who come to take advantage of the facilities offered by the library and collections. The herbarium, consisting of dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world, is the largest in the United States.

The basement floor of the Museum Building contains the collections of fossil plants, which are very extensive, and a large lecture hall, store-rooms and workrooms.

Educational and Scientific Work.—The collections of living plants in the grounds and greenhouses, some 13,000 different kinds being now represented, and the collections in the Museum Building, are labeled for public information, over 25,000 such labels being now in place. Free public lectures are delivered in the Museum Lecture Hall every Saturday afternoon from early Spring until late Autumn, on botanical and horticultural topics. Assistants guide visitors who apply for information to all parts of the grounds and buildings. Children from the public schools and other schools are received in groups and given lectures and



MUSEUM BUILDING, N. Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN — BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.

demonstrations on botanical nature study. A great number of inquiries for information are continually answered by mail, the correspondence of the institution being very large. The Garden publishes four different series of botanical works, of which over 50 volumes and parts have now been issued, containing important contributions to botanical and horticultural science. Over 100 expeditions have been sent to regions little known botanically, and valuable and unique collections of plants and specimens have thus been secured. Students are received from other institutions and given special facilities; many of them, trained at the Garden, are now occupying important positions as teachers or investigators in colleges, universities, agricultural stations and schools.

The officers for the year 1914 are:

PRESIDENT—W. GILMAN THOMPSON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—ANDREW CARNEGIE, FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON.

TREASURER—JAMES A. SCRYMSER.

SECRETARY—N. L. BRITTON.

Van Cortlandt Park.

Area.—Van Cortlandt Park has an area of 1,132.85 acres.

Means of Access.—Broadway Branch of the Subway direct to the Park.

Broadway surface line which runs along the entire west boundary of the Park, crossing the city line and extending into Yonkers via South Broadway.

Jerome Avenue cars of the Union Railway, which cross Mosholu Parkway, skirt the southeast boundary of the Park, cross the northeast portion, and run into Yonkers via Central Avenue.

The Crosstown cars of the Union Railway intersect the Jerome Avenue line at many points where transfers are given.

Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad (terminal at 155th Street Station of Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway, Manhattan) to Van Cortlandt Station in Park.

Special Features.—A big stretch of forest land that invites the rambler, a lake for the canoeist and the oarsman, extensive grounds that afford opportunity to enjoy as participant or spectator all manner of out-door sports, elaborate formal gardens, and historical buildings, relics and associations:—all these are features that make Van Cortlandt a park of unique value.

Golf.—Until this year (1914), there has been but one 18-hole golf course. It is picturesquely located in the Tippet's Brook Valley, extending for some distance along the west shore of Van Cortlandt Lake. A new 18-hole course, known as "The Mosholu Course," has been completed



VAN CORTLANDT MANOR — VAN CORTLANDT PARK, BRONX, N. Y. C.

this summer. It is pleasantly and conveniently located on the highest portion of the park. On the shore of the lake there is a golf house containing 600 lockers.

Water Sports.—There is a long, narrow lake that covers some 13½ acres. There are boats and canoes on this for rent. In the winter it is used for skating, the golf house being used as a skate house. Curling matches are also engaged in here.

Baseball and Other Sports.—There are 23 base ball fields. There are 8 tennis courts: 4 on the Gun Hill Road, 2 on the Parade Field, 2 on the new golf links. During the Fall season the base ball fields are used for football. There is a 120-acre parade ground on the edge of which are two polo fields and a cricket field. A cross-country course has been laid out.

Colonial Garden.—A very beautiful feature in this park is the formal Colonial Garden in front of the Colonial Mansion, comprising about 3½ acres. In the center of it is a handsome marble fountain, surmounted by the coat of arms of the City of New York, and the sides of which represent the coats of arms of the Thirteen Original States. This fountain was presented to the City of New York by Mrs. E. M. Thompson, at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Van Cortlandt Mansion and Other Historical Features.—The Van Cortlandt Mansion is one of the old houses within the area of Greater New York. It is still in excellent condition. It is in the custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. This society has gathered a very interesting collection of Dutch and Colonial household furniture and utensils, arms and documents. It is open to the public every day in the week except Thursday.

Historical Associations.—The land comprised in Van Cortlandt Park was originally included in a vast tract, having at first no particular bounds, under the control of the Dutch West India Company. This company acquired a formal title originally from the Indian proprietors, the tribe called the Manhattans, the Indian overlord or chief of which was Tackareek, whose campfire burned on the heights of Nevisane, the region now known as Navesink Highlands.

The first individual owner of the tract was Adriaen Van der Donck, who acquired it from the resident governor of the Dutch West India Company, Governor Kieft, in 1646. Van der Donck was further required at this time to obtain the consent of the Indians to the formal transfer of the property to him.

He planned to colonize it and erect there his "bouwerie."

While he evidently did succeed in cultivating his land to a small extent, his larger plans for its upbuilding were never carried out. He

Key to Map of Parks.

Pelham Bay Park.

- 1 Comfort Stations.
- 2 Bandstand.
- 3 Bathing Beaches and Bath Houses.
- 4 Camp Colony.
- 5 Athletic Field.
- 6 Golf Links.
- 7 Glover's Rock.
- 8 Baychester Station (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Harlem River Branch; Terminal, Willis Avenue, Bronx. Second and Third Avenue shuttle train from 120th Street Station of Elevated Railroads.
- 9 City Island Station, same R. R. as above.
- 10 Site of Indian Burying Ground.
- 11 Site of Pell Treaty Oak.
- 12 Pell Family Burial Ground.
- 13 Split Rock.

Van Cortlandt Park.

- 1 Comfort Stations.
- 2 Bandstand.
- 3 Van Cortlandt Mansion.
- 4 Colonial Gardens.
- 5 Skate and Golf House.
- 6 Golf Links.
- 7 Polo Field.
- 8 Parade Field.
- 9 Cricket Field.
- 10 Van Cortlandt Burial Ground.
- 11 Berrian Burying Ground.
- 12 Van Cortlandt Station.
- 13 Rhinelander Sugar House Window.
- 14 Site of original Van Cortlandt House (1700) and the Van Der Donck House (1650).
- 15 Site of Van Cortlandt Saw and Grist Mills.
- 16 Indian Field, scene of battle between British cavalry and party of Indian allies of patriots.

Macomb's Dam Park.

- 1 Bandstand.
- 2 Athletic Field.
- 3 Playgrounds.
- 4 Comfort Stations.
- 5 Site of the old Macomb Dam.

Franz Sigel Park.

- 1 Comfort Station.

Saint Mary's Park.

- 1 Morris Mansion containing Comfort Station.
- 2 Playgrounds.
- 3 Bandstand.
- 4 School Farms.

Claremont Park.

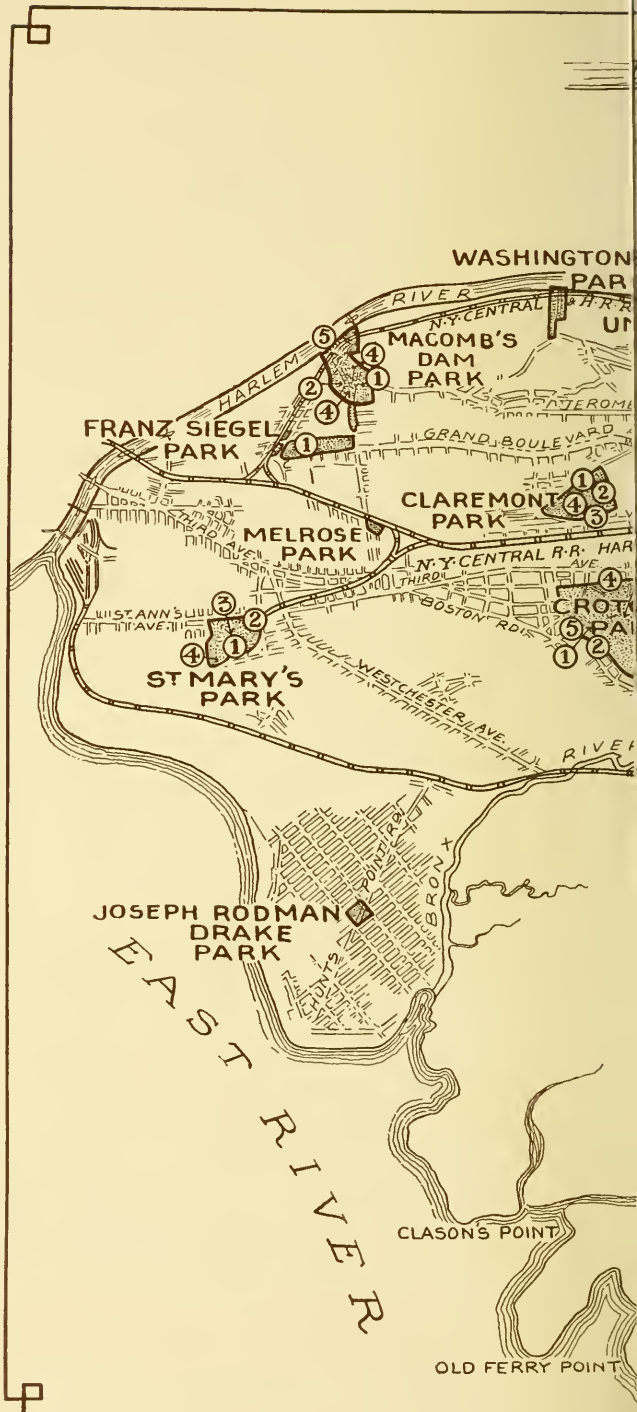
- 1 Comfort Station.
- 2 Zbrowski Mansion containing the offices of the Park Department of The Bronx.
- 3 Band Stand
- 4 Playgrounds.

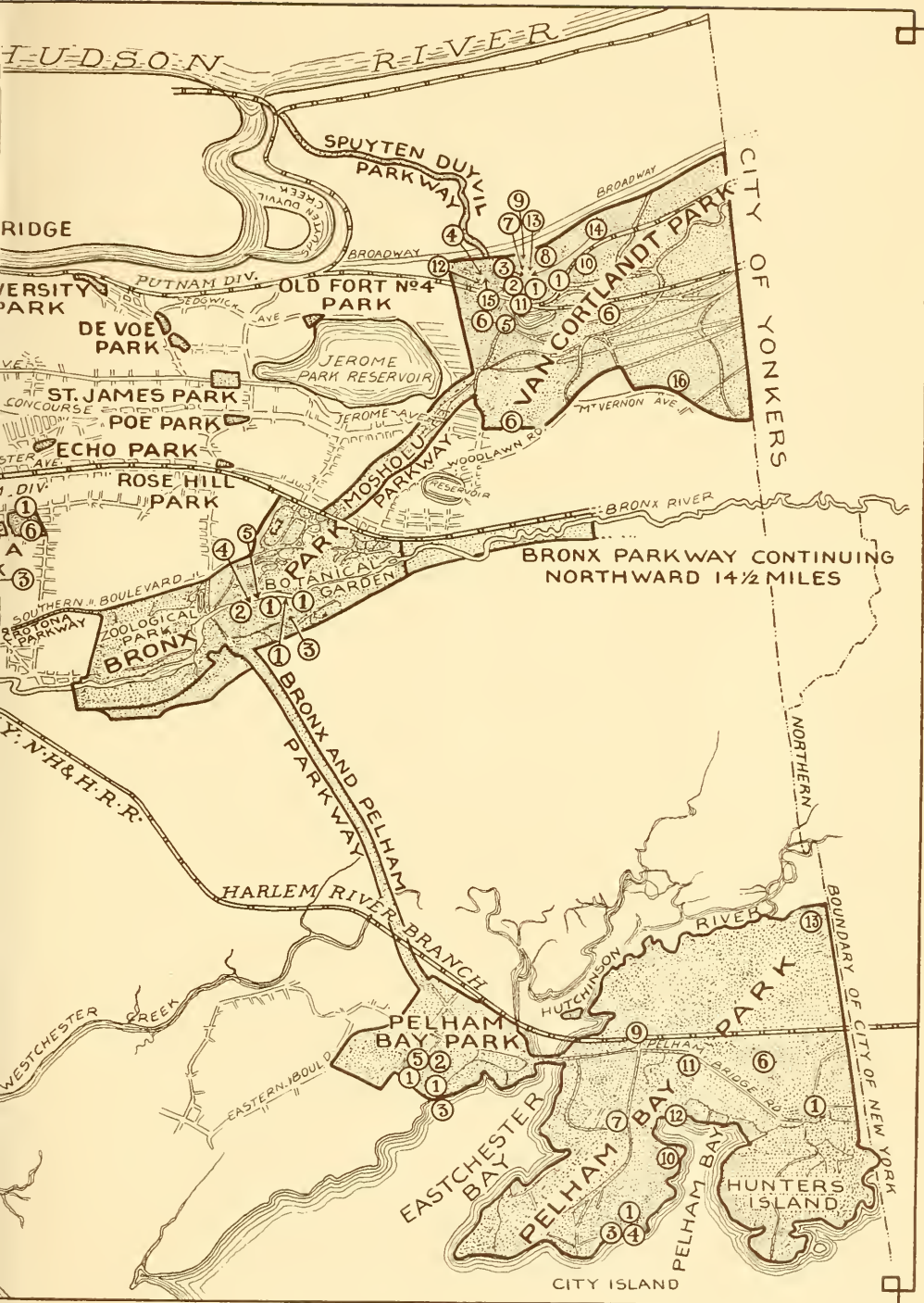
Crotona Park.

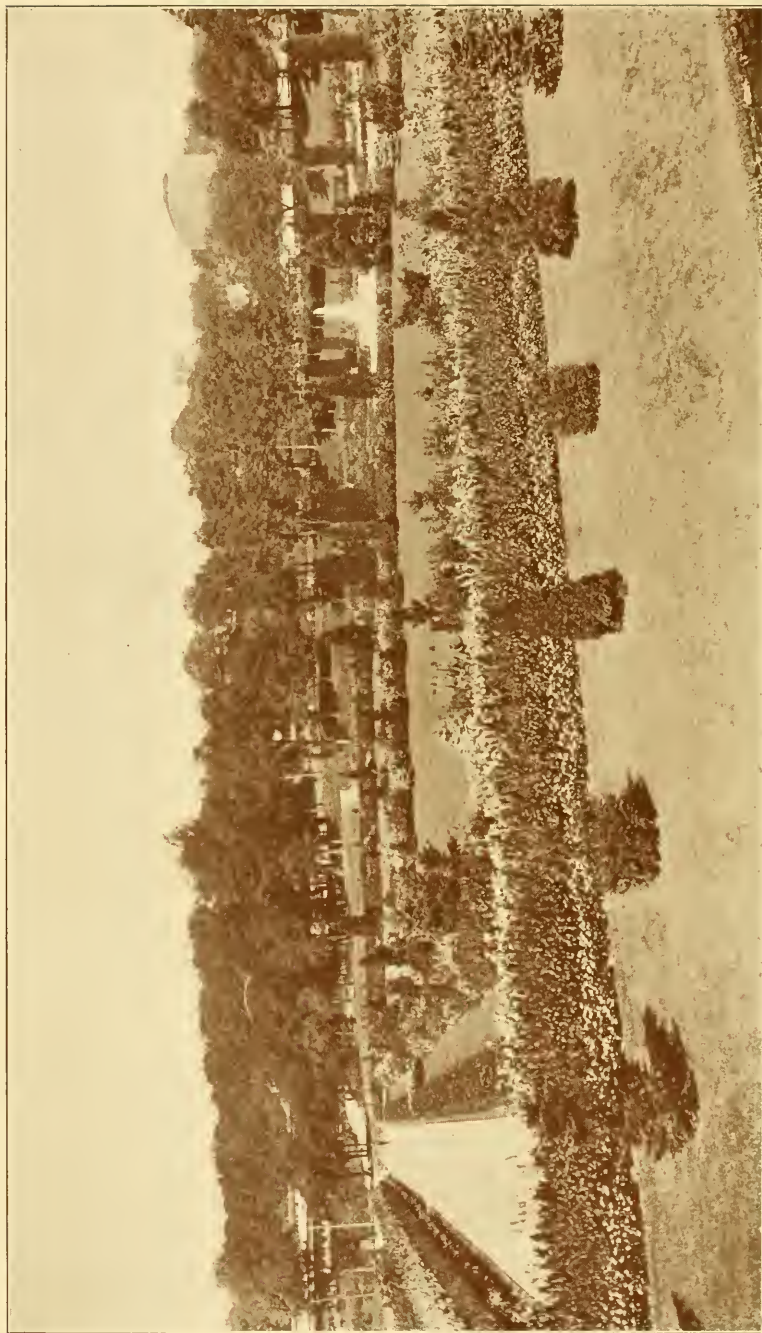
- 1 Comfort Stations.
- 2 Indian Pond and Refreshment and Boat House.
- 3 Athletic Field.
- 4 Playgrounds.
- 5 Bandstands.
- 6 Ball Field.

Bronx Park.

- 1 Comfort Stations.
- 2 Bandstand.
- 3 Lorillard Mansion now used as a Museum, under the auspices of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences; contains historical relics, photographs, etc.; open 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. free.
- 4 Old Lorillard Snuff Mill, now used for Park Department Shops.
- 5 Greenhouses of the Park Department.







COLONIAL GARDEN — VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

had a planting field, which for many years after was known as Van der Donck's planting field, on what is now the parade ground of Van Cortlandt Park. His first house was erected on the banks of the Neperhaem, now called Saw Mill River, in Yonkers, that name being derived from the sawmill which he operated there for some years.

The ancient cellar ruins recently uncovered in the park, near the Van Cortlandt House, could not have been those of a house erected by Van der Donck, as some have claimed: but were either the ruins of an ancient block-house or more probably were those of the house of George Tippet, which he, describing it as his "home lott," sold to Jacobus Van Cortlandt in 1713. Whatever, if anything, Van der Donck built on this site, was at best nothing more than a farm hut, and was certainly destroyed in the Indian uprising of 1655; when they threatened to "wipe out the Dutch," and too well, indeed, did they keep their word.

He had obtained from the States General, the authority to devise his property or Colony of Colen-donck; and upon his death left it to his widow, who was the daughter of Francis Doughty, an English clergyman, who for certain alleged heretical tenets, had been driven out of the English Colony along the Connecticut, and who had been given safe harbor by the Dutch on Long Island, near Flushing. His widow transferred the Colony of Colen-donck to her brother, Elias Doughty, of Flushing.

Doughty disposed of it mainly in three parcels. The first parcel, comprising the southerly part of the Manor and including part of the planting field, and that part of the Park where the old Van Cortlandt house now stands, to Wm. Betts and his son-in-law George Tippet, in the year 1668. This is the only one of Doughty's sales that need interest us, George Tippet's name being perpetuated in the stream that runs the entire length of the park.

The Van Cortlandts first began to acquire the property in the year 1696; Jacobus Van Cortlandt in that year buying 320 acres. Having acquired various other parcels of land in the vicinity, largely from Tippet's and Bett's heirs, Jacobus Van Cortlandt planned to dam the brook called by the Indians Muskota, and by the white settlers Tippetts, forming a lake and erecting a sawmill and gristmill. This was in the year 1718. These mills, principally the gristmill, served the people of the community for more than a century and a half following. The community suffered a loss historically, when the mills were destroyed by lightning and fire in the year 1901.

When Jacobus Van Cortlandt acquired the property on which the Van Cortlandt Mansion now stands, which was in the year 1713, George Tippet, who sold it to him, stipulated that the burying ground included

in the tract transferred, "which having originally been, and still is, for the use of a cemetery or burying place," should be held out and reserved for such use to him, his heirs and assigns. This is the little old burying ground on the shore of the lake, to the east of the Van Cortlandt Mansion. There are a few old tombstones in it now, almost undecipherable, but some can be yet distinguished as those of Tippet's ancestors and descendants.

The present Van Cortlandt Mansion was erected by Frederick Van Cortlandt in the year 1748. He also built a vault and family burying ground, located on what is now known as Vault Hill in the Park. His will (probated in 1751) directs that his body should be buried there. This vault was used during the Revolution to hide away certain papers and documents and public records from the British; Augustus Van Cortlandt being at that time Clerk of the City of New York.

Practically every foot of land in the park was fought over during the Revolutionary War. First occupied and ranged over by the American Troops as they maneuvered and fought for the passes at Kingsbridge, and afterwards occupied by the British, as they, by weight of numbers, gradually forced the American Defenders back.

During one period of the Revolution the Mansion was the headquarters for the Hessian Jaegers. In one of the rooms Captain Rowe, of the Pruicsbank Jaegers, expired in the arms of his bride-elect, having been mortally wounded in an engagement with the patriots in the Tippet Valley.

In the northeastern part of the Park is Indian Field. An impressive cairn of stones and a tablet mark the spot where, on August 31, 1778, a British cavalry squad under Simcoe, defeated a party of Stockbridge Indians who were fighting on behalf of the patriots. Eighteen of them, including their chief, Nimham, were buried almost where they fell.

In 1781 Washington built camp fires on Vault Hill to deceive the British, while he was withdrawing his troops to Yorktown. The Van Cortlandt Mansion is credited with having harbored General Washington on two occasions. First in the year 1781, when Washington was examining the ground about Kingsbridge and directing its fortification and defense; and on the second time, on the 12th of November, 1783, a far more auspicious occasion, as the next day he rode victorious across Kingsbridge on his way with his troops to repossess the City, from which he had been forced to retreat several years before.

Close by the Mansion to the east is to be seen an old window, taken from the "Sugar House," the old warehouse in Duane Street, which was built in 1673, and which was used during the Revolutionary War by the British as a prison for the American soldiers.



KITCHEN IN VAN CORTLANDT MANOR — VAN CORTLANDT PARK, N. Y. C.

Pelham Bay Park.

Area.—This is the largest park in the city, including within its boundaries 1,756 acres, over twice as many as Central Park.

Means of Access.—The most direct and convenient means of reaching Pelham Bay Park is by means of the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. The terminal of this road is at Willis Avenue, The Bronx, but a shuttle train runs from the 129th Street Station of the 2d and 3d Avenue Elevated R. R. systems. For the south section of the park, visitors should alight at the Baychester Station; for the northerly and more important section, at Bartow Station, now known as the City Island Station.

Trolley Lines. The "Southern Boulevard" cars of the Union Railway run from the terminal at 129th Street and Third Avenue, Manhattan, to Eastern Boulevard entrance of the park. Visitors can also reach the park by the Union Railway cars running on Westchester Avenue and on West Farms Road.

Special Features.—In this park is to be found a remarkable combination of big stretches of untouched woodland, great expanses of lawn and meadow, salt water bays and inlets, islands, and miles and miles of shore front. It is an excellent park for a genuine rural picnic or a seaside outing. There is space and seclusion, should that be desired for the basket party; the hotels within the park vary in their service from the simple and inexpensive to the elaborate and costly.

Sports.—In this park there are 10 baseball fields; 2 tennis courts; a fine 18-hole golf course covering 100 acres; La Crosse grounds; a 37-acre athletic field which includes a quarter-mile running track. Convenient to this is a lodge containing lockers, shower baths, etc.

Recreations.—There are two fine, sandy bathing beaches maintained by the City in this park. The use of lockers and dressing rooms and showers is free. Bathers must bring their own suits. There are 1,200 lockers at each beach and it is estimated that as many as 2,000 use these beaches on week days, and 5,000 on Sundays and holidays.

At Orchard Beach, under permit from the Department of Health, there are maintained three hundred (300) camp sites for the exclusive use of families, for which a fee of ten (\$10) dollars is charged for the period from June 15th to September 15th each year. This charge includes the water rent, which amounts to \$3.00 for each site. The site of these camps is laid out into streets of a normal width of thirty (30) feet. The sites are of a uniform size, 30x60 feet. The tents erected on these sites are required to be of a uniform size—15x30 feet. This site is called the "Tent City," and is located near the bathing beach, where there is a splendid outlook upon Pelham Bay and the Long Island Sound.



ORCHARD BEACH — PELHAM BAY PARK.

The Department maintains good order and strict discipline at all times, and requires all tent-holders to comply rigidly with all ordinances and park rules and regulations, as well as all rules and regulations of the Department of Health.

North of "Tent City" is a camp site for men only; and there is a similar site west of the approach to City Island Bridge. On an average, 60 men use these camping facilities. On Twin Islands, the Working Girl's Association maintains two tents. On Hunter's Island there is a Boy Scout Camp which averages about 100 campers. The Department makes no charge for any of these privileges. There are boats to be hired within the Park. Boating and fishing on the bays and adjacent waters are popular recreations.

Historical Associations.—When Howe occupied Throgg's Neck in October, 1776, he attempted to cross Westchester Creek both at Westchester Town and at the head of the creek, about where the Bronx and Pelham Parkway crosses the Westchester meadows. Hand's riflemen constituted the outposts at both places and successfully resisted the British attempts, being supported at the head of the creek by Colonel Graham with a regiment of Westchester County militia and by Captain Jackson with a six-pounder. Howe, having failed in these attempts to get across the creek on Washington's flank, was obliged to cross from Throgg's Neck to Rodman's Neck in boats, landing near the Bowne house and marching toward what is now Bartow or City Island Station. He encountered 550 men under Colonel Glover, who engaged him in a battle that began near the big boulder (now known as Glover's Rock and marked with a tablet), just south of the City Island Road. Colonel Glover was driven back, but not until he had succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and detaining it long enough for Washington to reach White Plains in safety.

Split Rock is a gigantic boulder, cleft squarely in two, a good sized tree growing in the crevice. Tradition states that the home of Ann Hutchinson (for whom the Hutchinson River is named) stood somewhere near the spring a few yards south of the boulder. She settled here in 1642 with her younger children and her son-in-law. In the same year, her cabin was burned by the Indians, and all but one of her family were killed. Her eight-year-old daughter escaped but was captured. Some say she perished on the crest of Split Rock.

Directly opposite the point where the Split Rock Road enters the Shore Road, a lane leads down to the water's edge through the Bartow place, to the ancient burial-place of the Pell family, in which several of the manor-lords are buried. The plot is surrounded by a fence with square granite posts at each corner. Upon each of these posts there



TENT COLONY, ORCHARD BEACH — PELHAM BAY PARK.

is carved a pelican, the crest of the Pell family, and also upon each a different inscription. The oldest gravestone is inscribed: "HER LYES ISEC PELL D. DEC. 14, ANNO 1748."

Nearby, there used to stand the stump of a fine oak tree, said to be the identical tree under whose branches the original proprietor, Thomas Pell, bought from the Indian sachems the land in the vicinity. The stump was protected by an iron fence, but fire destroyed the stump and nothing now remains but the fence.

CROTONA PARK.

Area.—This park has an area of 154.60 acres.

Means of Access.—Harlem Division of New York Central Railroad; alight Claremont Park Station; walk east four blocks.

Third Avenue Railway; alight Claremont Parkway; walk one block east.

Special Features.—This park is located in a very populous district and near several large schools. It is well wooded, containing several groves of fine old trees. Indian Lake is used for boating in summer and skating in winter. It has a large, fully equipped athletic field; 6 baseball diamonds; 16 tennis courts; and a playground. At the northwest portion of this park are the Borough Administration Buildings.

CLAREMONT PARK.

Area.—This park has an area of 38 acres.

Means of Access.—Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad; alight Claremont Park Station; walk one block west.

Webster Avenue line of the Union Railway; alight Claremont Parkway.

Third Avenue Elevated Railway; alight Claremont Parkway Station; walk west four blocks.

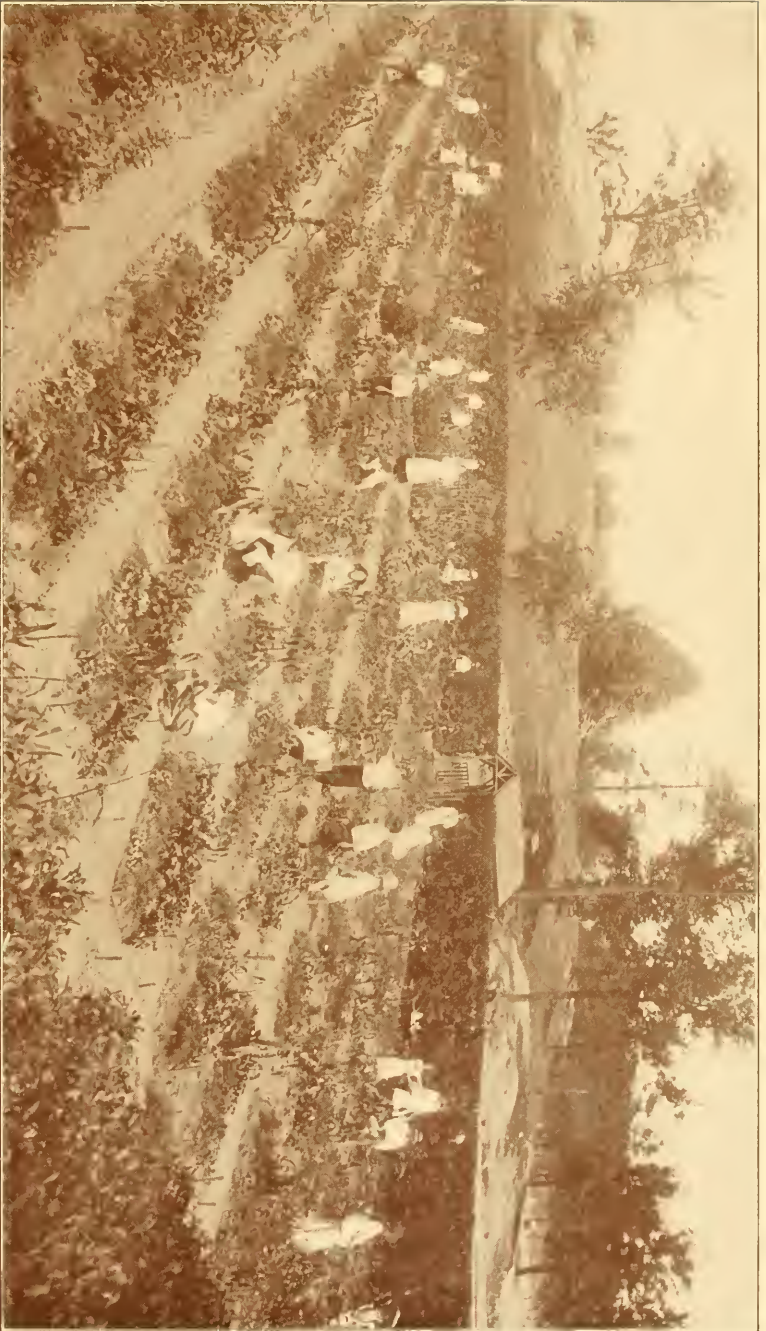
Special Features.—The Zbrowski Mansion, now used as the Headquarters of the Bronx Park Department, is a stone building erected in 1859. This park contains 2 baseball diamonds; 4 tennis courts, and a playground.

ST. MARY'S PARK.

Area.—This park has an area of 34.86 acres.

Means of Access.—Bronx Branch of the Subway to 149th Street and 3rd Avenue Station, thence three blocks east on 149th Street.

The 149th Street crosstown line of the Union Railway passes the park, and it may also be reached via the 138th Street crosstown line, alighting at St. Ann's Avenue and walking five blocks north.



SCHOOL GARDEN — ST. MARYS PARK.

Special Features.—This park contains 2 baseball diamonds; 2 tennis courts; a playground; and the “school farms.” This latter is a plot of land on which school children are permitted to raise vegetables. Each child is assigned a plot 6 feet by 12 feet. There are 180 of these plots. The children furnish their own seed and utensils and, of course, keep the produce. The department plows the ground in the Spring. The “School Farms” is under the supervision and direction of the park foreman, the same as are the playgrounds. Two other “School Farms” were started (one in Crotona and one in Claremont), but were abandoned by the department because of lack of interest and neglect on the part of the children.

McCOMB'S DAM PARK.

Area.—This park has an area of 27 acres.

Means of Access.—Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railways to 155th Street; thence walk or take any trolley across Viaduct and McComb's Dam Bridge.

Broadway Branch of Subway to 157th Street Station; walk south to 155th Street; take any surface car eastward.

Third Avenue Railway to 161st Street Station; thence by surface car west through 161st Street to park.

The park can be reached from the East Bronx by any crosstown trolley of the Union Railway transferring south on the Jerome Avenue line.

The park can also be reached by any Union Railway line transferring west on the 161st Street line which goes direct to the park.

Special Features.—Three-fifths of this park is devoted to sports. There are: 4 baseball diamonds; 10 tennis courts; athletic field with running track which is lighted at night so that it may be used by those who cannot use it in the day. Dressing rooms with shower baths, etc., are provided. There is also a fully equipped playground. The portion of the park lying along the Harlem River is nearly all used by rowing clubs.

Historical Associations.—The present McComb's Dam Bridge is practically on the site of the old McComb's Dam Bridge, near which was the old McComb Dam, making a pond out of the Harlem to turn the McComb Mill at Kingsbridge. The dam was broken down by a delegation of citizens about 1840 and, being declared by the courts a public nuisance, was abandoned.

POE PARK.

Area.—This park has an area of 2.33 acres.

Means of Access.— This park can be reached by either the Third Avenue Elevated Railway or the Harlem Branch of the New York Cen-

tral R. R. Visitors using either of these lines should alight at Fordham Station. There is here a crosstown line of the Union Railway, running on Pelham Avenue at Fordham, and another line on the Kingsbridge Road, either of which will take the visitor to the park. It is but a short walk westward on Fordham Road to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and thence one block north to the park.

Jerome Avenue line of the Union Railway; alight at 193d Street; walk three blocks west to park.

Webster Avenue line of the Union Railway, transferring at Fordham Road.

Historical Associations.—This park was acquired in 1902 and got its name from the little wooden cottage that stood on the easterly side of Kingsbridge Road, about opposite the center of the park. During the years 1846-49, this cottage was occupied by the poet, Edgar Allan Poe. It was here that he wrote many of his poems, including "Annabel Lee," and "The Raven." Here Virginia, his invalid wife, died and was buried from the Fordham Manor Dutch Reform Church. To save this cottage from demolition, it was moved in the year 1913 to the northerly end of the park. It was formally opened to the public on November 15th, 1913.

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE PARK.

Area.—This park contains 2.88 acres.

Means of Access.—The cars of the 161st Street crosstown line of the Union Railway (here running on Hunts Point Avenue) pass the park.

The cars of the 149th Street crosstown line of the Union Railway (here running on Randolph Avenue), pass within one block of the park. Visitors using the latter should alight at Hunts Point Avenue.

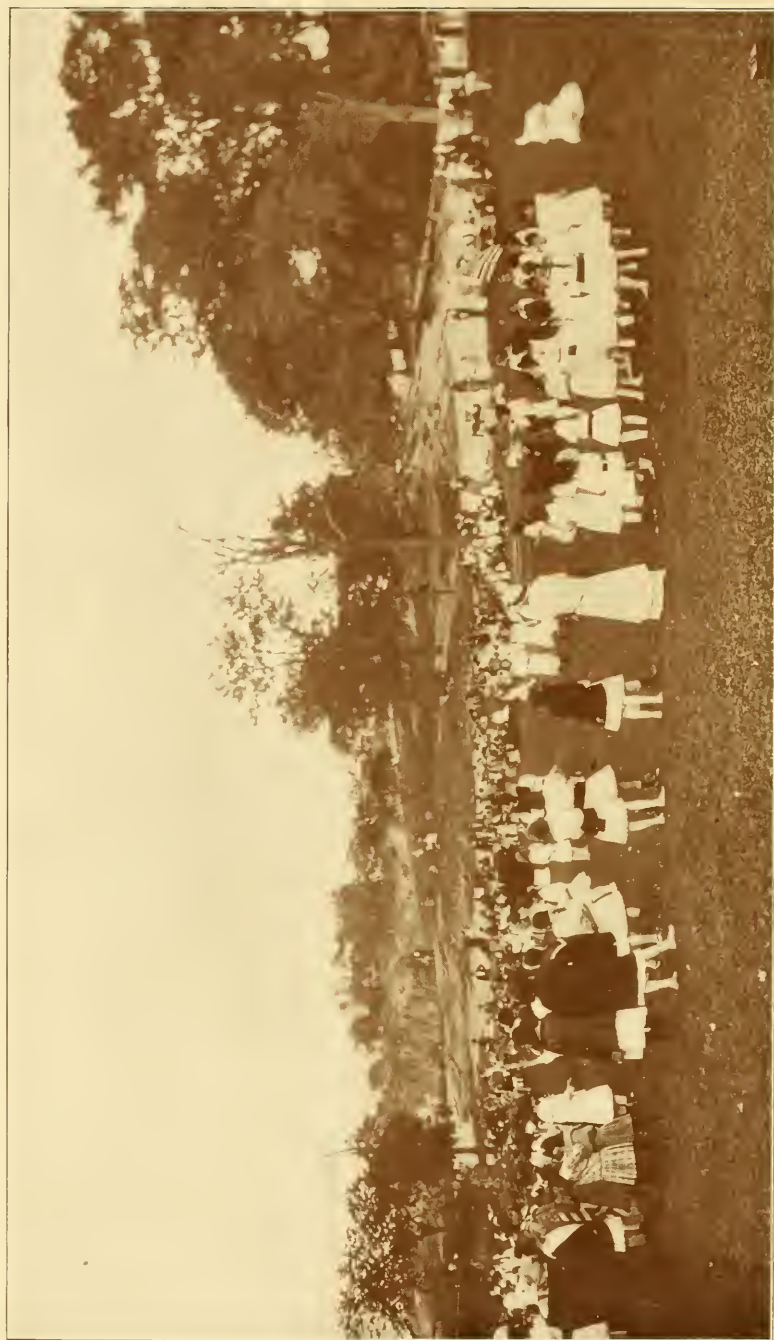
Historical Associations.—This park was created in order to preserve from destruction the old burial-ground of the Hunt family, containing the grave of the poet, Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The Culprit Fay," "Bronx" and "Ode to the American Flag." The little cemetery contains ancient gravestones of the earliest members of the Hunt family resident in this section.

OLD FORT NUMBER FOUR PARK.

Area.—This park has an area of 6.2 acres.

Means of Access.—Jerome Avenue line of the Union Railway to Kingsbridge Road; thence walk west to Sedgwick Avenue or transfer to westbound trolley.

Historical Associations.—This park is a rocky bluff by the roadside, located southwesterly from, and adjacent to, the Jerome Park



ST. MARY'S PARK, BRONX, N. Y. C.

Reservoir, at the intersection of Reservoir and Sedgwick Avenues. It is the site of one of the outer defenses which Washington built during the Revolution to protect the American Army, when it was encamped on the Heights of Harlem. A flag-staff marks the site of the old fort. The rounded earthen mound of the redoubt is clearly marked. When first cleared of brambles, at the centre were uncovered an old brick fire-place and part of a stone flooring, and nearby were found buttons, buckles, coins and pieces of crockery. A bronze tablet has been erected on the rocky face of the bluff.

OTHER PARKS.

The other parks of the Bronx are all "neighborhood parks." They are nearly all in a high state of park cultivation with lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees. The only special features to be mentioned are: St. James Park, 6 tennis courts; De Voe Park, 2 tennis courts; Mosholu Parkway, 1 baseball diamond.

Franz Sigel (originally Cedar Park); area, 17.47 acres, location, between East 153d and 161st Streets and Walton and Mott Avenues.

St. James Park: area, 11.83 acres; location, adjoining St. James Protestant Episcopal Church on Jerome Avenue, near Fordham Cross-road.

Washington Bridge Park; area, 8.45 acres; location, Bronx end of Washington Bridge.

DeVoe Park; area, 5.87 acres; location, Fordham Road, 188th Street, Sedgwick and University Avenues.

Echo Park: area, 4 acres; location, west of Webster Avenue and north of 177th Street.

University Park: area, 2.75 acres; location, the Harlem River slope in front of the grounds of New York University.

Melrose Park: area, .83 acres; location, west of the Melrose Station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central R. R.

Rose Hill Park: area, .42 acres; location, Webster Avenue and Fordham Road.

St. Augustine Park: area, .2 acre; location, junction of 166th Street, Fulton and Franklin Avenues.

UNNAMED PARKS.

Location	Area in Acres
One Hundred Thirty-seventh Street, Third Avenue.....	.04
Bergen Avenue, One Hundred Forty-ninth Street, Gerard Avenue .....	.05
Austin Place, One Hundred Forty-ninth Street.....	.04
Hall Place, Roger Place and One Hundred Sixty-fifth Street.....	.38

Bay Avenue, Craven Street, Edgewater Road.....	.04
Hunt's Point Road, Spofford Avenue, Faile Street.....	.07
Washington Avenue, One Hundred Sixty-third Street, Brook Avenue . . . . .	.06
Hunt's Point Road, Randall Avenue, Whittier Street.....	.12
Washington Avenue, One Hundred Sixty-first Street.....	.26
Washington Avenue, Brook Avenue, One Hundred Sixty-first Street . . . . .	.35
One Hundred Forty-second Street, Morris Avenue, College Avenue . . . . .	.06
Third Avenue, One Hundred Eighty-eighth Street, Washington Avenue . . . . .	.15
Aqueduct Avenue, Boscobel Avenue . . . . .	.62
Aqueduct Avenue, Featherbed Lane . . . . .	.53
Van Cortlandt Avenue, Mosholu Parkway, South, Grand Boulevard . . . . .	.67
Two Hundred Forty-second Street, Waldo Avenue, Fieldstone Road, Two Hundred Forty-fourth Street.....	4.31
Two Hundred Forty-second Street, Waldo Avenue.....	.31
One Hundred Sixty-Ninth Street, Boston Avenue.....	.16
One Hundred Sixty-Ninth Street, Franklin Avenue.....	.15
One Hundred Forty-third Street, Morris Avenue.....	.06
Boston Road, Third Avenue, One Hundred Sixty-fourth Street.....	.06
Webster Avenue, Clay Avenue, Claremont Parkway.....	.28
Jerome Avenue, One Hundred Seventieth Street, McComb's Dam Road . . . . .	.50
Webster Avenue, Parkside Place, Two Hundred Fifth to Two Hundred Tenth Street . . . . .	.50
Aqueduct Avenue, One Hundred Fifty-first Street, Old Aqueduct...	1.10

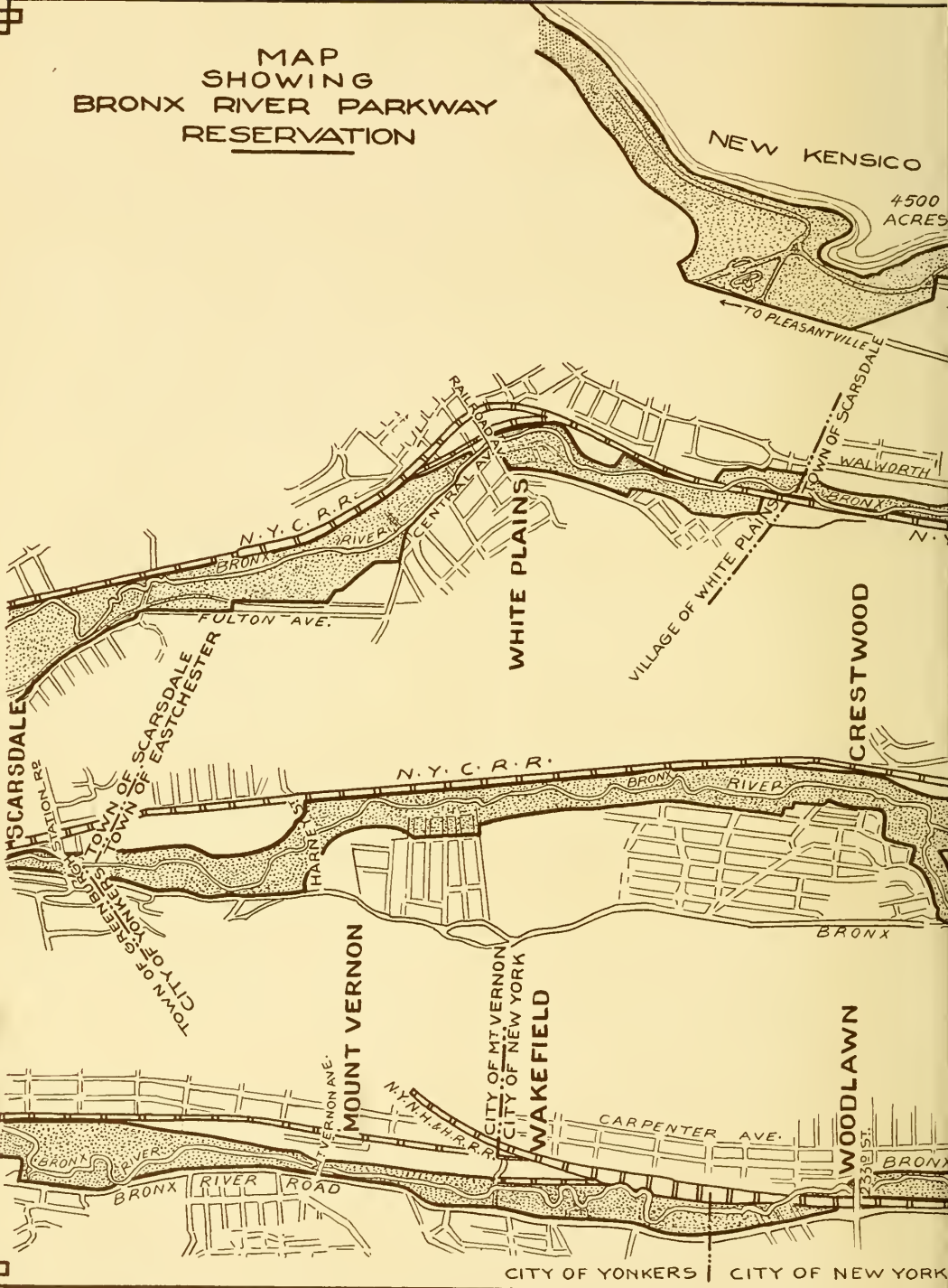
Bronx Parkway.

This splendid park development is under the jurisdiction of the Bronx Parkway Commission, organized under Chapter 594 of the Laws of 1907, amended by Chapter 757 of the Laws of 1913. The Parkway, as mapped and now legally approved, is a strip of land having a total area of 1,130 acres, that begins at the north end of Bronx Park and extends northward 15½ miles through the valley of the Bronx River, to the New Kensico Lake Reservation.

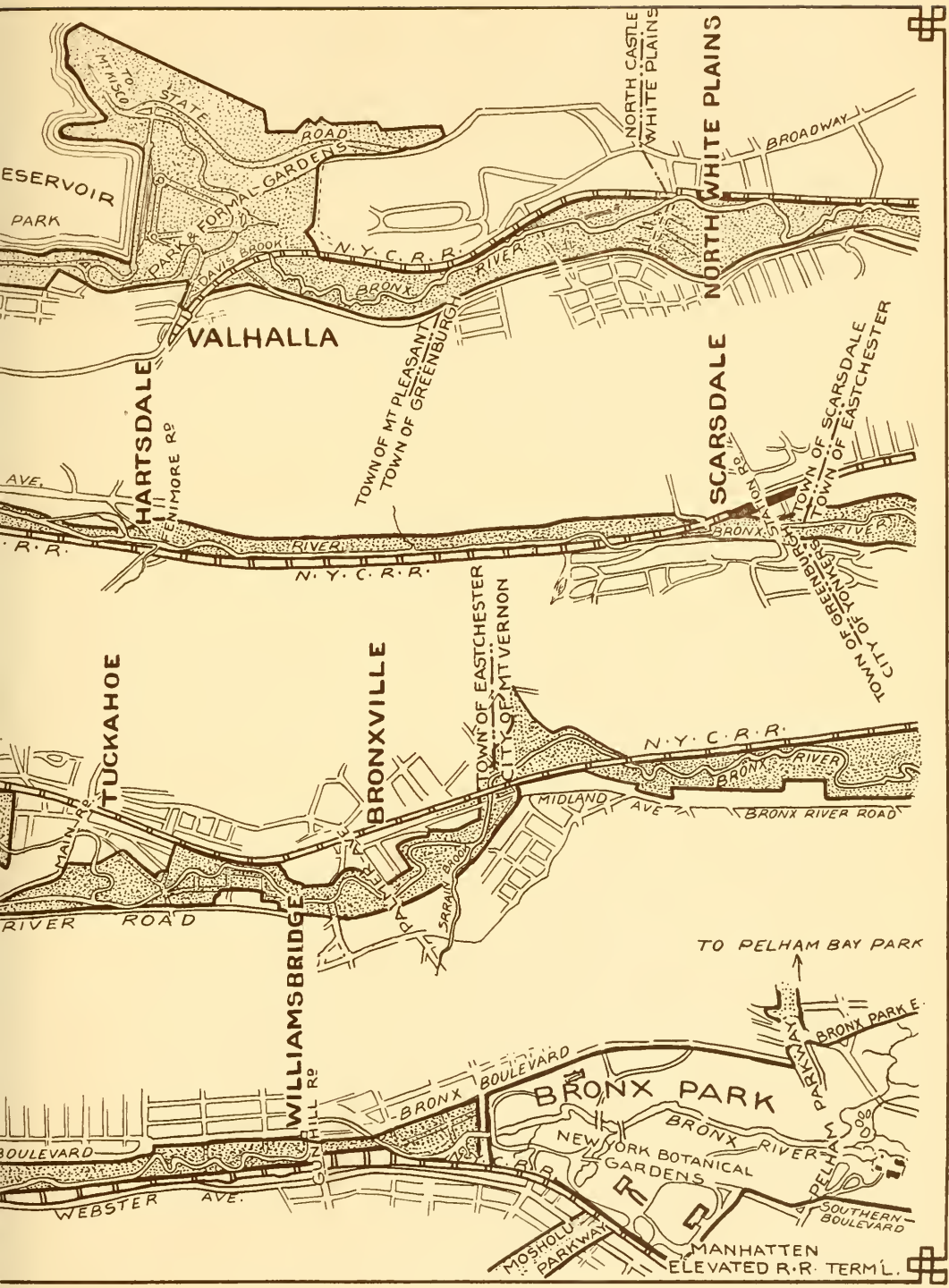
The Bronx Parkway Commission grew out of a suggestion made in 1905 by the New York Zoological Society. The Bronx River was rapidly becoming a menace to health because of the sewage run into it; the lakes in the Zoological Park were becoming open cesspools. The solution for these difficulties was found in the Parkway scheme. The Commission allows no sewage to empty into the Bronx River. The strip will be pierced by a highway of perfect construction and will become in time a continuous grove. This parkway provides a desirable connection between the City's parks and the enormous areas of picturesque lands acquired by the City in the Croton and Catskill watersheds.

Wherever practicable, the lands acquired have been made available for recreation purposes, and many tracts are being used for baseball fields, playgrounds, parked areas around stations, etc. The improved water conditions have restored to favor swimming pools adequate in number to satisfy the heavy demands imposed for this much-to-be-encouraged form of recreation. It is planned by judicious planting to so screen certain of these pools that their use will not be impaired with increasing density of population adjacent to the Parkway zone.

MAP
SHOWING
BRONX RIVER PARKWAY
RESERVATION



CITY OF YONKERS | CITY OF NEW YORK



RESERVOIR
PARK

HARTSDALE

VALHALLA

NORTH CASTLE
WHITE PLAINS
NORTH
SCARSDALE

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT
TOWN OF GREENBURGH

TOWN OF SCARSDALE
CITY OF EASTCHESTER
CITY OF TONAWANDA
TOWN OF GREENBURGH

TUCKAHOE

BRONXVILLE

TOWN OF EASTCHESTER
CITY OF MT. VERNON

WILLIAMSBRIDGE

MIDLAND AVE.

TO PELHAM BAY PARK

BRONX PARK

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS

MANHATTEN ELEVATED R.R. TERM.

TO MANSO

STATE ROAD

FORMAL GARDENS

N.Y.C.R.R.

BRONX RIVER

BROADWAY

AVE.

R.R.

N.Y.C.R.R.

BRONX RIVER

RIVER ROAD

N.Y.C.R.R.

BRONX RIVER ROAD

BOULEVARD

WEBSTER AVE.

BRONX BOULEVARD

BRONX PARK E.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD

MOSHOLU PARKWAY

Park Organization.

Park Board.—Section 607 of the Greater New York Charter provides: “The head of the department of parks shall be called the Park Board.” This board consists of four members who are “known as Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York.” They are appointed by the Mayor and hold office at his pleasure. The Charter continues: “One of said Commissioners shall be the president of the Board, and shall be so designated by the Mayor. In appointing such Commissioners, the Mayor shall specify the borough or boroughs in which they are respectively to have administrative jurisdiction.” There is one Commissioner for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, and one for each of the three other boroughs. *The offices of the Park Board* are in the Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Function of Park Board.—All contracts are let by the Park Board, and are executed by the President of the Board. This function relates exclusively to the actual letting and execution.

Section 610 of the Charter provides: “The Board of Aldermen shall by general ordinances from time to time establish all needful rules and regulations for the government and protection of the public parks and of all property placed in charge of the Park Board. * * * The Park Board shall have power to establish and enforce general rules and regulations for the administration of the department, and, subject to the ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, to establish and enforce rules and regulations for the government and protection of the public parks and of all property in charge of said Board or under its control, which rules and regulations so far as practicable shall be uniform in all the boroughs.” To become valid and effectual, a copy of such rule or regulation must be filed with the City Clerk. Upon so filing such rule or regulation becomes a general ordinance of The City of New York, and any person violating it is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction before a City Magistrate is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50., or in default of payment of such fine by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

Budget of Park Board.—There is a separate budget for the maintenance of the Park Board. This budget includes the salaries of the Park Commissioners, which is fixed by the Charter at \$5,000. per annum, a landscape architect whose salary is \$4,000. per annum, a topographical draughtsman for the assistance of the landscape architect at a salary of \$2,100. per annum, and a secretary at a salary of \$4,000. per annum. The Commissioner appointed to act as President of the Park Board receives no additional compensation.



BRONX PARKWAY — A TURN IN THE RIVER — BRONX PARK, N. Y. C.

Landscape Architect.—Section 611 of the Charter provides that the landscape architect's "assent shall be requisite to all plans and works or changes thereof respecting the conformation, development or ornamentation of any of the parks, squares or public places of the City to the end that the same may be uniform and symmetrical at all times."

Bronx Borough Park Department.—The offices of the Park Department for the Borough of the Bronx are located in the Zbrowski Mansion in Claremont Park.

The Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx is charged with complete administrative control and jurisdiction of all the parks in the Borough; of all parkways; the care of all street trees, and the control of streets fronting on parks.

Those portions of Bronx Park used respectively by the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden are partial exceptions to the complete administrative control and jurisdiction of the Park Commissioner. In the Zoological Park the entire up-keep is under the supervision and guidance of the Director. The same is true in the Botanical Garden except that in the latter the roads are built and kept in repair by the Park Department. The Park Commissioner, however, has a general jurisdiction over both the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden; no trees can be cut nor landscape changes made without his consent, all contracts for new buildings therein are handled the same as contracts for buildings on other Park property, construction is supervised by the Park Commissioner's office, etc.

Salaries and Wages.—The salary of the Commissioner is fixed by the Charter at \$5,000. per annum. All other salaries and wages are fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The salaries of the Commissioner's immediate staff are:

Secretary to the Commissioner	\$2,400. per annum
Chief Engineer	4,000. " "
Superintendent	4,000. " "
2 Assistant Superintendents (each)	1,500. " "

Schedule of Wages.—The schedule of wages and the number of men employed (August, 1914), in each classification is as follows:

15 Foremen of Laborers.....	\$3.00 per diem
9 Assistant Foremen	\$2.75- 3.00 " "
300 Laborers	2.50 " "
18 Climbers and Pruners	2.50 " "
3 Auto Lawn Mower Engineers.....	3.50 " "
19 Gardeners	\$2.50- 3.50 " "
1 Foreman Carpenter	5.50 " "
9 Carpenters	5.00 " "
5 Painters .. .	4.00 " "

1 Sign Painter	4.50	per diem
2 Plumbers	5.50	" "
1 Blacksmith	4.50	" "
2 Blacksmith's Helpers	3.00	" "
1 Tinsmith	5.00	" "
1 Machine Woodworker	5.00	" "
1 Saw Filer	3.50	" "
1 Bricklayer	6.00	" "
3 Road Roller Enginemen	4.75	" "
1 Foreman of Stables	3.50	" "
2 Automobile Enginemen	3.25	" "
5 Hostlers	2.50	" "
4 Stablemen	2.50	" "
13 Drivers	\$2.50-	3.25 " "
1 Harness Maker	4.00	" "
1 Wheelwright	4.00	" "
5 Stokers	3.00	" "
12 Cleaners	1.75	" "
1 Attendant	2.00	" "

Civil Service.—All appointments by the Commissioner are subject to Civil Service Rules and must be made from eligible lists, with the exception of the Commissioner's immediate staff, namely: Secretary to the Commissioner, Chief Engineer, Superintendent, and 2 Assistant Superintendents. These are in the exempt class, and are appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Commissioner.

The Charter provides that a Civil Service employee of the Park Department, before being discharged, must be given a hearing by the Commissioner, but the Commissioner is the sole and final judge of the charges. This practically puts the discharge of any employee within the power of the Commissioner. The Civil Service, however, acts as a safeguard against machine politics inasmuch as the Commissioner can only make appointments from the head of the eligible list.

The exception to the foregoing rule are veterans of the Civil War, veterans of the Spanish War, and Veteran Firemen. Under Section 1543 of the Charter, a person belonging to any of these three classes, before discharge, must have written charges preferred against him, he must be given an opportunity to be heard, and he has the right of securing a writ of certiorari with judicial review and possible reinstatement.

Civil Service does not handicap a Commissioner in reducing his force should lack of work, lack of appropriation, or other contingency make such a step necessary. In such an event, the employee is laid off and his name placed upon a preferred list from the head of which any Park Commissioner, filling a vacancy, must appoint. The Commissioner's right so to lay off employees, applies to all classifications, whether they be engineering, clerical, mechanical or laboring.

Park Department Finance.—The Park Department of each borough draws its financial supplies from the City government through three channels, namely: the annual department budget, special revenue bonds, and the issuance of corporate stock.

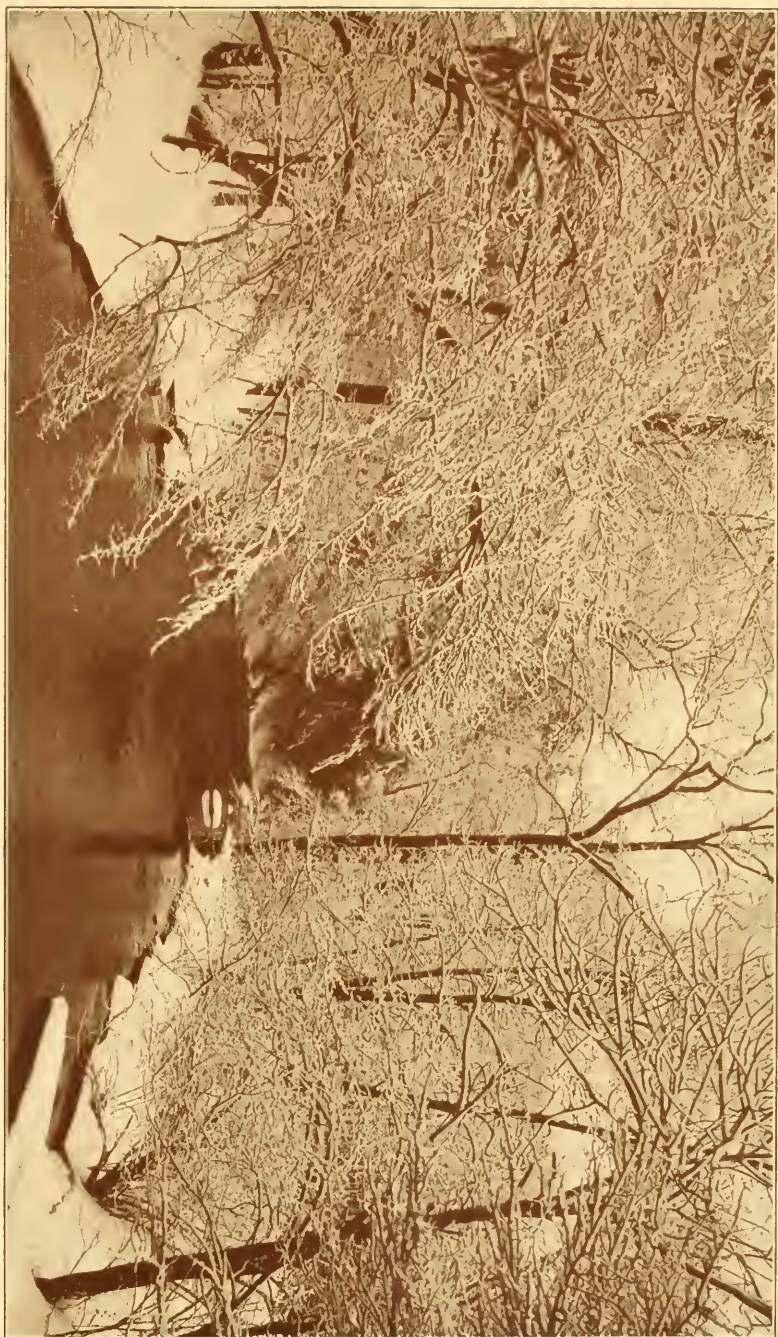
Department Budget.—The various items of Park expense that enter into the budget are as follows:

- 1—Administration—General Expenses
- 2—Park Supervision and General Expenses
- 3—Care of Roads, Paths and Driveways
- 4—Care of Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Lawns
- 5—Care of Beaches and Shore Lines
- 6—Operation and Maintenance of Playgrounds and Athletic Fields
- 7—Care of General Park Improvements and Properties
- 8—Care of Bath Houses and Comfort Stations
- 9—Care of Other Buildings and Structures
- 10—Music and Celebrations
- 11—Care of Trees on City Streets
- 12—Miscellaneous:
 - General Park Equipment
 - Greenhouses and Nurseries
 - Stables
 - Shops (overhead expenses)

The departmental estimate is based on the needs of the department; that is, the clerical, supervising, mechanical and laboring forces necessary to carry on the various activities of the department. Necessary supplies, equipment, materials, etc., are based on the consumption for the year, with the additions required to take care of the increasing areas of park lands opened to the public, and to provide for new activities.

The departmental estimate is submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and referred by them to the Comptroller, who is the Chairman of the Budget Committee. The Comptroller takes this estimate under consideration, and, after a personal conference between his Examiners and officials of this department, a decision is reached as to the appropriations to be granted. When the report of the Chairman of the Budget Committee is submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, public hearings are held, after which the Board acts upon and passes the budget. It is then submitted to the Board of Aldermen, which has the power to decrease, but not to increase it. After action by the Board of Aldermen, the budget is returned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for approval and certification.

Special Revenue Bonds.—The request of the department for special revenue bonds for improvements not covered by the budget, is submitted to the Board of Aldermen, and, if the request meets with their



THE BRONX RIVER IN WINTER — BRONX PARKWAY

approval, they adopt a resolution authorizing the issuance of special revenue bonds, and forward this resolution to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for consideration, and, if approved by them, the resolution, as adopted, is transmitted to this department, and the funds are then available. Revenue so obtained is used for the same purposes as that granted for the budget.

Corporate Stock.—Requests for corporate stock authorizations, for specific purposes, namely the construction of new roadways, buildings, etc., are transmitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and, if the requests are approved by them, a resolution is adopted requesting the Board of Aldermen to approve the issuance of corporate stock in the amount required. After its approval by the Board of Aldermen, the resolution is transmitted to this department, and the funds are then available. Revenue so obtained must be spent only for improvements of a permanent character.

Limitation of Expenditures.—Expenditures of yearly appropriations, including special revenue bond funds, are limited to the year for which the appropriations are made. Corporate stock authorizations are available until the authorizations are exhausted or rescinded.

Unexpended Balances.—The unexpended balance of yearly appropriations and special revenue bonds is transferred to the General Fund for the reduction of taxation.

Expenses of the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden.—The Zoological Society furnishes all the animals for the Zoological Park. The Botanical Garden sends out expeditions to gather rare plants to add to its extensive collections, and does other similar scientific work. Otherwise, both of these institutions are maintained entirely by funds provided by the City of New York, and appropriated to the account of the Bronx Park Department. All employees are paid by the City; all new buildings are constructed by the City; the maintenance of grounds, buildings and animals is paid for by the City.

Appropriations for 1914.—The total appropriation for the year 1914, exclusive of the appropriations for the Zoological Park and the Botanical Garden, is \$453,698.79, of which \$358,971.50 is for salaries and wages. This latter sum includes the cost of administration, the annual salaries of the 18 employees in the Commissioner's office aggregating \$26,050., and the annual salaries of the engineering staff of 4 aggregating \$9,100.

In addition to the above appropriation of \$453,698.79, the appropriation for the Botanical Garden is \$107,163., of which sum salaries

and wages approximate \$80,000.; and the appropriation for the Zoological Park is \$200,000., of which sum salaries and wages approximate \$125,000.

Income-Producing Features.—The income-producing features of the parks are: Refreshment privileges, rent of buildings, rent of golf lockers, golf permits, camp sites and sundries. The sundries for the year 1913 include: Sale of timber from dead trees, sale of grass, sale of empty barrels, sale of old auto lawn mower, etc.

The buildings on Park property for rent are as follows:

Van Cortlandt	3	(Inclusive of old mansion occupied by Squadron A.)
McComb's Dam	1	(This does not include 3 buildings occupied as
Pelham Bay	9	dwellings under permits from the Commissioner, the law not allowing the leasing of buildings on public property except for public purposes, such as hotel, place of refreshment, etc. The permits have been granted to families who have dwelt in them for many years and who have an ancestral right-by-courtesy in them.)

With the exception of the building occupied by Squadron A, all the buildings leased out by the Park Department, carry with them a refreshment privilege. In addition to these refreshment privileges, there are four other refreshment privileges as follow:

Van Cortlandt	2
Pelham Bay	1
Crotona	1

It is optional with the Commissioner whether or not refreshment privileges and leasings of buildings for public purposes be let out by him privately or whether they be let by competitive bidding after advertisement. As matters stand at the present time (1914), 7 of the buildings in Pelham Bay Park were let after competitive bidding; one in Van Cortlandt Park; the building in McComb's Dam Park was advertised but no bids being made, it was leased privately. All four refreshment privileges were rented after competitive bidding.

The rowing clubs on the Harlem River, within McComb's Dam Park, have 25-year leases under a legislative act of 1902. This act limits the occupancy of the park for boat-house purposes to the strip of land lying between the N. Y. Central Railroad tracks and the Harlem River, and fixed a lineal foot rental.

There are three yacht clubs in Pelham Bay Park.

Amount of Income.—The amount of income derived from these various features is as follows:

Refreshment privileges	\$12,034.28	per annum
Rent of buildings.....	2,298.50	“ “
Rent of golf lockers.....	3,933.75	“ “
Golf permits	5,000.00	“ “
Camp sites	3,000.00	“ “
Sundries	1,180.07	“ “

Disposition of Income.—All moneys received are turned over to the City Chamberlain. In spite of the fact that the earning of this income puts a heavy drain upon the Bronx Park Department—clerical work, maintenance of golf links, of golf house, of camp sites, etc.—the Park Department receives no individual benefit from the income it receives, but must pass it along to the City Chamberlain for general City use.

Permits.—The sports, recreations, etc., that require permits are as follows: Golf, tennis, baseball, cricket, football, croquet, lacrosse, curling, camping, and photography of all kinds. (The permit for the last named recreation does not give the privilege of taking photographs in the Zoological Park, the Zoological Society having been given that exclusive privilege by the City.)

The sports, etc., for which a charge is made for the issuance of a permit, together with the charge therefor, are as follows:

Golf Lockers:

UPPER	FOR	LOWER
\$ 5.00.....	One person	\$ 7.50 per annum
7.50.....	Two persons	10.00 “ “
10.00.....	Three persons	12.00 “ “

Golf Permits:

For Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks.

Good for one year.....	\$100 for each person
For non-residents of the City.....	.50 daily fee

Camp Sites:

Good for camping season, one year, \$10.00 for one site.

Moving Pictures:

Good for One Day Only, as Follows:

- When not more than 10 persons are employed in posing or acting for picture
 \$ 5.00 per day |
- With scenery or paraphernalia.....
 10.00 “ “ |
- When not more than 25 persons are so employed
 10.00 “ “ |
- With scenery or paraphernalia.....
 15.00 “ “ |
- Horses charged at the rate per horse of
 1.00 “ “ |

3. When the number of people desired for the use of the picture is in excess of 25, a special rate, based upon the contemplated use of Park property, is made by the Commissioner.

Of the \$10.00 fee paid for a tent site, \$3.00 is turned over to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for water taxes.

The charge for a camp permit is made only for a permit giving the privilege of a camp site in the Orchard Beach Camp Colony. In addition to this colony, there are in Pelham Bay Park two camp sites for men only, a Boy Scout camp, and two tents maintained by the Working Girls' Association. The Park Department makes no charge for these.

The question as to whether or not there shall be a fee charged for any class of permit and the amount of that fee is discretionary with the Park Commissioner. This discretion, of course, does not apply to individual permits: the charge to all individuals engaging in the same sport or recreation must be the same.

Applications for permits should be made in person or by mail to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of the Bronx,
 Zbrowski Mansion,
 Claremont Park.

Baseball players have time and location assigned by the Commissioner; Football, Socker, Cricket, etc., have location and hours arranged by the Foremen.

Tennis players may use unoccupied courts, under direction of Foreman, for such time as his judgment may determine. Each player must be provided with a permit and wear rubber-soled tennis shoes while playing.

For Athletic Meets, Outings, May and June Walks, arrangements should be made with the Foreman in charge, a few days before these events take place.

PERMITS ISSUED 1913.

Tennis	5,850
Baseball	671
(Each used on an average ten times, eighteen players being engaged each time makes 120,780 players accommodated.)	
May Parties, June Walks and Outings of all kinds . . .	353
(averaging 82 to each permit, a total of 28,946.)	
Football	69
Camping	285
Cricket	31
Miscellaneous	103
Total	7,362

Park and Parkway Lighting.—All parks and parkways are lighted by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Portions of them are lighted with Tungsten lights, portions with arc lights, and portions with Welsbach naptha lights.

Road Maintenance.—All road repairs are made by Park Department labor, with Park Department equipment. All supplies for road repairs are purchased by contract.

Department Shops.—The department shops, for which purpose the old Lorillard snuff mill is used, have been fully equipped with modern electrically driven machinery, and are now (1914), it is reported by the Commissioner, able to turn out work promptly and at satisfactory cost. They make all signs, ladders, paraphernalia for playgrounds, etc., all repairs to wagons, carts, benches, etc. The carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., employed by the department, make all repairs to Park comfort stations, band stands, Park buildings, etc.

Street Trees Census.—The Park Department is charged with the duty of caring for the trees in the streets of The Bronx.

Finding that no census of these trees had been taken in recent years, Commissioner Whittle arranged for the taking of such census, which will show the names of streets containing trees, the kinds of trees, present condition of the trees, the street numbers of premises in front of which trees are located, the mileage of streets containing trees, and the total number of trees in the streets of The Bronx.

BAND CONCERTS GIVEN IN THE PARKS IN 1913.

Name of Park	Number of Concerts	Amount Paid
VAN CORTLANDT	11	\$1,210.00
ST. MARY'S	10	850.00
CROTONA	5	415.00
McCOMB'S DAM	10	850.00
CLAREMONT	5	425.00
BRONX	5	425.00
ST. JAMES	6	510.00
PELHAM BAY (Ath. Field).....	5	425.00
CLAREMONT	1	85.00

SPECIAL CONCERTS.

Borough Day	\$340.00
Unveiling Park Tablets.....	8.00
Total	\$5,543.00



SCENE ALONG THE PARKWAY

Policing the Parks.

When The Greater New York was created, the Park Police was abolished as a separate official entity by the Charter, and united with the regular Police force of the City.

Section 614 of the Charter of Greater New York provides: "Each Commissioner" (referring to the Park Commissioners), "shall have in immediate charge the control and disposition of such members of the Police force of The City of New York, as constituted by this Act, as may be assigned for duty in the parks, squares, or public places subject to his jurisdiction."

Various Park Commissioners have urged their right, under this section of the Charter, to direct the police assigned for duty in the Parks, but in each instance the then Police Commissioner insisted that the sections of the Charter creating the Police force, gave the Police Commissioner exclusive control of the Police force. Such control has always been exclusively exercised by the Police Commissioner. There has been no judicial decision on this point.

There are no separate precincts or sub-precincts in any of the Parks. They are divided into patrol posts and in some cases are simply a portion of some patrol post and covered by the patrolmen along with other territory.

The 7th Police Inspection District has a force of 536 patrolmen doing patrol duty, about 34 of whom cover the parks in this district, some of them along with streets and avenues in the vicinity. These men are not detailed at any particular point and are expected to give all parts of the parks equal protection.

The 7th Police Inspection District includes the following parks:

St. Mary's,	Claremont,
Crotona,	Echo,
Franz Sigel,	McComb's Dam,
University,	Washington Bridge.

These parks are policed as follows:

ST. MARY'S is divided into two patrol posts. No other territory. There are 6 patrolmen assigned to duty in this Park, one-third of whom are on each platoon. They are all on foot.

CLAREMONT is covered by one patrol post. No other territory. There are 3 patrolmen assigned to duty in this Park, one-third of whom are on each platoon. They are all on foot.

CROTONA is divided into two patrol posts. No other territory. There are 6 patrolmen assigned to duty in this Park, one-third of whom are on each platoon. They are all on foot.

FRANZ SIGEL is covered by one patrol post. No other territory. There are 3 patrolmen assigned to duty in this Park, one-third of whom are on each platoon. They are all on foot.

McCOMB'S DAM PARK is a portion of five patrol posts, which also include the section bounded by River Avenue, 149th Street, Harlem River and 165th Street. There are 7 patrolmen assigned to duty in this section, one-third of whom are on each platoon. Of this force 3 are on foot and 4 mounted.

UNIVERSITY PARK is a portion of one patrol post, which also includes the section bounded by Fordham Road, Harlem River, Sedgwick Avenue and 177th Street. There are 3 patrolmen assigned to duty in this section, one-third of whom are on each platoon. They are all mounted.

ECHO PARK is a portion of one patrol post, which also includes the section bounded by East 180th Street, Webster Avenue, 176th Street and Grand Concourse. There are 3 patrolmen assigned to duty in this section, one-third of whom are on each platoon. They are all mounted.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE PARK is a portion of one patrol post, which also includes the section bounded by Harlem River, 177th Street, Popham and University Avenues, and Highbridge. There are 3 patrolmen assigned to this section, one-third of whom are on each platoon. All mounted.

The 14th Police Inspection District includes Bronx, Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks.

The total number of police assigned to this district is 289, and the total number of patrolmen, detectives, bicycle, motorcycle and mounted policemen assigned to the parks in this district is 96. This does not include the patrolling officers.

The Police assigned to the parks in this district are as follows; these men confine their attention exclusively to the parks, and one-third of the number are on duty at all times, the force being divided into three platoons.

	WEEK DAYS	SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS	FOOT	MOUNTED	BICYCLE
Bronx Park.....	12	29—Summer Months	24	5	2 Motor- cycle
		12—Winter Months	9	3	
Van Courtlandt Park	15	25—Summer Months	10	—	15 Bicycle and Motorcycle
		15—Winter Months			
Pelham Bay Park...	19	27—Summer Months	20	7	2 Motor- cycle 3 Bicycle
		19—Winter Months	9	5	



SCHOOL, FARM — (Conducted by feeble minded children) — HUNTER ISLAND, PELHAM BAY PARK.

Park Ordinances.

All persons are forbidden—

I. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, grass, posts, railings, chains, lamps, lampposts, benches, tree-guards, buildings, structures or other property in or upon any of the public parks, parkways, squares or places of or within The City of New York, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, or to dig into or upon the soil within the boundaries of any such parks, parkways, squares or places or of any roads or roadways upon or across the same.

II. To go on foot or otherwise upon the grass, except when and where permitted, or to throw or leave any paper, refuse or rubbish on any of the lawns or walks of the said parks, parkways, squares or places.

III. To expose any article for sale or exhibition, unless previously licensed by the Department of Parks therefor, on any part of such public parks, parkways, squares or places.

IV. To post any bill, placard, notice or other paper upon any structure within such public parks, parkways, squares or places, or upon any street or avenue adjacent thereto under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, unless previously licensed so to do by the Commissioner having jurisdiction, and in accordance with the provisions of section XVI, hereof.

V. To play upon any musical instrument within such public parks, parkways, squares or places, or take into, carry or display any flag, banner, target, or transparency without the permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

VI. To erect any structure, stand or platform, or hold any meetings in such parks, parkways, squares or places, without previous permission therefor from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

VII. To use threatening, abusive or insulting language upon any of such public parks, parkways, squares or places, or doing any obscene or indecent act thereon, or any act tending to a breach of the public peace.

VIII. No hackney coach, carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any such public park, parkway, square or place, or upon any street or avenue adjacent thereto under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks without previous license, and then only at such place as shall be indicated and allowed by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

IX. No horse or other animal shall be allowed to go at large upon such public parks, parkways, squares or places, except that dogs may be allowed therein when led by a chain or proper dog-string not exceeding six feet in length.

X. No person shall bathe or fish in any of the waters or fountains, nor cast any substance therein, nor disturb or interfere in any way with the fish, birds or animals within such public parks, parkways, squares or places, except in the waters adjacent to Pelham Bay Park, where bathing and fishing shall be permitted, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx.

XI. All drunken, disorderly or improper persons, and all persons doing any act injurious to such parks, parkways, squares or places, shall be removed therefrom by the parkkeeper or police in charge thereof. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the park may remove all persons from any designated part thereof.

XII. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand, nor any incumbrance of any kind be allowed to remain upon any street adjacent to or bounding upon any public square or place in The City of New York, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, without permission of the Commissioner for the boroughs wherein located, except that vehicles may be permitted to take up and set down passengers, and to load and unload merchandise in the usual manner, and may occupy the street a reasonable time for the purpose; provided, however, that they shall not, while so doing, unnecessarily incumber the street or obstruct travel therein.

XIII. No one shall throw stones or other missiles, nor beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions, nor tell fortunes, nor play games of chance or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor make any harangue, nor climb upon any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue or other erection within such public parks, parkways, squares or places within The City of New York.

XIV. No automobile or horseless vehicle shall be driven upon or over the drives of such public parks, parkways, squares or places at a greater rate of speed than eight miles an hour.

XVIII. No military or target company, or civic or other procession shall be allowed to parade, drill or perform upon any of the parks, parkways, squares or public places, without permission from the Commissioner of Parks having jurisdiction, except in the case of the use of Van Cortlandt parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park.

XIX. No automobile, stage or other vehicle shall be allowed to carry passengers for hire over or upon any of the parks, parkways or drives, concourses, plazas or circles, under the control of the Department of Parks, excepting upon traffic roads and except by special permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

XX. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any automobile or other vehicle to stop near any of the music stands or other places, in or about any of the parks, parkways, plazas, concourses, circles or squares, of the said Department of Parks, where any number of persons are accustomed to congregate, or where such automobiles would be a source of danger to life and limb, except by permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

XXI. No garbage, ashes, manure or other offensive material, is to be carried over any of the parkways or through such parks, circles, squares or concourses, except upon traffic roads set apart for such purpose. When such refuse is to be removed from residences fronting on any of the above parkways, etc., the vehicles collecting such refuse must leave the parkway as soon as such collection is accomplished, and within the time prescribed by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

No earth, sand or broken stone is to be carted over any of the parkways, except on traffic roads, unless special permit for the same is obtained from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

XXII. It shall not be lawful to modify, alter, or in any manner interfere with the lines or grades of any of the aforesaid parks, parkways, concourses, circles, squares, avenues, roads, streets, entrances or approaches under the jurisdiction of the said Department of Parks nor to take up, move or disturb any of the curb and gutter stones, flagging, trees, tree-boxes, railing, fences, sod, soil or gravel, or to go upon or cross said parks, parkways, concourses, circles, squares, roads, streets or avenues, except by the means in the manner provided therefor; nor shall it be lawful to open or otherwise expose or interfere with any of the water, gas and sewer pipes, or any of the hydrants, stop-cocks, basins or other constructions within or upon said places, nor to take any water or gas therefrom, nor to make any connection therewith, except by special written consent of the Commissioner having

jurisdiction, and where such consent is given, a deposit of money may be required to insure the restoration of the said curbs, gutters, flagging, etc.

XXIII. No person in bathing costume will be permitted to walk or ride upon any parks, parkways or beaches, except Pelham Bay Park, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. No boat or vessel shall be placed upon any of the waters of the said parks, except by special permission from the Commissioner having jurisdiction. No skating or sledding will be allowed on the lakes unless the ice is declared by the Commissioner having jurisdiction to be in a suitable condition for that purpose.

XXIV. No one shall fire or carry any firearm, fire cracker, torpedo or fireworks, nor make a fire, nor make any oration, nor conduct any religious or other meeting or ceremony within any of the parks, parkways, squares or places in The City of New York under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks without special permission from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

XXV. No one shall enter or leave the parks except at the established entrances; nor shall any one enter or remain therein after 12 o'clock at night, except as, on special occasions, use thereof may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

XXVI. The drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure vehicles, on bicycles, or on horseback; the bridle paths only by persons on horseback. Animals to be used on either shall be well broken, and constantly held in such control that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed on the drives or bridle paths of more than eight miles an hour; and when it shall be deemed necessary to safety, good order, or the general convenience that the speed of an animal or vehicle should be checked, or that it should be stopped, or its course altered, and the officers on duty shall so direct, by gesture or otherwise, such direction shall be obeyed; and no horse or other beast of burden nor automobile shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere except on the drive or bridle path.

XXVII. No hackney coach or other vehicle for hire shall stand within the public parks, parkways, squares or places under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in, excepting with the permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction. No public omnibus or express wagon, and no wagon, cart or other vehicle, carrying or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools or rubbish shall enter such public parks, parkways, squares or places without permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, excepting upon traffic roads provided for the purpose. No fire engine or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fire shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the park excepting the Transverse and Traffic roads.

XXVIII. No military or target company and no civic, funeral or other procession, or a detachment of a procession, and no hearse or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a dead person shall enter or be allowed on any part of the public parks, except by the permission of the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

XXIX. No person shall bring into or carry within the parks any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly plucked branch or portion thereof without a permit from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

XXX. No person shall solicit passengers for any coach or other vehicle for hire within or upon any of the parks, parkways, squares or places within the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. All drivers or attendants of vehicles for hire standing upon or within any such parks, parkways, squares or places shall remain in close proximity to their vehicles while so standing, and shall not follow, solicit or importune any person entering or leaving the said parks, parkways, squares or places.

XXXIII. No person shall be permitted to run a motor vehicle in the parks or parkways of this City under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks, which emits from the exhaust or muffler thereof offensive quantities of smoke or gas or disagreeable odors.

XXXV. No vehicle of any kind shall be allowed to enter any park or along any parkway in tow of any other vehicle or device whereby the power, whether muscular or motive, is not directly attached to such vehicle, but in the case of breakdowns within parks or parkways such vehicle may be towed to the nearest point of exit.

1. All vehicles must carry a lighted lamp, showing a white light ahead, from thirty minutes after sunset until thirty minutes before sunrise.

7. Drivers, riders and cyclists must not exceed a speed of eight miles an hour in the parks and parkways.

8. Cyclists must not coast in the parks, nor on the parkways, or bicycle paths, and must keep their feet on the pedals and their hands on the handle bars.

12. Instruction in operating automobiles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes or other such vehicles of propulsion, and all trick or fancy riding on the same, is prohibited in the parks and parkways at all times.

13. Wheelmen shall not ride on the paths in any park; those walking upon the park paths may push their wheels along said paths; but in no case shall the wheels be taken upon the turf.

Ordinances adopted, pursuant to chapter 453 of the Laws of 1902:

1. No shade or ornamental tree or shrub shall be planted in any of the streets, avenues or public thoroughfares of The City of New York until such tree or shrub shall have been first approved by a duly appointed employee or expert of the Commissioner having jurisdiction, and a permit granted therefor.

3. No stem, branch or leaf of any such tree or shrub shall be cut, broken or otherwise disturbed until a permit has been granted therefor by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

4. No root of any such tree or shrub shall be disturbed or interfered with in any way by any individual or any officer or employee of a public or private corporation until a permit shall have been issued therefor by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

5. The surface of the ground within three feet of any tree or shrub growing on any street, avenue or other public thoroughfare shall not be cultivated, fertilized, paved, or given any treatment whatever, except under permit granted by the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

6. It shall not be lawful to attach or maintain any guy rope, cable or other contrivance to any tree or shrub, or to use the same in connection with any banner, transparency, or any business purpose whatever, except under a permit from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

7. It shall not be lawful to cut, deface, mutilate, or in any way misuse, any tree or shrub, nor shall any horse or other animal be permitted to stand in a manner or position where it may or shall cut, deface or mutilate any tree or shrub, nor shall any building material or other material of any kind or any debris be piled or maintained against any tree or shrub.

8. It shall not be lawful to attach or string any electric or other wire, or to adjust or carry the same into or over any park or parkway, except under a permit from the Commissioner having jurisdiction.

9. Any person violating the foregoing ordinances of chapter 453 of the Laws of 1902 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof before a City Magistrate be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Errata.

Page 5, second and third lines, "4154.2 acres" should read **4169.56**.

Page 5, second line, "15.2%" should read **16%**.

Page 10, last line, "4154.2 acres" should read **4169.56**.

Page 35, area of Van Cortlandt Park "1132.85" should read **1132.35**.

Page 35, one line from bottom, "west shore" should read **east shore**.

Page 36, caption under photograph should read **Van Cortlandt House** instead of "Van Cortlandt Manor."

Page 37, 4th paragraph, "Van Cortlandt Mansion" should read **Van Cortlandt House**.

Page 37, 3rd paragraph. The name of the giver of the fountain should read **Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson**, not "Mrs. E. M. Thompson."

Page 37, 4th paragraph. The Van Cortlandt House is open to the public **every day** in the week, including Sunday, and admission is free on every day except Thursday, on which day 25 cents admission is charged, which fee includes a cup of tea served in the old kitchen.

Page 43, the caption for the photograph shown should read Kitchen in Van Cortlandt **House** instead of "Van Cortlandt Manor."

Page 48. Area of St. Mary's Park "34.86," should read **34.20 acres**.

Page 50, 3rd line under special features of McComb's Dam Park "which is lighted" should read **which will be lighted**.

Page 51. Area of Old Fort Number Four Park "6.2 acres," should read **6.71 acres**.

Page 53. Area of Rose Hill Park ".42 acres," should read **.72 acres**.

Page 65, 4th line in the 4th paragraph, "7 of the buildings," should read **5 of the buildings**.

Page 66, top of page. The figures showing detail of income to be correct for 1913 should omit revenue from golf permits, as no fee was charged prior to 1914, and the income that year for camp site permits should read \$1,862.

Addenda.

Estimate of the number of permits of various kinds issued by the Department of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx, for the Year 1914.

Tennis	8,100
Outings	400
Football	75
Baseball	750
Camping	290
Cricket	35
Lockers (golf)	600
Golf	9,237
Miscellaneous	200
	19,687

Income received 1914.

Refreshment privileges	\$15,385.56	per annum
Rent of buildings	2,186.50	" "
Rent of golf lockers	3,961.25	" "
Golf permits	7,673.00	" "
Camp sites	2,570.00	" "
Sundries	905.76	" "
	\$32,682.07	

Comparison of these figures for the year 1914 shows an increase over 1913 of 12,325 in the total number of permits issued; this is almost triple the number.

The income for the year 1914 shows an increase in the total of \$11,374, which is about 53% more.

In the matter of the Bronx Parkway, reference to which is given in the booklet on Page 55, it is of interest to note that the original commission appointed by Governor Charles E Hughes in 1907 still serve, and the Commission is organized as follows: President, Madison Grant; Vice-President, William W. Niles; Treasurer, James G. Cannon.

New York Botanical Garden Library

F128.68.B8 P35 1914

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