

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX
CITY OF NEW YORK

1922

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Commissioner

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

June 26, 1923.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor, City of New York.

Sir:

I submit herewith annual report of the Department of Parks, Borough
of The Bronx, for 1922.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY,
Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT—1922

In submitting to your Honor the report of the operations of this department for 1921, the last year of the first term of your administration, the most important things accomplished for the four years, 1918 to 1921, inclusive, were briefly reviewed, and it is unnecessary to do more than to make passing reference to them in this report.

The administration of the Park Department of the Borough of The Bronx, becomes more important each successive year, due largely to increase of population and to the extensive use of automobiles.

An erroneous impression among many people is that the parks of The Bronx are simply for the people of The Bronx and that they are used almost exclusively by Bronx people. As a matter of fact, through the change in conditions made by automobile use, and through increased rapid transit, they are visited by people from all parts of the city, and are crowded at times with transients from all over the country. It is a common thing, almost any day, to see automobiles from half a dozen different states, representing the north, south, east and west, going through our parkways.

PELHAM BAY PARK

Pelham Bay Park, although largely in its original state, has become more popularized by the completion of the extension of the Westchester Avenue subway, the terminal of which is at the entrance of the park.

Pelham Bay Park is the largest of the city's parks, consisting of 1756 acres. Here, recreation, including boating, bathing, fishing, camping, picnicking and practically every form of athletics is to be found.

Further improvement of bathing facilities at the southerly end of this park, known as the Athletic Field beach, was effected in 1922, by removing rock and placing sand on the beach, increasing materially the bathing space. As a result a smooth, safe bathing strip extends from the Huntington property in a northerly direction for a distance of approximately 650 feet. This work was carried on without accident or hindrance to the bathers and practically doubled the area of beach space.

Money to pay for the improvement was provided by tax notes of \$10,000 voted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the request of this department.

101,612 women and girls and 90,605 men and boys bathed at this beach.

Free bathing was permitted to any charitable institution that requested the privilege and under permits granted accordingly, 2340 boys and girls dipped in the Sound at this point during the summer.

PELHAM BAY NAVAL STATION SITE

The site was cleared the previous year of the remaining buildings erected during the war by the Navy Department and the work of restoration as to the removal of foundations, pipes, etc., was accomplished finally during 1922.

It only needs some more tree planting and the work of restoration by the Navy Department will be completed.

The site was opened to the public as it was during the previous year and although not in an improved state, was much used.

The shore front attracted many persons, mostly automobilists who indulged in bathing without much regard to privacy or conditions that should prevail in public.

ATHLETES' LODGE

The Athletes' Lodge, containing lockers and dressing rooms, burned down May 16, 1922. The fire, it is suspected, started from a lighted cigarette thrown in through an open window in the cellar. Lack of fire hydrants handicapped the Fire Department.

Temporary provision was made to meet the situation.

An appropriation for restoration is now pending, and a new building will be erected in the near future. It will be designed to provide accommodation for women, as well as men, as young women are now taking up athletics and proper provision will have to be made for them.

The pavilion near Crotona Avenue, in Crotona Park, and benches and other equipment stored there, were destroyed by fire at midnight, April 21, 1922. Lack of hydrant facilities prevented effective work by firemen. Application was made for funds to replace the equipment, but not for a new structure, and tax notes in the sum of \$3,725 for benches and equipment were authorized June 2, 1922.

In the near future application will be made for appropriation to supply a new structure, as there is no shelter whatever in this park of 155 acres, now.

ISAAC L. RICE STADIUM AND PLAYFIELD

The stadium and its appurtenances, together with the running track, which form the group donated by the Isaac L. Rice Foundation, as far as the buildings are concerned, are approaching completion, but the City of New York is obliged, by the terms of its agreement with the Foundation, to build roads and paths, as well as to provide sewers and drainage with water supply and pumping plants in and adjacent to the grounds, as well as to install electric lighting, and may have to do more.

The contract for sewerage, drainage and water supply, as well as the

contract for completing pump house, installing pumps, necessary piping and electric motors in pump house and bathing house will be let during this summer.

The whole work could have been let last fall, if the Examiner of the Board of Estimate had not objected to it being done in one job.

ORCHARD BEACH CAMP

There is nothing like the family camp site at Orchard Beach, in Pelham Bay, facing the Sound, in any other municipal park in this country. The reservation accommodated 534 families under canvas, during the summer and early autumn, or a population of approximately 3,500.

Several innovations added materially to the comfort of the campers, and bettered sanitary conditions. Care of the comfort and health of approximately 3,500 people in a summer camp is not a simple problem for the Park Commissioner, but the result last summer at Orchard Beach was that the health and the comfort of the community were maintained at a high standard. Provisions were made for concerts at the shelter house, as well as for athletic features nearby, and the campers were encouraged to have entertainments and social functions of their own.

Children of the campers fairly reveled in the opportunity afforded them for outdoor enjoyment. The bathing beach was a big attraction for young and old. There were 34,584 men bathers, and 37,520 women bathers.

There are twenty-one camp streets, each 25 feet wide; the plots facing on the streets are 30x60 feet, and perfect cleanliness is rigidly insisted upon. The Park Department removes all garbage, refuse and litter daily.

Many of the tents are models of beauty, both inside and outside, and a magnificent community spirit exists.

Work was started June 26th on the construction of a new comfort station at the southerly end of the camp site. This will be a great convenience to campers and visitors.

Of the 534 families in camp, 145 came from Manhattan, 363 from The Bronx, 23 from Brooklyn, and 3 from Queens.

Precautions Against Fire

Last year, at the instance of this department, a volunteer fire corps was organized, and through voluntary contributions and the aid of the Park Department, it acquired substantial equipment of four chemical fire apparatus and four hose carts with hose. It has also installed a fire alarm system, and it is proposed by the volunteers to erect, at their own expense, with aid from the department, a suitable fire house.

At the organization of this volunteer corps last year a chief was elected who is a member of the Fire Department. There is a captain assigned to each street. Some of the volunteers are members of the regular Fire Department.

This organization did effective work last year. A tent took fire about 8 P. M., during August, and had it not been for these volunteers, there would have been serious property loss. In this instance, one man's life was at least saved. In endeavoring to extinguish the fire he became partly suffocated from the fumes of a fire extinguisher. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of the volunteers, the man undoubtedly would have lost his life.

Furthermore, as a precaution against fire spreading, each tent is required to have on hand a fire pail filled with water and a pail filled with sand.

On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, the unused portion of the camp site facing the Sound was packed by automobiles, as many as six to seven hundred having been there at one time.

HUNTER ISLAND

Hunter Island, consisting of 155 acres, on the Sound, and east of Pelham Bay Park proper, is used by as many people from Westchester County as it is from New York City. Most of the visitors come in automobiles; a great many of them are not citizens and are of several nationalities. They violate all park ordinances with impunity, and have practically no restraining influence, as only one municipal policeman is provided for the territory, including Hunter Island, Twin Island, 23 acres, separated by a narrow compass from Hunter Island, the golf course, 115 acres, and that territory north of City Island Road, 620 acres; in all 913 acres, an area larger than Central Park by 70 acres.

The lone mounted policeman is provided for only on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, for three months in the year, while Central Park is the 33rd Precinct in the police department with a force of 150 men, a police captain, four lieutenants and ten sergeants. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, also constitutes a police precinct, with a captain, three lieutenants, eight sergeants and 77 patrolmen.

This department has endeavored to get extra police for Hunter Island and nearby, but the best it has been able to obtain is one man. No matter how efficient an individual policeman might be, one man in such a vast territory is practically of no help.

The reason given by the inspector in charge is the shortage of men. The shortage of men, however, does not appear to apply to Central or Prospect Park, and when Sunday professional baseball games are being played, this is given as another reason for limiting the number of policemen that we get for Van Cortlandt Park and elsewhere.

This would seem to establish the fact that disorderly conditions in the public parks can never be cured until park commissioners are vested with police authority, and until the magistrates take up the situation more seriously.

The few policemen that are detailed to the Bronx parks in the summer on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are not anxious to serve summonses or enforce the ordinances; because the whole subject is foreign to their experience and they do not want to bother going to court next day. It might be well if court were held the same day by special magistrates.

Quick action would help stop park abuse, educate the people who commit such abuse, save officers' time from going to court next day, and also save the time of the offender.

If the cost of Central Park and Prospect Park police were diverted to the pay of park keepers, under the direction of the park commissioners, the amount involved would go a good way toward providing an adequate protective force for the entire park system of the greater city.

WORK OF MOTOR BOATS

The two motor boats of the department did splendid work during the summer, in protecting the shore front of Pelham Bay from marauders, and saving life.

The following is taken from the New York Staats-Zeitung, June 13, 1922, and was reported to your Honor on June 16th:

"Persons rescued from the storm, Sunday, June 11th, were unanimous in their praise of the Bronx Park Department.

"Two of the Park Department's patrol boats rushed into the water at the outbreak of the storm, and the one boat manned by Capt. Charles L. Pierson rescued eight lives—the boats had been upset.

"They were—Morris De Long and wife, of Prospect Avenue; Nathan Kutzman, 149 Forsyth St.; Jack Brenner, 32 Stanton St.; Alfred Nathanson, 143 E. 165th St.; Benjamin Goldman, 52 Second Ave.; Pauline Mendelowitz, 491 E. 165th St.; Morris Nass, 125 E. 4th St., and Jacob Wildstein, 287 E. 7th St.

OSCAR SCHMIDT'S COURAGEOUS RESCUES

"The other park boat, under command of Oscar Schmidt rescued—Herman Suckman, 198 Brown Place; Isidore Rosenblum, 140 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn; Bernard Lichtenstein, 480 St. Paul's Place; Morris Cohen, 202 Brown Place, Bronx.

"Oscar Schmidt also rescued the following three persons, whose boats had filled with water—Douzi and his wife Millie, 230 Thompson St.; Mrs. Douzi's sister, Veori Olizenne, 70 Thompson St., City.

"Also Michael Gentile, 205 Bleecker St., whose boat had capsized. No less than 14 rowboats and three small craft were towed in."

The incident described in the following letter took place on May 15th:

"Dear Sir:

While out canoeing at City Island with my brother yesterday, we encountered rough choppy seas and in trying to get through we were capsized. In this distressing condition we noticed a grey motor boat,

bearing down on us quite some distance away. We were about to abandon the canoe when we heard one of the men shouting for us to hold on and I noticed with joy and surprise the flag of the Department. We were immediately taken on board and two men quickly took their coats off and covered our shivering forms while the other member was despatched to tow in the canoe and gather up its effects which were by this time in all directions.

"The treatment we received at the hands of Capt. Pierson and his crew was 100% efficient.

"Our canoe was by this time emptied of water while we were given every consideration possible.

"On reaching the dock we were treated with coffee and other refreshments and felt fine again. This was undoubtedly due to Capt. Pierson and his most worthy crew.

"More power to you and may you continue doing this admirable work in this locality.

Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) Tony and George Zelenak."

The record shows that during the storm of June 11th, 213 park trees were blown down and at least 300 large limbs on the highways.

Still another rescue:

"In the storm of Monday afternoon, August 7, 1922, Oscar Schmidt, one of the crew of the Park Department, Patrol Boat No. 2, rescued from drowning at Pelham Bay Gus Thomas, 26 years old, of 2266 Broadway.

"Thomas was floundering in a rowboat filled with water. Schmidt pulled out to him in a rowboat attached to the Park Department launch and rescued him."

When it was proposed to put these boats in commission, the Examiners reported adversely, saying that the work proposed was a function of the Police Department, and not the Park Department; at the same time the Police Department said it was unable to do the work in question.

Pelham Bay Park, including Hutchinson River and inlets, has a wide water front of 20 miles, which means 40 miles going and returning.

Up to the time these motor boats were procured from the Navy Department, without cost to the city, the Park Department was not possessed even of a row boat. The two motor boats in question have saved scores of lives, besides protecting the shore front and stopping interference with bathers.

Captain Pierson should receive suitable recognition as a life saver.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE

There are five Life Saving Stations on the waterfront of Pelham Bay, three of which are located in Pelham Bay Park, at Orchard Beach, at Bridge over Eastchester Bay, and at Athletic Field Beach.

These life saving stations should be placed under the direction and control of the Park Commissioner. There are many reasons for this suggestion; one being that the service would be under unified control, and would cut out all bickering that now exists.

Records of the volunteers show that they have saved many lives during the year.

The magnitude of the problem of taking care of the rapidly augmenting crowds at the beaches and waters of Pelham Bay Park, makes it apparent that a paid force of life savers, to augment the work of the volunteers will be necessary in the near future, and would be desirable at the present time.

On the occasion of the storm of June 11th, as previously referred to, Edward F. Otto, Commodore in charge of the Orchard Beach station, reported that his men saved a number of lives by warning as the storm was approaching, although quite a number of boats ignored the warning. His corps did good work. Outside of the fact that their motor boat was struck by lightning during the storm, the Commodore reported that the wind and rain were the most severe he ever witnessed. He added:

"We could scarcely see the length of the boat. We heard cries from both sides, and in going in the direction of the cries we found several boats overturned but no occupants. A diligent search failed to disclose any person visible in the water. The hail beat in our faces so violently that we were unable to distinguish anything at a distance of a few feet. We passed a number of life preservers floating. . . .

"... We had a call to go to the Chimney Sweeps with a pulmotor at once. We immediately proceeded there and on arriving we found that four bodies had been brought in; three women and one girl. The girl was restored speedily; we then worked on the other three and continued with the pulmotor and artificial respiration. We were unable to restore them after two hours' work.

"These persons were—Beatrice and Alma Kaplan, 246 Pacific St., Brooklyn; Julia Zimet, 848 Whitlock Ave., Bronx.

"I have three stations in my district: ORCHARD BEACH, JACK'S ROCK and CITY ISLAND.

"City Island Station rescued seven, and brought in three dead.

"Jack's Rock Station rescued four, no dead.

"Orchard Beach Station rescued fifteen, and brought in one dead."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK

Area—1,132.85 acres.

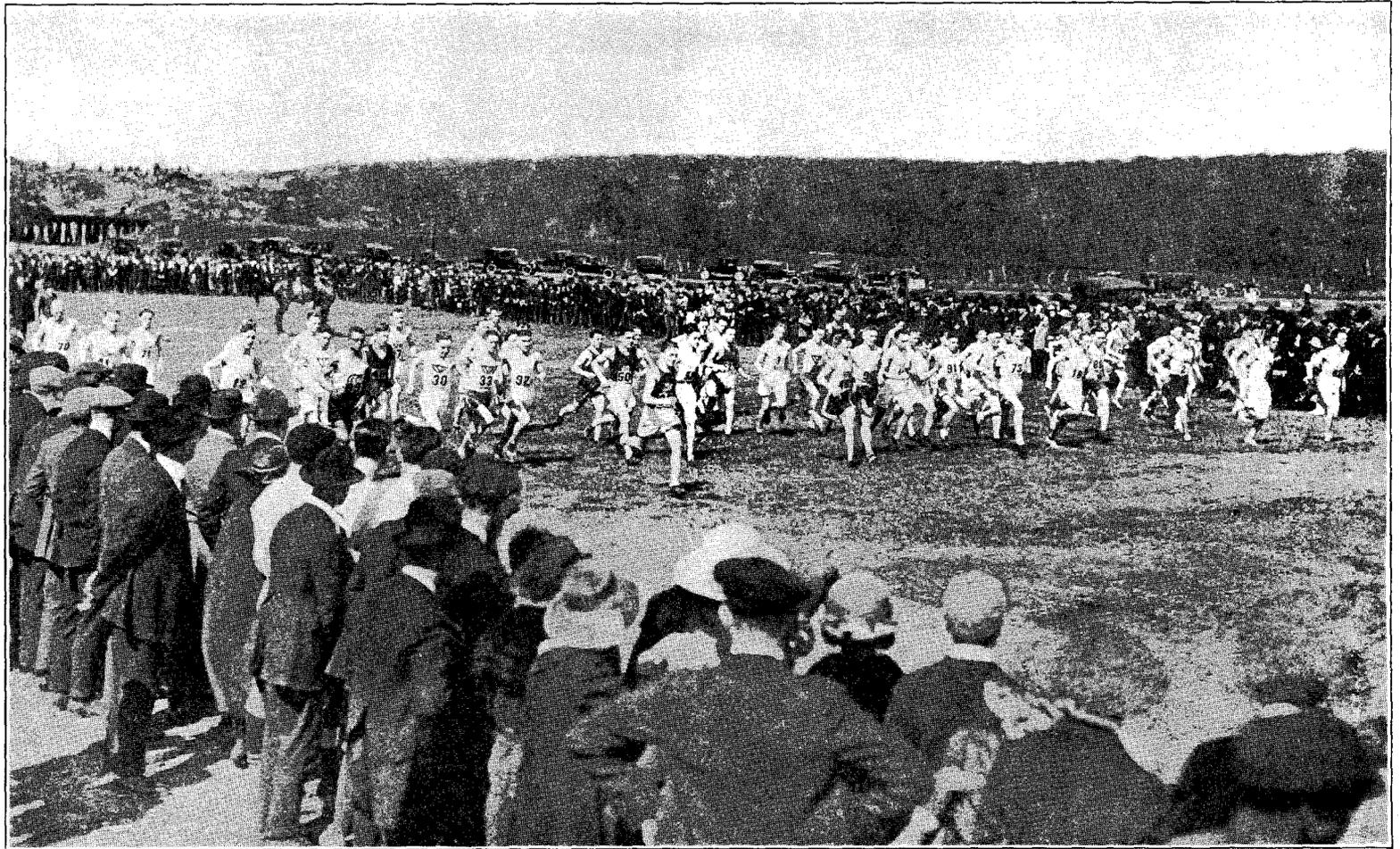
Access—Broadway Branch of the Subway direct to the Park. Broadway surface line which runs along the entire west boundary of the Park, crossing the city line and extending into Yonkers, via South Broadway.

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.

Jerome Avenue bus runs by Van Cortlandt Park to Woodlawn Heights.

This park rivals Pelham Bay Park in popularity.

It not only includes two golf courses, but also includes a military parade ground, baseball grounds, cricket fields and tennis courts.



CROSS-COUNTRY RUN AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK

Its beautiful lake — 13 1-2 acres — which is supplied by water from Tibbett's or Tippet's Brook, adds to the landscape features, and in winter is the Mecca for skaters.

Its quaint driveway from Mosholu Avenue to Yonkers is well preserved, and is 30 feet wide, 25 feet of which is macadam paved. The road continuously turns from right to left and returns through forest and rocky elevations. Motoring or hiking on this road is suggestive of a trip through the Catskills or other mountain scenery. Its picturesqueness is probably unrivaled in the park system.

This road was originally built by department labor, which in nine cases out of ten is cheaper and more enduring than contract labor.

One of the beautiful scenic features in Van Cortlandt Park is Vault Hill, so called because on this hill is the ancient burying ground and vault of the Van Cortlandt family of Colonial days. From its summit a most commanding view may be had in every direction.

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, and is open to the public every day.

Historical Associations.

The land 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 chief of which was Tackareek, whose camp fire burned on the heights of the Nevisane, the region now known as Navesink Highlands.

The Van Cortlandts first began to acquire the property in the year 1696; Jacobus Van Cortlandt 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 historical loss when the mills were destroyed by lightning and fire in 1901.



RUNNING OVER THE HILLS AT VAN CORTLANDT

When Jacobus Van Cortlandt acquired the property on which the Van Cortlandt Mansion now stands in 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 yet be distinguished as those of Tippet's ancestors and descendants.

The present Van Cortlandt Mansion was erected by Frederick Van Cortlandt in 1748. It was there that the vault and burying ground, above referred to, were provided. Frederick's will (probated in 1751) directs that his body should be buried there. This vault was used during the Revolution to hide certain papers, 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 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 1781, when Washington was examining the ground about Kingsbridge and directing its fortification and defense; and on the second time, on November 12, 1783, a far more auspicious occasion, as the next day he rode victorious across Kingsbridge to repossess the City.

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

NURSERY OUTPUT

Near the golf house and Van Cortlandt Mansion, 135 trees of various species such as Engleman's Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, Austrian Pine and Red Cedar, as well as some Norway Maples, European Linden and Pin Oak were planted. These trees were taken from our Nursery and from plantations which were thinned out.

COLONIAL AND SHAKESPEARE GARDENS

The Colonial Garden in the southeastern end is one of the Park's distinct features. Here also is the Shakespeare Garden where every flower mentioned by Shakespeare is to be found. The Colonial Garden is planted with Cannas, Salvias, Begonias, Geranium, Althenantheras, Irisinis, Coleus, Sontolinas and annual flowering plants, such as Asters, Zinnias, Balsam, Celosia, etc., making a continuous bloom of many colors, harmonized to make an aesthetic picture. The hedges, trees and shrubbery surrounding these gardens were kept in the best condition.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT

That portion of Van Cortlandt Park, bounded by 240th Street, Broadway, 242nd Street and the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, the area of which is approximately 23 acres has never been of any practical use for park purposes.

In the winter time this plot has been covered by water, and in the summer time it has been a fertile spot for mosquito-breeding, being for the most part marshy and swamp land.

The Street Cleaning Department has deposited up to date 66,800 cu. yds. of fill; this has been levelled and brought to a proper grade under the supervision of the engineering bureau of this department. This portion, 6 acres, will be available in the near future for athletic games, ball grounds or playgrounds.

A system of drainage will have to be installed before completing the balance of the whole area.

Negotiations have been initiated with the New York Central Railroad Co. to raise and widen the railroad bridge, which crosses 242nd Street overhead, three to four feet above the existing grade, which is necessary before the drainage can be installed.

The remaining portion—17 acres—can be treated in a similar manner to the six acres already finished, so that the whole plot—23 acres—can then be used.

Hon. Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen, showed much interest in this proposition and aided materially in its accomplishment. The Street Cleaning Commissioner, Hon. Alfred A. Taylor, took pains to see that his department delivered nothing but clean fill.

There is another section of park grounds bounded by the Putnam Division of the New York Central, 240th Street and Van Cortlandt Avenue, lying east of the railroad, which needed reclamation, it being swamp and marsh grounds. Fill to the extent of 9,867 cu. yds. has been supplied by the Department of Street Cleaning, and when levelled off and rolled approximately five acres will be available for park purposes next spring or early summer.

The Park Commissioner recommended the above improvement in 1919, and has made a similar request to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, for the reclamation of that part of Pelham Bay Park, east and west of Eastern Boulevard. If improved by fill it could be used to great advantage for athletic, baseball and other purposes.

Golf Courses: Van Cortlandt Park contains two of the three 18-hole golf courses; one is known as the Van Cortlandt Park golf course and the other as Mosholu golf course. Both courses are ideal.

The Van Cortlandt course is used by a larger number, to some extent from force of habit because it was comparatively recently that the Jerome Avenue subway extension was completed to the Mosholu golf course at Woodlawn.

When these courses are in full action, a most beautiful panorama is presented and an impressive one when it is considered that the courses are public. They are equal to the best municipal courses in America and are equal to, if not better than, some private courses.

The Mosholu Links are situated in the easterly section of Van Cortlandt Park, close to Jerome and Mosholu Avenues.

The course is hilly, probably the most rugged and sporty one in the Bronx Park system; it is the newest one in our parks, and originally designed as an overflow for the old Van Cortlandt links; it now has its own clientele.

Funds were appropriated in 1922 for the improvement of Mosholu Links, and schedules were submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for labor and materials, to be used for this purpose.

The work will consist of grading, rock excavation, seeding, rolling, building of new greens, tees, bunkers, traps, etc., and the installation of an irrigating system.

The Pelham Bay Golf Course lies west of the Eastern Boulevard in the northerly part of Pelham Bay Park; close by to the East is the shore of Pelham Bay, while most of the western part is bounded by woodland. The broad fairways, the rolling character of the country, the picturesque

surroundings of bay and woodland, and the tang of the salt air make the Pelham Links popular among players who have more time at their disposal. It is rated among golfers as a most pleasing course to negotiate, not too difficult to discourage a player of average proficiency, but sporty enough to satisfy all requirements.

In the early part of 1922, funds were appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for drainage of swampy parts of the course, and surveys and studies have been made for this work. As the prosecution of the drainage project would necessitate the shutting off of part of the links until completed, the actual work has been postponed until late in the Fall of 1923, so the links may be enjoyed during the summer of 1923, and the improved links be ready for next season.

EXTENSION OF VAN CORTLANDT PARK

It is proposed by the Westchester County Park Commission who are operating under Chapter 292 of the Laws of 1922, to make a parkway through Westchester County, through Van Cortlandt Park to provide not only better access to the Saw Mill River Valley but to relieve the traffic congestion at Getty Square and Broadway in Yonkers.

The Commission reports that while the City of Yonkers has a population of 108,000 and its area 13,440 acres, it has but 29 acres of park land.

The Commission recommends the acquisition of lands in Westchester County that, when approved, will provide for a parkway extending to Van Cortlandt Park via the Tibbett's Brook, Nepperhan Heights and the Saw Mill River Valley at Tuckahoe Road. The assessed valuation of this property between the New York City line and Tuckahoe Road is approximately \$811,000 and the estimated cost is \$1,000,000. The proposed area, including adjacent streets, will aggregate 424 acres. If the proposed parkway becomes an accomplished fact as it appears likely, a desirable parkway extension and improvement will be obtained, connecting with Van Cortlandt Park.

Westchester County authorities are now showing a marked interest in park development. The programme they have in mind includes public bathing beaches on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, parks and parkways in the more populated sections of the southerly portion of the County where suitable areas of undeveloped land may not much longer be available, and the acquisition of lowlands along main water courses to protect important streams and provide for future traffic routes, trunk sewers and other public utilities.

Any park or parkway development in Westchester County will be an advantage to the City of New York.

The estimated cost of land recommended for acquisition for park development in Westchester County will be more than four millions of dollars.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY

Length—11,861 feet.

Width—400 feet.

This is one of the handsomest boulevards in America, and has been kept in excellent condition. Its asphalt pavement is equal to the best. Its beautiful elm trees lining both sides of the boulevard win the admiration of all lovers of forestry.

On this parkway, thirty thousand tulip bulbs were planted in the early spring; followed by summer flowering plants such as Cannas, Salvias, Vincas and Pyretherum. Fifty-five thousand plants were used.

The Rhododendron, Azalea, Kalmia and Andromeda plantation flowered during June and was admired by the passing automobilists.

The automobile traffic on this parkway is tremendous. The parkway connects with Boston Road, the direct artery to and from the east, the same thoroughfare, improved and widened, that the stage coaches used more than a hundred years ago.

Building on either side of the parkway is going on rapidly.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY

Length—11,500 feet.

Width—60-180 feet.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway runs from the southwest boundary of Van Cortlandt Park to approximately the point where the Harlem River unites with the Hudson. Substantial repairs were made upon this parkway. It is growing more popular each year. Application for Corporate Stock authorization for repavement is pending. This parkway extends through picturesque country and many handsome private residences dot the landscape.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY

Length—6,035 feet.

Width—600 feet.

The main walk on Mosholu Parkway was completed under contract in 1921, and running from Jerome to Webster Avenue is a convenient and popular improvement.

The intensive use to which it is subjected on Sundays and holidays proves the necessity of safe provision for pedestrians in the parks, since safety afoot on automobile roads is a thing of the past.

It has become a settled policy of this department to provide walks along or near all roads which are being re-paved with permanent pavement.

VICTORY GARDEN

This has become a show place of The Bronx. Last season it contained approximately 43,850 flowering plants, consisting of vincas, iris-inis, begonias, salvias and cannas in full bloom, set out in studied design and backed by evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs. This garden, comprising three acres, was perhaps the most noteworthy creation of the present administration. An old and discarded plot of land which was used in former years as a baseball ground was plowed, filled and transformed into a remarkable floral development in an incredibly short time.

In the fall of 1921, 80,000 tulips were planted in this garden for growth and display in the spring. The display came into flower in April, and was probably the largest municipal tulip output of its kind in the country.

The cannas used were a new variety, called "The President." It took this department three years to grow enough to plant this garden, but it was worth while to do so. These cannas were grown from bulbs received from Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., through the generosity of the Superintendent of that Park, Mr. Fred Green, who kindly let us have enough bulbs to start growing the variety mentioned, and we kept adding by division of the tubers until we had enough to plant the Victory Garden.

All the plantation was from our greenhouses. Mention of the Victory Garden would not be complete without reference to the old City Hall Fountain which graced City Hall Park in Manhattan from 1872, when it was erected at a cost of \$25,000, until 1921. It was then removed to make way for "Civic Virtue." The Park Department of The Bronx thought it would be a good acquisition for the Victory Garden, and it shines there, so to speak, in a new dress, having been polished and embellished by capable artisans. It would cost \$60,000 to reproduce this fountain, which in the last moment was saved from the discard.

CROTONA PARK

Area—154.60 acres.

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; Third Avenue trolley; Boston Road trolley. Subway to East 174th Street, and Prospect Avenue busses.

The tennis courts have been re-built and are now the delight of tennis players. The fill required cost nothing but the carting. The courts are centrally located and are always in use, with spectators nearby.

This park is well supplied with playgrounds; on the north is the reservation of about five acres given over practically exclusively to the Board of Education, who send schools from Manhattan here as well as the Bronx. A stadium seating 1200, with lockers, is on the northerly side of the ground.

Public School No. 4 has a playground practically all to itself in this park. The school faces the park. New public school No. 61, on the easterly side of the park, also has access to another playground.

At the entrance to this park from the south are well kept lawns.

Thirty-five Norway Maples and twenty-two European Lindens were planted and appear to be thriving.

Crotona Avenue through the park is becoming a much used traffic street.

At the southern end of the park, Clinton Avenue, and Crotona Avenue almost come to a junction and with Crotona Park South facing the lower side of the park, a condition exists that will need radical remedy in the future. As it is, Crotona Avenue, going south, has been made a one-way street.

At the intersection of Crotona Avenue and Crotona Park South many bad automobile accidents have taken place.

The police iron post in the center of the intersection has helped regulate traffic to some extent. The solution of the situation, however, will be the widening of Crotona Park South. This is now a 60 foot street; it should be 80 or 100 feet.

There will be no cost to the city for the land necessary for the widening. It can be taken off the southern end of the park. The only cost would be the grading of the new portion of the street about nine hundred feet and re-setting the iron railing.

ST. MARY'S PARK

Area—34.20 acres.

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.

The St. Ann's Ave. line of the Union Railway runs past the whole westerly side of the park.

This park is in a congested section and is a popular breathing spot. It is well filled with benches and considering its intensive use, is well preserved.

It is used largely by the pupils of the Junior Roosevelt High School, P. S. No. 27 and No. 30

FRANZ SIGEL PARK

Area—17.47 acres.

Access—Concourse busses.

161st Street crosstown trolley — Mott Avenue subway station.

This greatly admired park was improved by rounding out the southeastern end, sloping and sodding the embankment and building a new sidewalk at a cost of \$4,393.35. The safety of automobile traffic was much enhanced by this improvement.

CLAREMONT PARK

Area — 38 acres.

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.

Third Avenue trolley.

This park was improved by the planting of 150 Norway Maples, 3-inch in caliper, 18 to 20 feet in height.

An old private mansion in the park is the headquarters of the Park Department. The building is now entirely inadequate for the purpose, and application will be made in the near future for more commodious quarters. The clerks and engineers are crowded and the women employees have no rest nor dressing room. The secretary is confined in a small space, and is handicapped in his work.

REFORESTATION

The White, Red and Scotch Pine received from the Conservation Commission, and planted out three years ago are doing fine and are now about three feet high and very sturdy. In all there are about 125,000 of these trees in Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks; five thousand lined out in the Nursery are now in a condition for transplanting, and about one thousand have been used in various park plantations at a great saving to the city.

When these trees were purchased from the Conservation Commission, 50 cents a thousand was paid for them. They are now worth \$1.50 each, which is what would be charged if bought from any private nursery.

Those growing in the woods, of course, are not so valuable. They are, perhaps, worth thirty-five cents each.

The total purchase price of the young trees obtained from the Conservation Commission was \$87.50. Their total value today is approximately \$75,000.

It has been a great problem to protect them from fire and vandalism.

The first reforestation in the park system was made in this department, beginning three years ago.

Greenhouses

325,000 potted plants were propagated and grown, or 80,000 more than 1921. The growing of this number of plants used up every available space in the greenhouses, as well as the cold frames.

In the past few years we have had to borrow greenhouse space from the Botanical Society and due acknowledgment is herewith made, for the courtesy thus extended.

The lawns and show-beds in front of the greenhouse were kept in excellent condition and received praise from visitors.

Tennis courts, lawns and shrubbery surrounding the greenhouses were also well kept.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

Skating: There were twenty-nine days on which the Van Cortlandt lake was open, and 29,000 people enjoyed this sport.

Many preferred to use snow-shoes or sleds on the big hill on the lower end of the golf course.

Thousands were attracted to this animated scene, particularly on Sundays.

Skating was also had at Indian Lake in Crotona Park. Almost as many went there as to Van Cortlandt.

Baseball: The 33 baseball diamonds, scattered throughout the park system, are extensively used, more so in the early than late summer.

574 permits were issued.

327 permits were issued to Manhattan, 244 to The Bronx, and the remaining three to Brooklyn.

The amateur baseball season falls off largely after July 1st, at least on Sundays. The professional games no doubt account for this to some extent.

Tennis: The charge of \$1 for the season which was introduced in 1918 has worked out well in regulating play. There are 88 courts.

Receipts for 1922 were \$3055.

Athletic Fields

The field and quarter mile track in McComb's Dam Park was used as much as ever to the satisfaction of athletes and the public generally.

Anticipating that there would be huge crowds when the Yankee Stadium would open and that crowds would go through this park, an appropriation was asked for fencing to protect the track.

This track still is the fastest municipal track in the country.

In October, William Ritola ran ten miles in 52 min. 3 4-5 sec., the second fastest championship time on record.

The smaller track and field in Pelham Bay Park also was used largely. This field is much in demand by clubs, churches and schools of Manhattan as well as The Bronx. Towns in Westchester County even send delegations to this field for recreation. The Third Avenue Railway System uses it regularly for outings for employees and their families. This big playground is but a little distance from the terminus of the Westchester Avenue extension of the subway.

There is a general demand for purely athletic fields as distinguished from parks.

This department recommended three years ago the establishment of an athletic field on the Jerome Park Reservoir site.

Cross Country Course

The annual Junior and Senior Championship of the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U., and "Varsity" and "Freshman" Cross Country Run of the "Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America," as well as the Public School Athletic League and various private school and athletic club meets were held over the new course in Van Cortlandt Park and the most pronounced satisfaction was expressed by the large gathering of sightseers, the press, and the actual participants.

Golf

The season fee was increased from \$5 to \$10 and the locker fees were also increased with the result that the revenue amountd to \$105,185.50 as against \$69,595 in 1921.

Quite a number evidently preferred to pay the daily fee of \$1 rather than the season fee of \$10 as the number of season permits issued in 1921 were 9599 and in 1922 they were 6766. There were 2833 less season players; on the other hand the daily players doubled, as in 1921 there were 15,475 while in 1922, 30,193 paid the fee.

The registration of the players in 1921 was 199,778; in 1922, 185,245. The increased fee tended to reduce congestion.

There is no question but golf is increasing in popularity as the above

figures attest. Due to the growth of this outdoor sport the department receives requests from time to time to establish additional golf courses, and if complied with, there would be nothing practically in the park system but golf courses. If golf playing could be within a small compass, it perhaps would rival baseball as the national game.

It should be borne in mind that none of the receipts can be expended on the golf courses as the Charter requires that all monies received by heads of departments shall be returned to the city treasury.

Some dissatisfaction appears to exist, owing to the fact that none of these monies is put back in the upkeep of the golf courses. The dissatisfaction is due primarily to those who think \$10 too much for a season permit, and yet there are many who think that the fee should be increased.

The fees from private golf courses range from \$100 to \$2,000 for initiation, and \$100 to \$1,500 for annual dues.

Some special recognition should be given to the upkeep of golf courses, in a financial way, and a golf supervisor should be provided for.

A substantial portion of the receipts should be expended on the golf courses.

As golf supervision takes up a substantial part of the Commissioner's time, a golf supervisor could relieve him — a man who would be able also to handle correspondence.

No specific provision is made in the annual budget for the upkeep of the golf courses.

MUSIC

With the limited appropriation the bands were confined to practically 15 pieces, which is insufficient for rendition of such music as your Honor aims to give the public. However, general satisfaction appeared to be experienced with the manner and location in which concerts were given.

Poe Park maintained its popularity as a music center.

This park was first selected by this administration as a place suitable for concerts.

In addition to the city's regular contributions, other concerts were given under the auspices of the Evening Mail, Police Band, Salvation Army, Fire Department, Street Cleaning Department and National Biscuit Co.

The Goldman Band at the instance of City Chamberlain Berolzheimer gave a contribution also at Poe Park, which was well received. In addition there were voluntary minor concerts, including numerous high-class soloists.

The thousands who attend the park concerts as a rule are most orderly and particular care is taken to provide as much seating accommodation as possible.

The Park Commissioner spoke at several of the Poe Park concerts and informed the audience of the great interest in music for the people that his Honor the Mayor had manifested, pointing out that more public concerts in the parks were given now than in any former administration.

VANDALISM

The destruction of park property was perhaps as great last year as any year. Breaking branches of trees, destroying shrubbery and fences and other property was a constant occurrence. Even Pelham Parkway, one of the finest park roads in America, lined with elm and maple trees, did not escape. Branches of trees were broken out of pure mischief and littering the lawns with papers and refuse has become a habit.

Summonses are served occasionally by policemen, but the result is negligible for the simple reason that the magistrate, as a rule, imposes merely a fine of \$1 or a suspended sentence. There are one or two magistrates who are an exception to the rule.

This department has strenuously sought the establishment of a force of park police, not only to deal with vandalism and litter but to protect the public also. In a large part of our park territory we have inadequate protection and even men hesitate to go in "lonesome" places.

Every city in the country having a large park area has a park protective force. New York City appears to be the only exception.

This borough suffers most as its park area is larger than all the boroughs of New York City combined.

The cost of the regular police force in Central Park, Manhattan, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, would be nearly sufficient to provide proper park protection in the city and the municipal police thus engaged could be sent to other work for which they are better fitted.

A large part of the outlying park territory is practically without any police protection whatever. In fact there is very little police protection for any part of the Bronx park system.

Some persons think that signs would be effective against park abuse which experience shows is not so. For instance, a sign was erected in one of the parks near a much used highway with the announcement — "No baseball allowed." The top of the sign containing the word "NO" was broken off, leaving "Baseball Allowed."

In a communication to the Park Department, complaining of the destruction of trees and shrubs by children, the Park Commissioner said

in reply that such destruction was largely chargeable to the parents or guardians of the children "who may be supposed to realize, if the children do not, the difference between right and wrong."

The Commissioner informed the writer that he knew no method of stopping people throwing rubbish in the parks without proper police protection except by appealing to their sense of right and decency.

Answering one of these communications, the Commissioner said:

"We have no park custodians or keepers and hence have to depend upon the police very largely for support in the above respect.

As to signs, there are a substantial number of them in the parks already. The fact is that little or no attention is paid to them and many times they are destroyed by rowdies, hung on limbs of trees, lampposts and otherwise misused.

One would hardly think that it would be necessary to announce a misdemeanor and the imposition of a fine in a community where so much is spent for education."

In this communication the Commissioner remarked that he held a report made by a Foreman which stated that on one day his men cleaned up all rubbish at a certain prominent location and on his way home the same evening, the plot was as bad as ever.

Papers, as a rule, are not thrown around by children; but by parents of children and others who should know better.

It happens during the summer when a few extra policemen are assigned to park duty, they come generally from Manhattan. They freely admit they have never done park work and have no interest in it.

Central Park when protected by park keepers under the direction of the Park Commissioners was always kept clean. It has been another story since.

The Municipal police have no idea as to the administrative policy of a park commissioner, and in fact are not interested, as they are responsible to other authorities. To become a good park protector requires experience acquired in park administration.

The idea of this department is to have park keepers directly under authority of the park commissioner and be vested with all the authority of peace officers, working in entire harmony with the municipal police and under such rules and regulations as would have the approval of the Mayor.

JUNIOR PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

One of the good things to be noted as an accomplishment in the right direction, was the voluntary establishment of the Junior Park League by P. S. No. 51, Hugh J. Smallen, Principal, designed to protect the parks.

Every child in this school, numbering 2260, signed a pledge as follows:

JUNIOR PARK LEAGUE

I promise

To enjoy and use the parks more intelligently.

To love the flowers, the birds and all harmless wild creatures,

Not to pick flowers or break plants in any of the parks, and not to throw paper, glass or other rubbish about.

NameTeacher

ClassPrincipal

AgePublic School

Date

The Park Commissioner, by invitation, attended the celebration of this school upon the establishment of the Junior Park League, and congratulated the teachers and pupils upon this proper appreciation of the parks.

Other schools in the borough followed the example of P. S. No. 51, notably P. S. No. 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street. Edward R. Maguire, principal.

Credit should be given here to several public-spirited citizens, who, in their respective localities, aided the Park Department by acting as honorary or auxiliary inspectors, particularly as to lawn destruction and similar conditions.

PLAYGROUNDS

The department maintains ten playgrounds, with equipment.

The appropriation, however, for supervision is too small, the allowance being only 1000 days, time at \$3.75 per day, which divided among ten persons means 100 days only for each playground, to operate under supervision during the year.

This department has recommended more than once a Recreation Bureau.

The budget appropriation for the Park Department, Manhattan, for 1923, under the title "Operation of Playgrounds and Children's School Farms," amounts to \$92,787.

Of this total \$6872 is specifically for school farming, leaving a balance of \$85,915 for the operation of playgrounds.

But this is not all — under the head of "Operation of Playgrounds, Piers and Gymnasia," the total appropriation appears as \$16,760.

The Park Department, Manhattan, has an appropriation of \$74,050.50 for 1923, for "Care of Bath Houses, Gymnasia, Comfort Stations and Piers."

The contrast between the \$3750 that the Park Department, Bronx, gets, and the \$85,915, plus \$16,760, also referred to above, given to Manhattan, speaks for itself.

The Park Department, Brooklyn, appears also to be liberally provided for in this respect, but the fact remains that the Borough of The Bronx has less money for playground work than it had in 1917.

I have repeatedly referred to this fact in reports, communications and orally before the Board of Estimate.

MAY AND JUNE PARTIES

These parties were more numerous than ever.

In the congested sections of the borough which include St. Mary's, Claremont and Crotona Parks, thousands of happy children in variegated costumes were to be seen almost daily in May and June.

The Girls' School Athletic League, representing all schools of the city, held its outing on the grounds of Fordham University, as these grounds are fenced in, thus reducing to a minimum interference with the exercises.

The Park Department supplied stand and benches, and helped otherwise.

PERSONNEL TOO SMALL

The personnel of the department has not increased in 25 years, while the activities have.

Originally there were no bathing beaches nor golf courses, nor was the present automobile problem to be contended with.

The Commissioner has no deputy, and has only nominally a secretary. The latter is required to supervise the issuance of permits and to collect all moneys personally. This year he will probably handle approximately \$200,000. Last year \$26,632.10 came to him in ten cent pieces from the bathing beaches. This money has to be collected, counted, banked and checked, involving much detail.

Last year the bookkeeper handled a portion of the funds coming from the concessionaires. Now the secretary, by direction of the Commissioner of Accounts will be required to handle all money, adding to the burden already imposed, and no relief being provided for otherwise. There should be unquestionably a cashier or collector to aid the secretary. Should the latter become sick or incapacitated, this department would be seriously embarrassed.

The secretary not only collects the monies at the bathing beaches, but they are under his immediate general control.

The Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent could not be expected to take up this class of work, otherwise the general work would be neglected.

Additional burden is placed upon the Commissioner in not having the services of a secretary for purely secretarial work.

The department has not one inspector upon its staff.

ISLES OF SAFETY

In congested sections it has been found impracticable to keep shrubbery or grass on small plots at the intersections of streets or in squares.

The department decided where funds would permit to concrete these spaces, put in benches, and to add, if possible, some playground equipment for small children.

Isles of safety are automatically self-cleaning, when heavy rain comes. The scheme was tried out in two instances, and met with great success. The work stopped, however, for lack of appropriation.

At McKinley Square benches have been introduced at the triangle at Boston Road with good results. This plot has a high fence which protects it and people now can sit in the shade of trees.

The account "**Other Materials**" was so cut in the budget that unless other funds are forthcoming, this particular class of improvement will necessarily have to be discontinued.

Our budget allowance for materials used in these Isles of Safety in 1922, was \$16,500. It was reduced for 1923 to \$9,000.

MOTORIZATION

The department suffered much in the drastic cut in the allowance for teams and carts in 1922 to about fifty per cent., and was still further cut for 1923.

Budget Allowance for Carts and Teams—1917 to 1923

Year	Carts	Teams
1917.....	5536 days	3591 days
1918.....	5536 "	3591 "
1919.....	4954 "	3000 "
1920.....	5450 "	3300 "
1921.....	4638 "	2800 "
1922.....	2500 "	1250 "

The cut was made to some extent due to the fact that we were using two 5-ton trucks borrowed from the Navy. These trucks rendered valuable service, but we have them no longer as the Navy Department demanded their return.

Partial motorization enabled the department to clean up rubbish and litter in the outlying sections, more efficiently than it could be done in long hauling by horse drawn vehicles. Horse drawn vehicles will ever

remain, however, a necessity in this department, which has many small parks and where motor trucks are not available. Neither are motor trucks available on the golf links.

The partial motorization of the department has helped advance the efficiency of transportation, grass cutting and cleaning up of the parks, but seems to have the effect of penalizing other functions, inasmuch as appropriations for other functions have been cut down below actual needs, on the supposition that the motorization could accomplish things which have proven impossible of accomplishment.

SHOPS

The buildings used for shops by this department have out-grown their usefulness, and are inadequate. Some of our trucks and equipment are exposed to the weather frequently on account of lack of space.

In the shops are repaired all automobile trucks, passenger cars as well as every other piece of machinery in use. We make all outdoor equipment, playground apparatus, and signs for the various parks, as well as basin grates for drains. All tools, snow-plows, scoops and planers, mowers, horse and hand-drawn, are repaired here.

We build all parts and bodies where needed for auto trucks, carts and supply wagons. We repair carts, supply wagons and even the two motor boats borrowed from the Navy Department for protection of the shore line.

All the motor equipment of every character is painted here. Drinking fountains, tennis markers, so far as is practicable, are repaired. Concrete posts for pipe fences to replace wooden posts are made.

The shops are so small that only one auto truck or machine can be brought in at a time.

In the winter, having to store auto mowers, the over-crowded situation becomes worse.

In the wheelwright shop all the lumber used on auto trucks is stored, leaving only a limited space to make repairs and only one truck can be handled at a time.

The shop equipment, the painters' shop and the plumbing shop, which is partly used in the making of concrete posts, unfortunately are not modern.

The blacksmiths' shop is the only one at all adequate and this is not in good condition. For want of covered space large trucks are left in the open all year round. These shops are practically all built of wood. There is running water in one shop only, and large stoves are used to heat them.

The storehouse is situated above the shops.

In case of fire, should it get any headway, there would be a total loss due to lack of water supply, there being only a 4-inch service main, one hydrant and no pressure.

Due to the vigilance of our two watchmen, we have so far been very fortunate. A fire in these shops would cripple the department as mostly all the equipment and supplies are kept there.

PARK TREES

The condition of the park trees throughout the various parks and the Borough was good.

This department cares for all the trees outside of private property.

There was a good growth, and the attacks from insect pests were kept well in hand by spraying. While we could not cover all of the forest areas in the parks, the areas most infested were gone over and cleaned up preventing the spread of these pests.

The caterpillars which give us most trouble are the white marked Tussock Moth, the Snow-White Linden moth and the Spiny Elm caterpillar.

There were 65 trees struck by lightning during the summer, a record unprecedented. There were 347 trees blown down in the parks in the upper end of the borough during a severe storm, which caused large property damage and loss of life throughout the city.

CONCOURSE TREES

The Memorial trees on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, which were protected in 1921 with tree guards, bearing bronze tablets in memory of the Bronx men who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War, need almost constant supervision, as the building activities along both sides of the Concourse are a source of danger to the trees and guards, building material and litter of all kinds being piled around them indiscriminately, and in numerous cases working platforms have been built, which not only shut off light and air from the trees, but actually mutilate the tops. This department does not control the issue of the building permits, as the Concourse is under jurisdiction of the Borough President. The Park Department is placed in the peculiar position of being responsible for the trees and guards, and yet has no power to regulate surrounding conditions which are causes of damage.

STREET TREES

During the winter when coal could not be had, the entire street tree force were engaged in cutting down and cutting into cord wood lengths, wood for the furnaces at the greenhouses and various other buildings in the department. 190 cords of wood were cut and hauled.

450 tree guards that were worn out and damaged, were removed from the street trees.

This force also patrolled the bathing beaches and shore front during the extremely hot weather last summer and removed snow and ice from the small parks and squares during the winter.

Trees sprayed	18,433
“ “ on complaint	855
“ “ in parks	24,300
	<hr/>
Total sprayed	43,588
Trees pruned	6,083
“ “ on complaint	655
“ “ in parks	105
	<hr/>
Total pruned	6,843
Dangerous trees removed from street.....	505
“ “ “ “ parks	129
	<hr/>
Total removed	634

NURSERY

The usual maintenance was carried on during the year, and the trees, shrubs and plants were kept in excellent condition.

35,000 young evergreen ornamental trees of about five varieties were propagated and these plants are now in cold frames doing nicely. About 3,500 shrubs were transplanted in the various parks. 300 dead trees were removed by the nursery force from the various parks during the coal shortage.

FIRES

Fires in the outlying sections of park property are becoming a menace. Where there is no park protection, some people become absolutely indifferent as to what they do. Fire is not only dangerous from the destruction it carries, but it obscures the vision on automobile roads.

The foreman of a portion of Pelham Bay section reported that persons in autos were as careless as others in throwing lighted cigars and lighted cigarette stumps into the grass.

On the upper portion of Pelham Bay Park, bordering on the village of Pelham Manor, fires were of frequent occurrence. In one instance the Fire Department of City Island, two miles away, was called out to extinguish a brush fire which threatened to spread to Pelham Manor.

As the situation now appears, unless some practical assistance in the way of a protective force is furnished to the Park Department, it may not be long before the wooded section of Pelham Bay Park will be consumed.

Damage has been done in the recent past. Several thousand pines, about three years old, set out in Hunter Island, were destroyed by brush fire in 1921, and it was only by chance that the remainder were saved. At the time of this destruction, the trees had quite a market value.

The burned trees and other plantations cover an area of about 800 acres and at present the only method of discovering grass fires from a distance is by observing the smoke and if the fire is any material distance from where park employees are stationed, the fire gets such headway that the only thing to be done is to backfire. This method is crude and does not help much the saving of trees.

Constant scorching of trees every spring and fall, from fires built for cooking purposes and sometimes for no purpose whatever, does great harm.

Further, it means that wild birds, more of which are to be seen in Pelham Bay Park than in the Catskills or elsewhere, such as quail, pheasant, robins, bobolinks, bluebirds, catbirds, orioles, humming birds, and meadow-larks, the last of these birds to be found in the City of New York, will become extinct in this locality from lack of cover and food, resulting from fire and destruction.

The lack of proper police protection is emphasized by the recurrent fires in remote parts of the park system. Picnic parties build fires in violation of park ordinances. Parties land on the shore of Pelham Bay Park without interference, and then "carry on," regardless how they throw lighted matches or cigarettes into dry underbrush.

In California, according to a recent statement, in a prominent publication, thirty percent of fires in the State are caused by campers.

In the same publication it stated:

"In New York State, over two years ago, one-third of the fires were caused by campers. Statistics follow slowly on events, but he who merely watches by New York's Fort Lee Ferry can know how the amateur campers have been fruitful and multiplied in these two years."

* * *

"The forests of the nation are ablaze, because amateur sportsmen have builded their fires, with a tree as a backlog; because blazing matches and smoldering cigarettes have been tossed on the ever-inflammable floor of the forest as blandly as if dead pine needles were cement; because one smoldering stick

was left with its million-spark power. This back-to-nature movement may be all very fine for the soul and the lungs and the industry, but we'll soon have no nature left to go back to."

* * *

"Last month a fire which destroyed forty acres of 50-year old timber was caused by one stick of wood which had been left red on its under side. A wind came up and blew one spark due north into dried grass two feet away. Afterward the wind still blew the fire north, leaving the evidence to tell the tale."

FILL WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE CITY

Fill obtained from contractors without cost, was put in the following places:

	Cu. Ft.	Cu. Yds.
Crotona Tennis Courts	133,980	4,963
McCombs Dam Park	118,050	4,372
158th St.-Doughty St. to Exterior St. . .	107,700	3,989
Franz Sigel	243,640	9,024
Mosholu Park	349,500	12,944
Jerome Avenue	199,200	33,779
242nd St. and Broadway	28,275	1,050
Boston Road	210,000	7,888
Grand Total.....	1,390,345	78,008

ROAD WORK

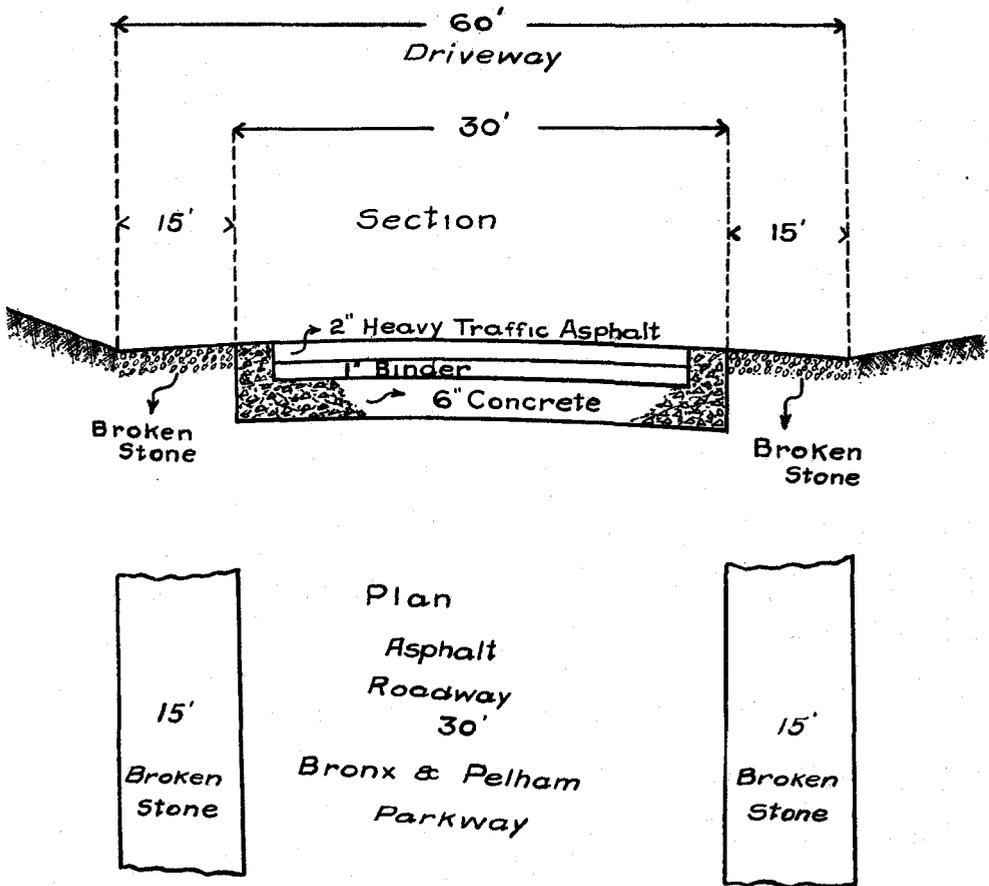
Permanent pavements were laid under contract, on the following roadways:

(a) BRONX & PELHAM PARKWAY—from the bridge over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks to a point 600 feet west of Williams-bridge Road.

While the above contract was awarded in June, 1921, this department was not permitted, through technical objection, from the Comptroller, to the award, to start work until April, 1922. This repavement provides a 30-foot strip of sheet asphalt surface in the center of the 60-foot roadway. Economic consideration, it is understood, prompted the limitation of the width of pavement although this department contended at the time the new pavement was designed, that the full width of 60 feet was necessary to accommodate properly the rapidly increasing volume of traffic over the parkway. This contention has proven to be correct.

Further; it has become necessary for this department to keep in condition the 15 feet on either side of the parkway, that was not provided for in the pavement appropriation. Automobiles run in on either side and cut the surface up, although it has a trap rock covering. As labor has to be constantly expended on the 15 foot unpaved portion on either side, it needs no argument to show that the partial pavement proposition on the score of economy was not correct. In the winter, the fact that the road is not paved its full width makes it more difficult for snow removal, and where snow is not removed, the pavement disintegrates under moisture contact and pressure.

Here follows diagram of the road, showing the 15 foot space on either side which was not paved, as recommended by the Examiner or Examiners. Up to date it has been a constant source of expense.



(b) BRONX & PELHAM PARKWAY from a point 600 feet west of Williamsbridge Road to Bronx Park East.

The same policy was pursued in regard to the width of pavement in this instance.

(c) BOSTON ROAD from East 182nd Street to Bronx Park East.

The new surfacing of this picturesque and popular road was completed late in 1921 but final payment was made in 1922.

(d) SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, southwestern portion of Botanical Garden—repaving heavy traffic road.

(e) VAN CORTLANDT PARK entrance at Broadway and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.

Roads at the following locations were covered with oil and grits: Botanical Garden; Eastchester Bay Shore; Baychester Avenue; Hunter Island; Colonial Mansion; Van Cortlandt Park; Crotona Park; Claremont Park and St. Mary's Park.

The rapid increase in auto traffic renders the old type of macadam road almost obsolete and all our park roads will, in a very short time have to be surfaced with a permanent pavement. During 1922 appropriations were authorized for permanent pavements on Split Rock Road in Pelham Bay Park, on a portion of Mosholu Avenue in Van Cortlandt Park, and for the Eastchester Bay Shore Road in Pelham Bay Park.

REPAIR EXPENSES

The following materials were used in the departmental repairs and oiling of the roads:

1½ inch broken stone	740 cu. yds.
¾ inch broken stone	20 " "
Screenings	518 " "
Sand	20 " "
Grits	574 " "
Asphalt Binder mixture.....	131 tons
Asphaltic cement	500 gals.
Tar Road oil	49,765 gals.
Total cost	\$14,854.29

CONTRACTS

Repaving heavy traffic road (Southern Boulevard) in southwesterly portion of Botanical Garden. Cost, \$25,294.52.

Repaving Boston Road from E. 182nd Street to Bronx Park East. Cost, \$55,370.90.

Repaving main roadway of Bronx & Pelham Parkway from 600 feet W. of Williamsbridge Road to Bridge over N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Cost, \$93,946.66.

Repaving Bronx & Pelham Parkway from point 600 feet W. of Williamsbridge Road to Bronx Park East. Cost, \$28,407.66.

Construction of Comfort Station including plumbing, drainage and water supply in Pelham Bay Park. Cost, \$18,797.

Paving roadway entrance to Van Cortlandt Park at Broadway and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway. Cost, \$4,999.61.

Continuation of improvement of bathing beach at Athletic Field in Pelham Bay Park. Cost, \$8,134.07.

Grand total of contracts, \$234,950.42.

SURVEYS, PLANS, ETC.

Surveys, plans and specifications for repaving Split Rock Road from E. Boulevard to northern boundary of Pelham Bay Park.

For construction of roads, paths, etc., from E. Boulevard to City Island Road near City Island Bridge in Pelham Bay Park. Plans, etc., have been forwarded for approval by Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

For drainage, sewerage and water supply at site of Rice Stadium in Pelham Bay Park.

Mosholu Links. Departmental schedule for improvement prepared and submitted to Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Drainage at Crotona Park and Orchard Beach. Departmental schedule for the latter prepared and submitted to Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Surveys for filling in Van Cortlandt Park.

Surveys for re-locating boundaries easterly portion of Bronx Park.

Plans in preparation—specifications, etc., for propagating house at Nursery, Van Cortlandt Park. Survey for location of same.

Plan and estimate and survey for improvement of slopes at Sedgwick Avenue in McComb's Dam Park. Requests for funds submitted.

Estimate of cost of improvement of Concourse property proposed to be transferred from jurisdiction of Borough President to that of Department of Parks.

Estimate of cost of improvement of small park at Willis Avenue bridge. Request for funds made.

Surveys for drainage at south end of Van Cortlandt Park.

NEW PAVEMENTS

The new pavements laid on Bronx & Pelham Parkway form the last two portions of a completed route of permanent pavement running from the intersection of Bronx & Pelham Parkway with the Southern Boule-

vard through Bronx & Pelham Parkway and the Eastern Boulevard to the northerly line of Pelham Bay Park, a distance of approximately $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The repavement of Boston Road opens up to traffic a picturesque portion of Bronx Park which on account of the poor condition of the old roadway was practically inaccessible to motor vehicles. A narrow bridge located at an abrupt angle with the direction of the roadway carries traffic over the Bronx River and forms a dangerous condition which is impossible to eliminate without the erection of a new bridge. Application has been made for funds for this purpose and preliminary work has been commenced.

The repaving of the southwestern road in the Botanical Garden was a desirable improvement, as the unrestricted traffic over this road rendered the old macadam unsafe.

The establishment of a new roadway entrance to Van Cortlandt Park at Broadway and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway helps relieve traffic congestion as it provides separate routes for east and west bound vehicles at a crowded point.

In addition to the above, the maintenance of the entire road system was kept up. Appropriations for maintenance were insufficient, but the main thoroughfares were kept in excellent condition.

The principal repairs were made on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 11,500 feet long, Mosholu Parkway, 6,035 feet long, roads in Van Cortlandt Park, Eastchester Bay Shore Road in Pelham Bay Park, and Crotona Parkway, 3,815 feet long.

ENGINEERING

A notable accomplishment of the Engineering Bureau, in collaboration with the bureaus of the Park Department, in the four other boroughs, was the standardization of forms of specifications and contracts.

Frequent conferences were held in the office of the Brooklyn Park Department, at which each borough office was represented by an Engineer familiar with contract procedure.

The result is a standard form, approved by the Corporation Counsel, and used by all boroughs, which saves printing expenses, facilitates official approvals, and removes many useless and ambiguous passages from the form.

HUDSON FULTON MONUMENT

This monument, located at the site of the northerly end of the proposed Hudson Memorial Bridge, near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway is still unfinished; the proposed statue of Hendrik Hudson, which is to surmount the shaft has not been put in place, nor have the four tablets been provided, for which spaces have been left.

The red brick backing in the blank spaces gives an unfinished and crude appearance to the lower part of the monument. The grounds surrounding the monument are kept in shape by this department, and flower beds are maintained in season.

BRONX RIVER PARKWAY

The Bronx River Parkway—the southerly termination of which adjoins the Botanical Garden, contributes its quota of automobile traffic to the park system. It was opened to the public on September 17, 1922, on which date an inspection tour of the whole route to Kensico Dam was made.

The whole route, as far as the roadway is concerned, is graded, but several detours to old highways have to be made, as the paving is not yet completed.

Work would probably have been finished in 1923, but construction was held up pending the trial of certain injunction suits which questioned the legality of the use of portions of the City's quota of funds allotted to the project.

Now that court procedure has been concluded, the parkway will probably be completed in all details during 1924.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Director-in-Chief, Dr. N. L. Britton, reports notable progress in the improvement of the grounds, in the increase, development and study of the collection of plants, specimens and books and in educational and scientific work. The beauty of the natural features of the reservation has been maintained, but both these and the plantations are becoming endangered by increasing numbers of visitors with insufficient police supervision. All the older plantations have been maintained, but some of them imperfectly, owing to lack of force.

Increasing public appreciation of plants of all kinds whether from the standpoint of usefulness or of beauty is evident, and the importance of the study of vegetation is becoming realized.

The Botanical Society occupies nearly 400 acres in Bronx Park.

The extension of its educational and scientific work calls for more funds than have yet been made available in private contributions.

Approximately 16,000 kinds of plants were in cultivation during the year, of which about 9,000 kinds were under glass and 7,000 in outdoor plantations, a substantial increase over 1921.

Progress was made in the development of the southern part of the reservation along Pelham Parkway. About 350 lineal feet of new boundary wall and fence were finished as well as incidental grading and drainage.

A joint expedition to the Andes of Columbia was organized in the Spring under the leadership of Dr. Francis W. Pennell, Curator of Botany at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, formerly one of our Assistant Curators.

Financial aid was given by the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, Smithsonian Institution and by individual contributors.

A very large collection of herbarium and museum specimens was obtained. The results form a noteworthy addition to the flora of Northern South America.

Educational work was continued along the lines followed in previous years. Much progress was made in labelling plants throughout the grounds and museums.

Public lectures on Saturday and Sunday afternoons were continued and a winter greenhouse course was arranged for the first time.

The natural forest which clothes the rocky ridges bordering the Bronx River in the central part of the Garden reservation, characterized by an abundant and vigorous growth of the Hemlock Spruce at its most southern range along the Atlantic Coast, has always been one of the most attractive and interesting features of Bronx Park, both summer and winter, and special care has been given to its protection from vandalism, tramping and fire, by patrol and by guard rails along parts of its paths and trails.

The natural reproduction of the Hemlocks from their own seed, while continuous in parts of the grove, is local, the young trees coming up in colonies, and it may become desirable to distribute them or to plant additional young trees raised from seed in certain areas where the light conditions will allow their growth and development.

The Park Department maintains the roads in the Botanical Garden and last year repaved the heavy traffic road from Southern Boulevard, southwesterly portion of Botanical Garden, with heavy traffic sheet asphalt on concrete foundation at a total cost of \$25,294.52.

The opening of the driveway in the Bronx River Parkway leading north from the Garden to Mount Vernon has greatly increased the use of the Garden driveways.

The budget appropriation made by the city for last year was \$189,808.80.

The work accomplished by the Botanical Society incidental to the operation of the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park has been facilitated by the use of funds procured from private sources and the results accomplished are due in large measure to the generosity of public spirited patrons of the Society.

Income from various endowment funds and general investments amounted to approximately \$80,800, an approximate total of \$106,800 from sources outside of City funds.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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.

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, it is said, once pushed its edge as far south as New York City. In the valleys 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 rockwalled silo filled with vegetable matter and a crumbling bog of peat. Everywhere in the Peak 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, it is supposed, 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.

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 two inches.

The Zoological reservation contains about 32.50 acres of still water. Two larger lakes are fed by the Bronx River 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 Zoological Park closed the year with a total attendance of 2,410,906 and a record of important increases in the animal collections. The census of the year reveals a total of 3,562 living specimens representing 1,058 species, a gain of 50 species and 300 specimens. In mid-summer the arrival of a living platypus, from Australia, attracted a great amount of attention both in the newspapers and in attendance,

and later on in the year the arrival of a pygmy African elephant, that was obtained by a collector sent out by the Zoological Society to French West Africa, created a new wave of interest.

By far the most important event of the year, in the Zoological Park was the completion of the Heads and Horns Museum, and the installation therein of the National Collection of Heads and Horns. This collection has been sixteen years in process of formation, during which time it had been temporarily stored in the Administration Building and inaccessible to the general public. In order to afford all visitors to the Zoological Park constant opportunity to view this wonderful educational exhibition, the members of the Society contributed the entire cost of a spacious and beautiful museum building representing an outlay of \$146,000. This building which became the property of the City of New York immediately upon completion, was formally opened to the public on May 25, 1922 and has been open daily since that time. The building which contains three large exhibition halls and spacious storage rooms, has been so designed that one attendant is sufficient to maintain complete supervision over the entire establishment. The building is electrically lighted, and the specimens are perfectly protected. The total value of the specimens is nearly \$400,000. The only extinct animal, by the way, represented in the interesting collection, is the Irish Elk. The building has proven popular and excites constant commendation.

William T. Hornaday, the Director of the Zoological Park, records serious conditions in regard to the up-keep of the buildings, its aviaries, fences and walks. The majority of these improvements were made between 1898 and 1908, and although originally constructed of the most durable materials that could be found and in the most thorough manner, deterioration in buildings and all metal work is now seriously beginning. The annual rainfall in New York is 3 feet 8 inches, and deterioration of metal structures through rust from being exposed to the weather, is therefore at a maximum rate.

From this time henceforth, the annual bill for repairs of the Zoological Park will be, according to Director Hornaday, not less than \$30,000 per annum, and this will continue until a number of important replacements of outside metal structures have been made. After that there will come another period of immunity, such as the park enjoyed for about ten years after its completion.

It would, however, appear necessary that the City of New York, which up to this time has not made a special appropriation for the repairs, must contribute to this end a sum amounting to perhaps \$15,000 a year. The remainder estimated by \$30,000 will be furnished by the Society, directly or indirectly.

APPROPRIATION AND REVENUES, 1922

Budget appropriation was \$760,194.50.

Revenues of department, from all sources, were \$189,784.46; an amount equivalent to 25% of the budget allowance was returned to the city.

In addition to the above budget allowance the department expended \$202,082.82 in tax notes, for repaving.

PERMITS, PRIVILEGES AND RENTS, ETC., FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Privileges	\$15,385.56	\$20,828.20	\$21,897.75	\$22,090.47	\$25,359.48	\$27,304.51	\$27,059.11	\$26,778.52	\$35,234.38
Rents	2,186.50	1,096.00	709.00	769.00	1,368.50	1,085.50	1,180.50	1,597.00	1,930.00
Golf, season	6,073.00	7,327.00	8,340.00	8,030.00	22,527.00	26,815.00	35,815.00	49,410.00	68,490.00
Golf, daily	1,600.00	1,440.50	1,440.50	1,323.00	3,699.00	6,114.00	11,379.00	15,475.00	30,193.00
Lockers, Golf	3,961.25	3,052.05	4,318.13	4,172.50	4,182.50	4,700.00	4,680.00	4,710.00	6,502.50
Tennis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,561.00	1,505.00	2,098.00	2,684.00	3,055.00
Camp Sites	1,813.00	2,016.00	2,184.00	3,050.00	4,670.00	6,200.00	7,120.00	8,590.00	11,055.00
Bathing Lockers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,536.60	12,981.60	16,907.50	26,288.40	26,632.10
Camp Floor to remain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330.00	2,630.00	3,210.00	4,050.00	5,250.00
Motion Pictures	440.00	273.00	118.00	497.50	45.00	156.00	105.00	153.00	45.00
Parking Permits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	495.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....
Sales	460.11	62.60	.....	.....	95.00	1,294.21	110.00	50.00	118.97
Miscellaneous	5.65	1,853.33	7.80	50.00	111.50	116.79	112.60	112.50	114.50
	<u>\$31,925.07</u>	<u>\$37,948.68</u>	<u>\$39,015.18</u>	<u>\$39,982.47</u>	<u>\$79,980.58</u>	<u>\$91,027.61</u>	<u>\$109,777.01</u>	<u>\$139,898.42</u>	<u>\$188,620.45</u>

Grand Total—Four years ending 1921.....	\$420,683.62
“ “ “ “ “ 1917.....	148,871.40
	<u>\$271,812.22</u>
Total—One year ending 1922.....	\$188,620.45

BAND CONCERTS, 1922

Name of Park	Concerts	Amount Paid	Attendance
Crotona	6	\$678.00	22,500
St. James	4	452.00	2,600
Bronx Zoo	2	226.00	10,300
Westchester Square	7	791.00	2,000
Hunts Point	4	452.00	2,200
McCombs Dam	4	452.00	2,700
Poe	5	586.00	4,200
Washington Bridge	3	339.00	1,200
Claremont	3	339.00	2,300
Van Cortlandt	7	938.00	14,000
Franz Sigel	4	445.00	3,000
Washington Avenue and 161st Street.....	2	226.00	1,400
St. Mary's	6	678.00	13,200
Pelham Bay	6	734.00	2,500
Total.....	63	7,336.00	84,100

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF ALL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR 1922

Code No.	Title of Account	Appropriations including Transfers	Transferred to Accruals	Other City Departments	Total Available	Expenditures	Unexpired Balance	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance
PERSONAL SERVICE									
1209	Salaries Regular Employees—Adm. General.....	\$36,286.00	\$329.03	.....	\$35,956.97	\$35,956.97	.....	.....	.....
1210	“ “ “ Engineering	14,591.00	884.41	.....	13,706.59	13,706.59	.....	.....	.....
1211	“ “ “ C/O Pks. and Bivds.	73,687.00	762.59	.....	72,924.41	72,924.41	.....	.....	.....
1213	Wages “ “ C/O Pks. and Bivds.	77,600.75	3,238.74	.....	74,362.01	74,362.01	.....	.....	.....
1215	“ Temporary “ Operation of Playgrounds.....	4,750.00	.....	\$175.00	4,575.00	4,575.00	.....	.....	.....
1216	“ “ “ C/O Pks. and Bivds.	424,067.75	.....	1,494.50	422,573.25	421,865.37	707.88	.....	707.88
1217	“ “ “ C/O Trees in City Streets.....	29,318.00	.....	.....	29,318.00	29,026.50	291.50	.....	291.50
SUPPLIES									
1219	Forage and Veterinary	1,625.00	.....	.....	1,625.00	1,624.84	.16	.....	.16
1220	Fuel	7,600.00	.....	.....	7,600.00	7,253.81	346.19	.....	346.19
1221	Office	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	749.41	.59	.....	.59
1223	B-tanical and Agricultural	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,499.24	.76	.....	.76
1224	Motor Vehicle	4,800.00	.....	.....	4,800.00	4,120.85	679.15	.....	679.15
1225	Other	1,250.00	.....	.....	1,250.00	1,249.71	.29	.....	.29
EQUIPMENT									
1226	Office	125.00	.....	.....	125.00	124.96	.04	.....	.04
1228	Motor Vehicles and Equipment.....	9,850.00	.....	490.98	9,359.02	9,052.44	306.58	\$300.00	6.58
1229	General Plant	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	2,967.39	32.61	12.02	20.59
MATERIALS									
1230	Highway	13,978.41	.....	.....	13,978.41	9,797.19	4,181.22	3,857.62	323.60
1231	Other	16,520.00	.....	.....	16,520.00	16,469.12	50.88	30.92	19.96
CONTRACT OR OPEN ORDER SERVICE									
1232	Repairs and Replacements	2,549.87	.....	.....	2,549.87	2,387.03	162.84	58.00	104.84
1233	Motor Vehicle Repairs	245.72	.....	.....	245.72	188.54	57.18	.....	57.18
1234	Hire of Horses and Vehicles with Drivers.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00	24,978.00	22.00	.....	22.00
1235	Shoeing and Boarding Horses including Veterinary Service....	806.00	.....	.....	806.00	804.00	2.00	.....	2.00
1237	Carfare	203.00	.....	23.83	179.17	156.77	22.40	.....	22.40
1238	Telephone Service	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	249.30	500.70	495.90	4.80
1239	General Plant Service General	1,005.00	.....	.....	1,005.00	1,000.70	4.30	.....	4.30
1240	“ “ “ Music	7,336.00	7,336.00	7,336.00
		\$760,194.50	\$5,214.77	\$2,184.31	\$752,795.42	\$745,426.15	\$7,369.27	\$4,754.46	\$2,614.81

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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PERSONAL SERVICE FOR
1921 AND 1922**

	Changes		Increase over 1921	Decrease under 1921	Decrease or Increase in number of employees
	1921	1922			
Commissioner's Office	\$11,361.00	\$12,947.00	\$1,586.00	.....	1
Bureau of Audits & Accounts	11,451.00	9,865.00	.....	\$1,586.00	*1
“ “ Superintendent ..	13,311.00	13,311.00	.....	.....	..
“ “ Engineering	14,591.00	14,591.00	.....	.....	..
Storeroom	3,171.00	3,171.00	.....	.....	..
Skilled Labor	162,126.75	173,977.00	11,850.25	.....	8
Unskilled “	439,443.50	432,438.50	.....	7,005.00	5
	<u>\$655,455.25</u>	<u>\$660,300.50</u>	<u>\$13,436.25</u>	<u>\$8,591.00</u>	<u>13</u>
Net Increase			\$4,845.25		*Decrease

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF CORPORATE STOCK AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1922

Title of Account	Unexpended Balance Jan. 1, 1922	Authorized During Year	Total	Rescinded During Year	Total After Re-scindment	Expended During Year	Unexpended Balance Dec. 31, 1922	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Dec. 31, 1922
Botanical Garden in Bronx Park—Impt., etc.	\$800.00	....	800.00	....	800.00	....	800.00	800.00	....
Construction of Drinking Fountains	1,730.45	....	1,730.45	1,730.45	....	....	....	....	....
Erection of Addition to Colonial Mansion—Van Cortlandt Park	25.00	....	25.00	....	25.00	....	25.00	25.00	....
Grand Boulevard and Concourse—Purchasing and Planting Trees	8,089.13	....	8,089.13	8,089.13	....	....	....	....	....
Construction of Hospital Building Zoo	437.00	....	437.00	....	437.00	....	437.00	437.00	....
Swamplands Van Cortlandt Park	6,598.09	....	6,598.09	6,598.09	....	....	....	....	....
Construction of Comfort Station, Athletic Field, Pelham	133.30	....	133.30	....	133.30	133.30	....	....	....
Addition to Golf House—Van Cortlandt Park	9,770.00	....	9,770.00	9,770.00	....	....	....	....	....
“ Sidewalk along 177th St., Crotona Park	144.14	....	144.14	....	144.14	....	144.14	144.14	....
Repaving Eastern Boulevard in Pelham Bay Park	446.76	....	446.76	....	446.76	446.76	....	....	....
“ portion Bronx Park Parkway	2,317.51	....	2,317.51	....	2,317.51	....	2,317.51	495.20	1,822.31
“ Eastern Boulevard from Broadway to W. of Split Rock Road	6,942.31	....	6,942.31	....	6,942.31	6,611.03	331.28	....	381.28
“ “ “ Bronx Park Py. to Br. over E. Bay	13,233.50	....	13,233.50	13,233.50	....	....	....	....	....
Plans for Construction of Comfort Station—Orchard Beach	240.00	....	240.00	240.00	....	....	....	....	....
Repaving Boston Road from E. 182 St. to Bronx Park E.	20,041.56	....	20,041.56	14,179.22	5,862.34	5,862.34	....	....	....
“ V. C. Ave. from S. Boundary to V. C. Station	11,750.00	....	11,750.00	....	11,750.00	....	11,750.00	....	11,750.00
Plans for Construction of Concrete Bath Houses—Pelham	400.00	....	400.00	....	400.00	....	400.00	....	400.00
Construction of Irrigation System, Golf Links, Pelham	50.13	....	50.13	50.13	....	....	....	....	....
Extension of Bathing Beach, Athletic Field	711.30	....	711.30	....	711.30	....	711.30	....	711.30
Construction of Sidewalks Mott Avenue, Franz Sigel Park	6,000.00	....	6,000.00	....	6,000.00	4,029.81	1,970.19	743.54	1,226.65
Planting, sodding and construction of walks, 163rd Street	2,950.00	....	2,950.00	....	2,950.00	....	2,950.00	....	2,950.00
Repaving connection between pavement Bronx Park Parkway	1,388.06	....	1,388.06	....	1,388.06	135.73	1,252.33	542.95	709.38
Construction of Driveway E. portion—Botanical Garden	1,204.29	\$4,120.00	5,324.29	....	5,324.29	....	5,324.29	630.00	4,694.29
“ “ Walks, etc., Zoo	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00
“ “ Machine and storage shed, Zoo	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00
Paving Broadway East to V. C. Parkway at S. D. Parkway	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	4,577.16	422.84	422.45	.39
Repaving main roadway Bronx Park Parkway from Boston Road to bridge and paving Br. P. Pway. Wmsbridge Rd. to Br. Park East	106,000.00	30,000.00	136,000.00	....	136,000.00	114,893.56	21,106.44	8,937.06	12,169.88
Rep. E. Blvd. from Bx. P. Pway to Westchester Avenue	312.65	....	312.65	312.65	....	....	....	....	....
Comfort Station, Orchard Beach, General Construction	12,000.00	....	12,000.00	....	12,000.00	8,613.00	3,387.00	2,315.00	1,072.00
“ “ Plumbing and Electrical work	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	2,835.00	7,165.00	5,934.00	1,231.00
“ “ Washington Bridge Park	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	....	10,000.00
Construction of Rice Stadium—Pelham Bay Park	268,530.00	....	268,530.00	....	268,530.00	14,882.59	25,364.00	262.50	253,384.91
Continuation of Improvements of Bathing Beach, Athletic Field	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	8,459.71	1,540.29	....	1,540.29
Drainage at Orchard Beach Camp Sites	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	126.23	2,873.77	....	2,873.77
“ “ Golf Links—Pelham	11,500.00	....	11,500.00	....	11,500.00	56.46	11,443.54	....	11,443.54
Improvement of Mosholu Golf Links	28,000.00	....	28,000.00	....	28,000.00	543.97	27,456.03	....	27,456.03
Purchase of Benches, etc., destroyed by fire	3,725.00	....	3,725.00	....	3,725.00	....	3,725.00	3,711.30	13.70
Building Prop. Greenhouse—Van Cortlandt Park	27,000.00	....	27,000.00	....	27,000.00	....	27,000.00	....	27,000.00
Rep. Southern Blvd., Bronx Park	33,000.00	....	33,000.00	....	33,000.00	26,830.12	6,169.88	....	6,169.88
“ Mosholu Av., Van Cort. Pk. from Bway to G. L. Road	64,000.00	....	64,000.00	....	64,000.00	266.66	63,733.34	....	63,733.34
“ Split Rock Rd. E. Blvd. to N. Boundary Pelham Bay Park	58,800.00	....	58,800.00	....	58,800.00	295.91	58,504.09	....	58,504.09
“ Bridge over R. R. tracks at Bronx Park Parkway	8,000.00	....	8,000.00	....	8,000.00	27.27	7,972.73	7,624.00	348.73
Drainage at Crotona Park	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00
Construction of Road and Walk to City Island	92,500.00	....	92,500.00	....	92,500.00	2,289.55	90,210.45	....	90,210.45
“ “ Band Stand, Poe Park	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00	....	15,000.00
“ “ Comfort Station, Golf Links, V. C. Park	20,000.00	....	20,000.00	....	20,000.00	....	20,000.00	....	20,000.00
“ “ “ Poe Park	30,000.00	....	30,000.00	....	30,000.00	166.66	29,833.34	....	29,833.34
Total	\$248,715.18	\$720,175.00	\$968,890.18	\$54,203.17	\$914,687.01	\$202,082.82	\$712,604.19	\$33,024.14	\$679,580.05
Tree Guards on Grand Concourse	\$2,978.71	....	\$2,978.71	\$2,753.90	\$224.81	....	\$224.81	\$224.81	....
Planting Trees in City Streets	\$174.75	....	\$174.75	....	\$174.75	....	\$174.75	....	\$174.75
Damage to Trees and other Park Property	150.00	35.00	185.00	....	185.00	....	185.00	....	185.00
Repairs to Dome—N. Y. Botanical Garden	158.00	....	158.00	....	158.00	158.00	....	....	....
Total	\$482.75	35.00	\$517.75	....	\$517.75	\$158.00	\$359.75	....	\$359.75