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**PARK RECREATION AREAS  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
1930**



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## Preface

In 1925 and 1926 the National Recreation Association (formerly the Playground and Recreation Association of America), at the request of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, conducted a study of municipal and county parks in the United States. The study was made under the direction of a national committee and with the cooperation of the American Institute of Park Executives. Much of the information concerning the experiences of park authorities and development of park systems gathered during the course of the survey was issued in a comprehensive publication entitled "Parks: A Manual of Municipal and County Parks." The most important statistical data were issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its Bulletin No. 462, Park Recreation Areas in the United States.

The publications resulting from that study proved to be of great interest and value to park and recreation officials, planning groups, and other municipal and county authorities. Because of this fact and for the purpose of determining the progress of the park movement during the years following the earlier study, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Recreation Association cooperated in conducting a study of municipal and county parks in 1930. The present bulletin contains a summary of the findings resulting from this study and also much of the detailed information generously supplied by park authorities concerning park areas, facilities, expenditures, and developments in nearly 1,000 municipalities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics was largely responsible for gathering the material used in this report. The study was conducted and the report prepared by George D. Butler, of the National Recreation Association.



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## PARK RECREATION AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930

### Introduction

#### Parks and Leisure

The enormous amount of leisure time, both voluntary and enforced, which the people of the Nation have to-day is creating a problem of the greatest importance. Leaders in education, industry, government, and other fields agree that this new leisure, if wisely spent, presents a rich opportunity for individual happiness and development. A great responsibility therefore rests upon the community to provide both suitable training for the wise use of leisure and adequate opportunities for enjoying and participating in wholesome recreation activities.

Land permanently dedicated to park use is essential to a well-balanced outdoor community recreation program. A large percentage of the public outdoor recreation facilities in American cities to-day are provided by public park and recreation departments. Because, in many cities, these agencies are better prepared than any others to offer a variety of attractive and constructive activities which young people and adults may enjoy in their spare time, their value and importance are recognized to a greater extent to-day than ever before.

When the first municipal parks were established in America their primary function was to serve as places of "peaceful enjoyment amid beautiful surroundings." With the growth of cities, there developed a demand for places where the people might take part in active forms of recreation. Although present-day living conditions in many towns and cities have enhanced rather than diminished the value and need of landscape parks, the major emphasis in the last few decades has been placed increasingly upon facilities for active recreation use and organized programs of recreation activities. Consequently, the present-day progressive park department is admirably equipped with a variety of areas, facilities, and equipment available for the use of the people. Its staff includes persons trained in organizing and directing the activities which include a wide range of interests.

#### Changes in Park Services

Although the park movement has undergone many changes, there is probably no other respect in which the present-day park system differs more widely from that of earlier years than in the type and

scope of its service to the people. As pointed out, the first parks were for passive and semipassive forms of recreation; to-day they are also used for a limitless variety of active recreation. The early attempts to provide active play facilities were to meet the needs of children; to-day a large percentage of these facilities are for young people and adults. Little or no attempt was formerly made to encourage or organize groups to use the parks, whereas to-day many of the clubs, leagues, and other groups using the parks are organized by the park department. In the early days recreational leadership in the parks was unknown; to-day it is the basis for most of the organized recreation service. Formerly the park offered landscape beauty, band concerts, floral displays, and other attractions; to-day it offers these and in addition opportunities for participation—singing, playing baseball or golf, dancing, skating, painting, swimming, etc. Not so many years ago the park season lasted only a few months; in recent years the park has become a year-round recreation center. Even to-day in many cities park authorities consider that their field of service is limited to park properties; on the other hand, many park systems provide recreation leadership and service throughout the entire city—in schools, churches, and private property, as well as within the parks. It is largely because of these changes, many of which have developed gradually, that the well-organized park department is prepared to-day to make a vital contribution to the solution of the leisure-time problem.

### **Advertising the Parks**

Since the fullest possible use of the parks requires a widespread knowledge of their location and service, park authorities in recent years have come to realize that effective publicity methods are needed to acquaint the public with the varied facilities and programs which are being provided. In some cities where cordial relationships are maintained with the press, newspaper stories of park activities and attractions are a regular feature. Monthly bulletins which are widely distributed inform the people concerning the park facilities and scheduled events in other cities. Attractive illustrated leaflets or bulletins have been prepared for distribution by many park departments, picturing the beauties and opportunities for recreation in the parks under their control. It is not surprising that these publications, which show the animals performing in the zoo, the beauties of the horticultural displays, the children at play in the wading pools and play areas, the pageants and festivals presented in naturalistic settings, the groups engrossed in various handicraft projects, and the alluring trails in the larger parks, attract increasing numbers to the parks and also provide a most effective type of advertising for a city. Historical sketches of the acquisition and development of the individual parks have been used as a means of arousing public interest in a number of cities.

### **Importance of Recreation**

The importance of recreation in the life of the people and the community's responsibility to provide recreation opportunities have been recognized by leaders of commerce, industry, and labor. Studies of industrial recreation conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor

Statistics have revealed that many employers have furnished for their employees both indoor and outdoor facilities for sports and recreation. For the most part, however, employees participate in recreation activities sponsored by municipal park and recreation departments and utilize the areas and facilities provided for community use.

The American Federation of Labor and many of its affiliated groups, "realizing that individual and social development is as much a matter of having opportunity for recreation and education as it is of leisure," have given hearty indorsement to the movement for securing public recreation facilities and centers under trained leadership.

"Industry is generally alive to-day to the bearing recreational opportunities have on the location of their factories," wrote William Butterworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In the foreword of a handbook dealing with playgrounds and recreation issued by the Chamber he states, "The proper use of leisure, through the development of adequate recreation, is one of the most efficient means of securing our country's future. Well-directed play \* \* \* makes for health; it raises the moral standard; it develops leadership and fair play; it creates a proper sense of responsibility and respect for authority; it makes for happiness, general welfare, and good citizenship."

### **Special Recreation Service for Workers**

Industrial and other labor groups are benefiting by the service of park and recreation departments, not only through the use of facilities and participation in the regular community programs, but through special classes and activities provided for workers. In one city, for example, a folder entitled "After Working Hours, Where Play?" listing the playgrounds, pools, recreation centers, and other facilities operated by the park and recreation department, has had a wide distribution. In this folder the department offers the following service: "If there are sufficient employees from an individual firm who are interested in organizing a recreation class in which a balanced program is conducted, a special place and period will be assigned for their exclusive use. This balanced program includes gymnastics, games, folk dancing, dramatics, social recreation programs, etc. Employees often find it more convenient to participate in activities in their neighborhood community centers, where a balanced program is also conducted. Recreation classes and groups at these neighborhood community centers are composed of employees from several firms. Advice and assistance in the development of either plan will be given." Through its industrial recreation division, the department also assists employers and employees desiring to conduct their own activities to establish recreation associations on a company basis and to plan and conduct their recreation programs.

### **Recreation and Unemployment**

In times of business depression it is often urged that municipal appropriations for recreation service be reduced, and occasionally the cry is raised that they should be eliminated. It was pointed out by Leifur Magnusson, American correspondent to the International Labor Office, in addressing the National Recreation Congress in 1926, that when the Office proposed that the development of facilities for

the utilization of workers' leisure be discussed at the International Labor Conference in 1924, criticism and ridicule greeted the proposal. It seemed to many a travesty and irony, in the face of the extreme economic depression prevailing at the time, to speak of such a thing as leisure. Although it took courage to place this subject on the conference program, it proved to be the beginning of a tremendous world-wide interest in the question of leisure, according to Mr. Magnusson. Fortunately officials in most American cities to-day realize that the need for wholesome community recreation activities is increased and not decreased during such periods, not only because of the greater amount of leisure but because people out of work can not afford to indulge in various forms of commercial amusements.

According to the 1930 Year Book of the National Recreation Association, expenditures for public recreation during the year were \$5,000,000 more than in any previous year, in spite of the fact that 1930 was a year of depression. Attendance reports from many cities indicate that more people are using public parks, playgrounds, recreation centers, and other facilities at the present time than ever before. The increase in the adult use indicates that people who are out of work are turning to the municipal park and recreation agencies for guidance in the use of their enforced hours of leisure. Typical of the added burden put upon the parks is the case reported by a Michigan city: "Due largely to fiscal considerations, large numbers of families are foregoing long vacation trips this summer [1931] and many are experiencing for the first time the pleasure and comfort of picnic and recreation trips to near-by parks and lakes—most of these trips have a county park or lake resort as their objective."

One of the greatest contributions which parks have made and are continuing to make in the present period of depression is the providing of work opportunities for large numbers of "relief workers." There is perhaps no type of municipal service in which it is possible to employ to advantage as large numbers of unskilled workers as in improving park properties. In dozens of cities funds raised for unemployment have been used to employ men for this work. New York is an example of such use of unemployment funds, valuable service having been rendered in the parks of each borough. In one borough alone during a 12-month period 26 miles of bridle paths were constructed, 16 rustic bridges were erected, 1,890 acres of parks were cleared and much of this area replanted, 31.5 miles of ditches were dug and put in order, 219 benches were manufactured and erected, 5,472 trees were planted, 51,400 tons of stone were carted and broken on the job, 185,040 cubic yards of earth fill were removed and carted, and many other projects carried out by relief labor. Not only does this work help relieve unemployment but it adds to the value and usefulness of the city's recreational resources.

The following pages summarize the findings of the study of municipal and county park areas, facilities, expenditures, and service, which study reveals the importance of parks as a municipal function and also the invaluable contribution which parks are making to the enrichment of life in American cities.

## Municipal Park Acreage, 1930

Land dedicated permanently to park and recreation use is a fundamental and essential factor in all park service and the acquisition of properties is a preliminary step to the establishing of park facilities and programs. Therefore the figures with reference to park acreage gathered in this study indicate to a degree the extent to which the cities reporting have taken steps to provide their people with opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Only areas owned by the city and dedicated permanently to park and recreation use are included in this report. No information was secured concerning school play areas. Playgrounds and other municipal recreation properties owned or controlled by recreation departments in several cities have been added to the park acreage. Although in 487 cities park authorities reported more than 13,500 acres in parks which they use but do not control, these areas are not included in any of the tables in this report.

The total park acreage of 308,804.87, reported in Table 2 (p. 7), represents the area of city-owned park properties in 898 communities of 5,000 or more population. Some 250 communities which reported a total of nearly 37,000 acres of parks in 1925-26 failed to submit information for use in the present study. A conservative estimate of the municipal park area in 1930 in towns and cities of more than 5,000 population is therefore 350,000 acres. One hundred and seventy-four communities do not have a single park, according to their officials.

Perhaps the most commonly accepted standard of park and recreation space for a city is that of 1 acre to each 100 population. Because of the high cost of land in densely settled neighborhoods, many of which were built up before the importance of providing parks was recognized, most large cities fall far short of this standard. Minneapolis, however, with a population of 454,356, has an acre of parks for each 90 people. Denver and Dallas with 1 acre for each 23 and 42 people, respectively, are two other large cities with unusual park areas, although in both much of the acreage is outside the city limits. Several other cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants provide an acre of parks for each 50 people or less, thereby exceeding by at least 100 per cent the standard of an acre for each 100 people. These cities are Omaha, Fort Worth, Nashville, Tulsa, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Lynn, and Duluth. Other cities which have attained the standard are San Antonio, Oklahoma City, Hartford, New Haven, Springfield (Mass.), San Diego, Wichita, Tacoma, and Peoria. Although in several of the cities named considerable of the park property is outside the city limits, the fact that so many have attained the standard indicates that it is a practicable one. Of the cities reporting, 20 of the 93 with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 and 19 of the 124 cities with 25,000 to 50,000 have at least 1 acre of park for each 100 people.

It is apparent from their reports that many communities of less than 10,000 people have as yet failed to make any provision for parks and recreation areas. Nearly 28 per cent of the 448 municipalities with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants submitting data in this study reported having no parks. It is probable that a large percentage of those failing to report also totally lack park areas. Probably the school playgrounds in these communities provide some facilities for outdoor

play and recreation, but there can be little doubt that there is a great need for added recreation areas in the towns and small cities. The average park acreage in the 325 communities reporting parks in this population group is 52.0, as compared with the average of 44.6 acres five years previous.

The number of cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group reporting no parks—48—is surprisingly large, and doubtless many of the 293 other cities in this group, which failed to report, likewise own no parks. In view of the importance of providing facilities and properties for the recreational use of the people, there is urgent need in these cities to take the necessary steps to correct this situation. The average park acreage in the 265 cities in this population group which reported parks is 104.

There is no group of cities which is apparently better provided with parks than that of the 25,000 to 50,000 population group. Only 3 cities in this group reported no parks, and the average park area in the 124 cities reporting parks is 335 acres. The most marked progress in the acquisition of parks during the last five years is found in this group. Figures which are available for 103 cities reveal that their total park acreage more than doubled during this brief period.

A study of the ratio of parks to population in cities of various sizes reveals that the greatest shortage of park space is in the largest centers. There is, however, no definite relationship between the size of a city and the ratio of its park acreage to population. Table 1 indicates, by population group, the average number of persons for each acre of parks in the cities reporting. The actual population figures were used in determining the ratio for the first four, or largest population, groups. In each of the four groups of cities with less than 100,000 inhabitants the population of the median city reporting park acreage has been considered as the average population of the cities in the group.

TABLE 1.—Average number of persons per acre of park, by population groups

Population group	Number of cities reporting	Number of persons per acre of park
1,000,000 and over.....	5	401
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	8	286
250,000 to 500,000.....	24	127
100,000 to 250,000.....	54	110
50,000 to 100,000.....	93	<sup>1</sup> 165
25,000 to 50,000.....	124	<sup>1</sup> 104
10,000 to 25,000.....	263	<sup>1</sup> 139
5,000 to 10,000.....	322	<sup>1</sup> 129

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

On the basis of the figures in Table 1 the supposition might be made that, as a group, cities with a population of 25,000 to 50,000, and of 100,000 to 250,000, have nearly attained the standard of recommended park space. Other groups also seem to have progressed far toward this goal. As a matter of fact the figures are somewhat misleading, since 89,196 acres, or more than 29 per cent of the total park acreage reported, are in parks outside the city limits. Although some of these parks are close to the cities and readily accessible, most of them are at a considerable distance from the city limits. Since the

standard of 1 acre of municipal parks to every 100 people relates only to parks within or immediately adjoining the city, it is obvious that the ratios in the table indicate a more adequate park provision than actually exists. For example, the group of cities having 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants makes the best showing, but more than 18,000 of the 41,597 acres reported by this group are in out-of-the-city parks owned by three cities. If parks within the city limits alone were considered, the ratio of park acreage to population would be 1 to 186 instead of 1 to 104. In the population group, 100,000 to 250,000 the ratio is also greatly affected by out-of-the-city parks.

Even though some cities are amply provided with parks, there are few which are not lacking in both number of parks and in park acreage. Often in the cities well provided with parks a major part of the acreage is in large outlying properties and many of the densely settled neighborhoods have no outdoor facilities for either active or passive recreation. This need has been recognized in many cities during the last five years, and many neighborhood areas have been acquired, often at great expense.

Table 2 summarizes the number and acreage of parks in the 898 communities with a population of 5,000 and over, concerning which park information was received in this study. Table A (p. 60) gives for each of these 898 communities the (1) number of parks, (2) total park acreage, (3) acres devoted to recreation, and (4) ratio of park acreage to population.

TABLE 2.—Acreage of municipally owned parks and recreation spaces in the United States, 1930, by population groups

Population group (1930 census)	Cities and towns in the United States	Number reporting	Number of communities		Total number of parks	Total park acreage
			Without parks	Having parks		
1,000,000 and over.....	5	5	—	5	1,084	37,566.35
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	8	8	—	8	805	20,172.60
250,000 to 500,000.....	24	24	—	24	2,261	62,681.75
100,000 to 250,000.....	56	54	—	54	2,025	66,633.60
50,000 to 100,000.....	98	93	—	93	1,638	36,049.48
25,000 to 50,000.....	185	127	3	124	1,180	41,596.88
10,000 to 25,000.....	606	313	48	265	1,570	427,472.93
5,000 to 10,000.....	851	448	123	325	1,123	16,631.28
Total, all groups.....	1,833	1,072	174	898	11,686	308,304.87

<sup>1</sup> Number of parks in 2 cities not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Number of parks in 10 cities not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Number of parks in 21 cities not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Park acreage in 2 cities not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Number of parks in 12 cities not reported.

<sup>6</sup> Park acreage in 3 cities not reported.

<sup>7</sup> 42 of these cities failed to submit reports, but information concerning park acreage in 27 of them was received from the Regional Plan Association of New York and in 15 others from the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

## Growth in Park Acreage, 1925-26 to 1930

One of the most striking and encouraging facts revealed in the present study is the tremendous increase in municipal park acreage since 1925. Complete acreage figures from all cities would be required to determine the full extent of this growth, but they are not available. Information is available, however, concerning the 1925-26 and the

1930 park acreage in 534 cities. In these cities the total area set aside for parks and recreation increased from 201,445.7 to 279,257.8 acres, or more than 38 per cent during this 5-year period. This increase of 77,812.1 acres is equivalent to more than 25 per cent of the total present park acreage of all cities reporting. Figures based on earlier studies showed that during the 10-year period 1916-1926 in the 199 cities which in 1920 had a population of 30,000 or more the increase of park acreage was only 41 per cent.

An analysis of the recent acquisition of park lands shows that the greatest progress has been in cities of from 25,000 to 50,000 population, which group more than doubled its park acreage during the last five years. The group of cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants showed a remarkable increase of 63 per cent. The smallest gain in park acquisition was in the cities of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 and from 5,000 to 10,000, each of which groups added only 15 per cent. Although in many large cities population has increased faster than park acreage during the last five years, it is significant that in three of the six largest cities in the country—New York, Chicago, and Cleveland—park acquisitions have more than kept pace with population growth.

As previously indicated, the total municipal park acreage in the 898 cities reporting parks in 1930 was 308,804.87. Compared with 238,093.7 acres, the amount reported five years previous by 875 cities, it shows an increase of 30 per cent in the municipal park acreage. In view of the fact that the 1930 figures do not include data from many cities which reported large park acreage in 1925-26 (10 of which had 13,553.6 acres in parks at that time), it is fair to estimate that the area of municipal parks in the United States in 1930 is at least one-third greater than it was in 1925. The remarkable progress which was made during this brief period, as indicated by these figures, is without doubt much greater than that during any recent period of equal length.

Table 3 gives a summary of the growth in park acreage in 534 cities, 1925-26 to 1930, according to population groups. It includes figures for only those cities reporting park acreage in both 1925-26 and 1930.

TABLE 3.—*Growth in park acreage in 534 cities, 1925-26 to 1930, by population groups*

Population group	Number of cities reporting	Total park acreage		Per cent of increase
		1925-26	1930	
1,000,000 and over.....	5	31,089.7	37,684.91	21
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	8	17,299.7	20,010.60	15
250,000 to 500,000.....	21	47,932.1	56,550.18	18
100,000 to 250,000.....	54	43,805.6	66,633.60	52
50,000 to 100,000.....	85	25,305.3	33,622.65	32
25,000 to 50,000.....	103	17,993.9	37,775.43	109
10,000 to 25,000.....	174	12,701.6	20,815.52	63
5,000 to 10,000.....	84	5,317.8	6,159.57	15
Total.....	534	201,445.7	279,257.79	38

## Types of Park Properties

Although the total park acreage in a city is the simplest measurement of the extent to which the city has provided parks, it does not indicate the adequacy of the city's park system. A well-balanced system requires not only ample park area but also a sufficient number of properly located parks of various types providing a variety of uses. Among the types of properties included in a well-balanced park system are small in-town parks, children's playgrounds, neighborhood parks, neighborhood playfields, large parks, and parkways. Unless provided by State or county authorities, outlying reservations are needed. Swimming centers, golf courses, zoological gardens, and other special types of recreation areas are sometimes provided in the properties mentioned above, but if not it may be necessary to establish special centers.

Authorities differ in their opinion as to the number, size, and distribution of the various types of areas comprising an adequate park and recreation system. There is considerable agreement, however, that a greater number of children's playgrounds are needed than of any other type, the next in number needed being the neighborhood park and the neighborhood playfield. Most of the other kinds of properties are likely to be few in number and their location dependent upon local factors such as topography, transportation facilities, population density, and the availability of suitable land and water areas.

Since the present park system in relatively few cities represents the result of a definite park plan which has been followed over a period of years as a basis for acquiring and improving park areas, it is not surprising that more cities do not have a well-balanced park system. Frequently the one or more parks which a city possesses are either inaccessible or suited only to a limited number of uses. In other cities there are several properties many of which are small and serve only as breathing places and beauty spots. It is encouraging to note that in recent years more thought has been given to the planning of well-balanced park systems which serve a variety of park and recreation uses.

The present study is believed to be the first attempt to determine the number of various types of park properties provided in the park systems throughout the country. Approximately three-quarters of the parks and of the total park acreage reported in this study have been classified according to types of properties. Although it is apparent that some of the cities reporting did not follow the basis suggested for classifying their properties, the information is of much interest and value.

By far the largest number of properties consists of small areas such as squares, ovals, and triangles, which on the whole have relatively little value for recreation purposes. Next to them neighborhood parks are most numerous, followed by children's playgrounds. The number of large parks is nearly double that of the neighborhood playfields.

It was observed in the earlier park study (1925-26) that cities were most lacking in children's playgrounds and in playfields—the areas which, as previously pointed out, should be most numerous. A number of park and city planning authorities have expressed the opinion that from 30 to 40 per cent of the total park and recreation area of a city should be devoted to these two types of properties. It is noted, however, that they comprise only 5 per cent of the total acreage reported by type of property. Doubtless playgrounds and playfields are provided in many of the larger areas reported; nevertheless it seems certain that the earlier observation was correct and that there is need in most city park systems for additional children's playgrounds and neighborhood playfields.

On the other hand, it is apparent that neighborhood parks are being rather amply provided. Not only are there many such parks, but since the average area of the small parks is 1½ acres it is probable that many of the parks reported under this classification should have been classified as neighborhood parks.

It is interesting to note that the average area of the children's playgrounds reported is nearly 4 acres and that of the neighborhood playfields 13.3 acres. These figures indicate that park authorities are approaching or equaling the recommended standards for these two types of properties. While it might be expected that the large parks would represent a considerable proportion of the total park acreage, it is rather surprising to find that more than one-half of the total park area reported is in this type of property alone. The average area of these large parks is almost 120 acres. It is gratifying to know that park authorities have acquired so many of these large properties which with the passing years become increasingly difficult to secure for park purposes. Although the number of reservations, namely 138, is relatively small, their total area exceeds more than 50,000 acres.

Since the need for providing a well-balanced park system is now generally recognized, it is believed that each city would do well to make an inventory of its park properties with a view to determining whether or not they provide the number and type of areas which are considered essential to providing adequate park service in a city.

Table 4 gives the number and acreage of the various types of park properties reported by cities in eight population groups. Many of the types are easily recognized, but the following comments may help to identify others.

Neighborhood playfields are areas primarily intended for the recreation and sports of young people and adults. Reservations and forest parks are large areas, for the most part preserved in their natural state, generally outside the city limits. Miscellaneous active recreation areas include bathing beaches, stadium sites, golf courses, tennis areas, swimming centers, etc. Educational-recreation areas include museum sites, zoological gardens, arboretums, etc.

Although several of these facilities are often found in a single park, each park was reported under the heading which represents its major function.

In reporting the number of parks of various types, many of the cities did not indicate the acreage in each type of property. Therefore the figures representing "total acreage" are incomplete.

TABLE 4.—Number and acreage of park properties, by types of areas and by population groups

Population group	Small areas			Neighborhood parks			Children's playgrounds		
	Number of cities	Number of areas	Total acreage	Number of cities	Number of areas	Total acreage	Number of cities	Number of areas	Total acreage
1,000,000 and over.....	4	277	351.78	3	96	478.59	3	136	658.67
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	5	217	253.04	5	95	783.94	6	102	251.18
250,000 to 500,000.....	20	1,117	798.18	14	234	2,128.20	14	290	1,377.18
100,000 to 250,000.....	33	518	3,037.36	27	184	3,016.08	29	256	1,149.24
50,000 to 100,000.....	42	404	519.60	42	235	1,605.16	31	185	632.40
25,000 to 50,000.....	43	272	214.60	42	180	1,039.99	30	111	449.32
10,000 to 25,000.....	79	350	381.18	98	291	1,642.12	59	134	446.28
5,000 to 10,000.....	83	277	160.78	110	208	1,263.04	46	99	218.62
Total, all groups.....	309	3,432	5,696.72	342	1,583	12,157.12	218	1,313	5,182.89
	Neighborhood playfields			Large parks			Reservations or forest parks		
1,000,000 and over.....	1	27	1,058.22	3	68	12,869.49			
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	2	49	446.79	6	49	11,539.12	2	4	362.24
250,000 to 500,000.....	9	72	1,771.96	19	157	25,532.28	5	14	8,960.54
100,000 to 250,000.....	18	88	1,014.56	37	265	29,931.68	22	37	12,263.88
50,000 to 100,000.....	25	85	943.90	47	137	14,641.16	10	20	3,158.67
25,000 to 50,000.....	16	40	334.82	38	92	7,039.44	11	16	18,351.74
10,000 to 25,000.....	29	64	429.58	74	119	10,474.05	22	33	4,182.36
5,000 to 10,000.....	44	67	558.18	67	102	5,472.63	12	14	4,051.00
Total, all groups.....	144	492	6,558.01	291	989	117,499.85	84	138	51,330.43
	Miscellaneous active recreation areas			Educational-recreational areas			Boulevards and parkways		
1,000,000 and over.....	1	24	277.00	1	4	13.00	3	86	2,229.95
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	3	5	947.72	2	5	251.11	6	61	1,337.81
250,000 to 500,000.....	9	27	1,674.76	1	1	38.94	14	114	3,659.41
100,000 to 250,000.....	15	50	1,884.84	6	15	66.91	21	128	2,460.36
50,000 to 100,000.....	20	66	2,731.61	5	9	43.42	29	97	434.39
25,000 to 50,000.....	14	27	1,123.66	5	12	31.22	13	30	150.21
10,000 to 25,000.....	25	35	846.70	9	20	145.06	28	61	131.61
5,000 to 10,000.....	28	33	682.31	2	2	7.00	14	20	87.93
Total, all groups.....	115	267	10,168.60	31	68	596.66	123	597	10,491.67
	Miscellaneous			Total					
1,000,000 and over.....	2	24	30.35	4	725	17,590.73			
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	4	60	496.89	6	647	16,649.84			
250,000 to 500,000.....	8	51	1,513.71	23	2,052	49,672.25			
100,000 to 250,000.....	19	113	3,106.85	40	1,602	52,887.96			
50,000 to 100,000.....	13	17	758.45	62	1,223	25,941.59			
25,000 to 50,000.....	9	12	518.81	67	748	29,094.10			
10,000 to 25,000.....	22	64	589.86	154	1,066	19,562.45			
5,000 to 10,000.....	24	38	416.92	216	881	12,732.77			
Total, all groups.....	101	379	7,431.84	572	8,944	224,131.69			

## Municipal Parks Outside the City Limits

The past five years have seen a great increase in the number of cities providing parks outside their city limits. One hundred and eighty-six cities report a total of 381 such parks as compared with 109 cities and 245 parks in 1925-26. Phoenix continues to lead with the largest out-of-the-city park of 14,640 acres, and Denver follows with 44 parks totaling nearly 11,000 acres. The following cities report in excess of 2,000 acres in outside parks: Lawton, Tulsa, and Oklahoma

City, Okla.; Dallas and Forth Worth, Tex.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Nashville, Tenn.; Chico, Calif.; and Medford, Oreg. Acreages of more than 1,000 are reported by Hartford, Conn.; Joliet and East St. Louis, Ill.; San Antonio, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Spokane, Wash.

The average area of these parks is 232 acres, indicating that many of them are large properties. They are frequently designed to provide areas near the city where such activities as hiking, camping, nature study, picnicking, winter and water sports may be carried on. Not only are some of these activities more enjoyable when carried on away from the city, but the land is generally much cheaper. Furthermore, as the city expands and the limits are extended, these areas will probably be needed as city parks. Sometimes connecting parkways or boulevards provide ready means of access to these parks.

In some parts of the country, State, county, and district parks have been established where they are readily reached by large numbers of city dwellers. A number of such areas are mentioned in this report in the discussion of county parks. Where such areas are being provided by other public bodies, it is unnecessary for cities to acquire them. Otherwise in securing such areas a city is not only providing properties for the immediate use of its people but is wisely and economically providing for the future.

Table 5 lists the out-of-city parks and their reported acreage.

TABLE 5.—Number and acreage of municipal parks outside city limits, by city and State

City and State	Number of parks	Acreage of each park	City and State	Number of parks	Acreage of each park
Alabama:			Delaware: Wilmington	5	40; 57.1; 70;
Birmingham	1	203	Florida:		75; 104
Mobile	1	267	Jacksonville	2	25; 31
Montgomery	1	100	Tampa	3	10; 60; 117
Selma	1	30	Georgia:		
Arizona: Phoenix	2	9.8; 14,640	Atlanta	1	176
Arkansas: Little Rock	1	231	Savannah	1	720
California:			Idaho: Pocatello	1	70
Berkeley	1	13	Illinois:		
Chico	1	2,300	Canton	2	19; 130
Dunsmuir	1	20	Dixon	1	200
Glendale	1	560	East St. Louis	4	3; 10; 22.3; 1,130
Los Angeles	2	0.04; 24	Elmhurst	1	10.5
Palo Alto	1	939	Galesburg	2	490
Redlands	1	40	Glen Ellyn	1	7
Sacramento	1	832	Joliet	8	1, 242
San Buenaventura	1	50	Kankakee	1	24
San Francisco	1	400	Olney	1	55
San Jose	1	629	Peoria	3	804
San Luis Obispo	3	10; 200; 330	Rockford	11	1,645.8
Santa Ana	1	10	Springfield	6	26; 60; 120;
Santa Barbara	1	520			120; 150; 400
Santa Cruz	1		Sterling	1	37
Stockton	2	37; 60	Streator	1	30
Upland	2	15	Taylorville	2	10; 55
Visalia	1	100	Indiana:		
Colorado:			Bloomington	1	275
Colorado Springs	3	495.5; 725.9;	Hammond	1	90
		1,097.4	Huntington	2	3; 32
Denver	44	10,987.5	Indianapolis	1	44
Durango	1	320	Kokomo	1	12
Fort Collins	2	90; 113.5	La Porte	3	20; 90; 110
Pueblo	1	600	Linton	1	22
Connecticut:			New Albany	1	25
Hartford	4	75; 100; 150;	Terre Haute	1	51.3
		1,311	Iowa:		
New Haven	3	1,100	Cedar Falls	1	70
Torrington	1	65	Fairfield	1	40

<sup>1</sup> Partially outside city limits.

<sup>2</sup> Total out-of-the-city park acreage.

TABLE 5.—Number and acreage of municipal parks outside city limits, by city and State—Continued

City and State	Number of parks	Acreage of each park	City and State	Number of parks	Acreage of each park
<b>Iowa—Continued.</b>			<b>Oklahoma—Continued.</b>		
Keokuk.....	2	* 2	Tulsa.....	8	0.5; 0.7; 0.8; 1.5; 1.7; 23.3 405; 2, 255.5
Newton.....	1	23	<b>Oregon:</b>		
Oelwein.....	1	45	Bend.....	1	560
Webster City.....	1	70	Mansfield.....	1	160
<b>Kansas:</b>			Medford.....	1	2,300
Dodge City.....	1	3	Oregon City.....	1	7
Topeka.....	2	20; 170	<b>Pennsylvania:</b>		
Wichita.....	2	644	Beaver Falls.....	1	4
Kentucky: Paducah.....	1	116	Bradford.....	1	2
Maine: Eastport.....	1	30	Johnstown.....	3	40; 51.1; 116.3
Maryland: Baltimore.....	2	45.3; 100	Lancaster.....	1	130
<b>Michigan:</b>			Lock Haven.....	1	2.5
Detroit.....	1	131.1	New Castle.....	1	121
Flint.....	1	13	Philadelphia.....	1	353
Grand Rapids.....	1	324	Reading.....	1	235
Ironwood.....	1	41	Rochester.....	1	5
Kalamazoo.....	2	5; 186	Titusville.....	1	3
Lansing.....	3	20; 23; 45	Warren.....	1	60
Ludington.....	2	30; 40	<b>South Carolina:</b>		
Saginaw.....	1	33	Charleston.....	1	115
<b>Minnesota:</b>			Greenville.....	1	154
Albert Lea.....	3	1; 6.5; 15	Spartanburg.....	3	45; 105; 126
Duluth.....	1	320	<b>Tennessee:</b>		
Eveleth.....	1	75	Dyersburg.....	1	30
International Falls.....	1	20	Knoxville.....	1	94
Minneapolis.....	4	* 90; 154.8; 207.6; † 480	Nashville.....	1	2,550.5
St. Cloud.....	1	120	<b>Texas:</b>		
St. Paul.....	3	4.6; 15.4; 30	Beaumont.....	5	24.2; 38.7; 64; 80; 500
Stillwater.....	1	50	Cisco.....	1	100
<b>Mississippi:</b>			Dallas.....	7	12.5; 16.5; 25; 40; 176; 900; 2,500
Greenville.....	1	14	Fort Worth.....	3	† 2,950
Laurel.....	1	210	Huntsville.....	1	—
<b>Missouri:</b>			Lufkin.....	2	26; 50
Joplin.....	3	10; 79; 160	Midland.....	1	3
Moberly.....	2	† 320	San Antonio.....	1	1,100
St. Louis.....	1	129.1	Seguin.....	2	0.8; 3
Springfield.....	3	40; 100; 124	Wichita Falls.....	1	270
<b>Montana:</b>			<b>Utah:</b>		
Great Falls.....	2	80; 273	Salt Lake City.....	1	1,920
Livingston.....	1	4	Tooele City.....	1	8
Havre.....	2	20; 59	<b>Vermont: Barre.....</b>		
<b>Nebraska:</b>			2 † 550		
Lincoln.....	1	600	<b>Virginia:</b>		
Norfolk.....	1	10	Danville.....	2	5; 43
New Hampshire: Keene.....	7	† 276.9	Martinsville.....	1	10
<b>New Jersey:</b>			Newport News.....	1	40
Morristown.....	1	7	Portsmouth.....	1	—
Newark.....	1	4	Richmond.....	1	262.6
<b>New York:</b>			Roanoke.....	1	50
Asterdam.....	1	100	<b>Washington:</b>		
Jamestown.....	1	66.5	Anacortes.....	1	10
<b>North Carolina:</b>			Centralia.....	2	10; 36
Asheville.....	2	49; 125	Everett.....	1	33.8
Wilmington.....	1	134	Seattle.....	3	45.6; 146.8; 150.4
<b>North Dakota: Valley City.....</b>			Spokane.....	8	† 1,280
1	1	18	Tacoma.....	3	2; 10; 339
<b>Ohio:</b>			Yakima.....	1	40
Akron.....	1	3.9	<b>West Virginia:</b>		
Canton.....	1	2.9	Wheeling.....	1	754
Cincinnati.....	3	44; 85; 121	Morgantown.....	1	36.7
Cleveland.....	2	21.9; 296.8	<b>Wisconsin:</b>		
Columbus.....	2	123; 330	Beloit.....	2	19.7; 86.3
Dayton.....	5	0.8; 50; 56.9; 320; 480.4	Green Bay.....	1	4.9
Lakewood.....	1	10	Janesville.....	2	70; 140
Wellsville.....	1	32	Kenosha.....	2	25; 90
<b>Oklahoma:</b>			Manitowoc.....	1	80
Bristow.....	2	5; 193	Merrill.....	1	277
Chickasha.....	2	12; 42	Milwaukee.....	2	63; 259.9
El Reno.....	3	10; 15; 20	Oconto.....	1	10
Enid.....	1	240	Racine.....	2	63; 285
Lawton.....	2	120; 3,840	Rhineland.....	1	10
Oklahoma City.....	13	2; 3; 4; 5; 8; 8; 20; 40; 160; 417; 620; 640; 640	Sheboygan.....	1	69.5
Okmulgee.....	2	4; 48	<b>Total, 186 cities.....</b>		
Ponca.....	1	40	381	89,196.3	

† Partially outside city limits.

\* Partially outside city limits; acreage given is outside.

† Total out-of-the-city park acreage.

## Recreation Facilities in Parks

The landscape park, providing a place for rest and refreshment amid beautiful surroundings, continues to be an important unit in the park system and serves an exceedingly useful purpose. On the other hand, as previously pointed out, the use of parks as recreation centers has during recent years developed rapidly as a result of the increasing amount of leisure and the lack of open spaces for games and sports resulting from the development of our cities. Not only have existing parks, formerly devoted primarily to passive forms of recreation, been put to more intensive use, but many parks have been acquired during the last few years because of their suitability for various forms of active recreation. Many city park systems include areas such as playgrounds, playfields, athletic fields, golf courses, and bathing beaches, acquired primarily or exclusively for active recreation use. The last five years have seen an almost universal acceptance by park authorities throughout the country of the idea which has been growing since the beginning of the century, that a major function of the parks is to provide recreation service.

By way of illustration, the following lists of recreation facilities reported by park authorities in several cities are given. They indicate the number and variety of areas, facilities, and equipment now commonly provided in municipal park systems.

### *Recreation facilities in the parks of Hartford, Conn.*

From report dated May 1, 1930

27 playgrounds.	1 concrete swimming pool.
5 gymnasiums.	1 bathing beach.
28 baseball diamonds.	2 wading pools.
29 tennis courts.	4 fireplaces.
8 football gridirons.	3 soccer fields.
8 skating ponds.	3 lawn bowling greens.
8 coasting areas.	2 golf courses (one 9-hole and one 18-hole).
7 playfields.	2 hockey rinks.
2 outdoor gymnasiums.	1 outdoor dancing pavilion.
6 picnic groves.	1 curling-rink.
15 horseshoe pits.	1 hurling and Gaelic field.

### *Recreation facilities in Pasadena (Calif.) parks, 1930*

1 athletic field.	2 wading pools.
2 band stands.	27 horseshoe courts.
4 baseball diamonds.	2 croquet courts.
7 children's playgrounds.	8 roque courts.
1 golf course (18-hole).	2 bowling greens.
1 outdoor theater.	2 playfield baseball diamonds.
14 picnic places.	1 whippet track.
1 stadium.	1 practice fairway.
2 swimming pools.	1 putting green.
16 tennis courts.	1 archery green.

*Facilities of the West Chicago park commissioners' playground department, May 29, 1929*

16 recreation buildings.	16 outdoor gymnasiums.
16 assembly halls.	14 playfields.
9 reading rooms.	12 sand courts.
24 indoor gymnasiums.	15 skating ponds.
36 club rooms.	6 running tracks.
12 recreation game rooms.	138 tennis courts.
4 public library exchanges.	4 lagoons for boating.
12 wading pools.	2 outdoor hand-ball courts.
12 athletic fields.	33 horseshoe courts.
2 golf links (9-hole).	1 bicycle track.
14 swimming pools.	5 roque courts.
2 indoor pools.	

The popularity of these facilities may be judged by the total attendance of 9,261,654 at the indoor and outdoor centers operated by the West Parks Playground Department, during the year 1928.

In addition to the facilities already listed and to those appearing in Table 7 (p. 17), a great variety of others are to be found in city parks. Among them are archery courts; rifle and pistol ranges; cricket pitches; field-hockey fields; paddle tennis courts; shuffleboard courts; polo fields; bonarro courses; trap-shooting ranges; bridle trails; hand-ball, volley-ball, croquet, basket-ball, etc., courts; driving ranges; casting pools; summer and year-round camps, etc. Several types of building and structures commonly found in parks, some of which are used primarily for active recreation, are mentioned in a later section.

Some 550 cities reported nearly 75,000 acres in their parks being used for active recreation purposes. Water areas in parks add greatly to the possibility of securing beautiful landscape effects, but they also lend themselves to such forms of recreation as canoeing, fishing, boating, swimming, and aquatic sports of various types. Only 217 cities reported on the water areas in their parks, the total amount being 16,500 acres.

Not only do the parks provide facilities for games, athletics, and other forms of active recreation but also for various cultural activities, such as music and drama. Fifty-four cities have outdoor theaters, most of them in a naturalistic setting appropriate to their park locations. One of the best known is the Municipal Theater in Forest Park, St. Louis, with an enormous stage where, among other events, the annual playground festival is held, which is attended by some 12,000 children and adults. The Water Theater in Nibley Park, Salt Lake City, "is a unique structure, so successful that a modern, thoroughly equipped stage has supplanted the old one. The stage and orchestra pit are built over the lake, a lagoon separating them from the spectators' seats located in a semicircular grove. It is a cool, tuneful spot where, every summer Friday night, a free community art program is presented." Among the many other outdoor cultural centers in parks are the Sylvan Theater near the Washington Monument in the Nation's Capital; the Little Lattice Playhouse in Barnsdall Park, Los Angeles; the Willows Park Theater in Salem, Mass.; and the Spreckels Music Temple in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. A recent development in the provision for music in public parks is the installation of amplifying systems, which may be used for bringing music either from bands, orchestras, choruses, victrolas, or the radio to large numbers of people over a considerable park area.

Participation in winter sports has been encouraged during the last few years by many park authorities through the provision and maintenance of suitable facilities. Minneapolis has been one of the leaders in this respect and, according to the park report for 1930—

In order to accommodate the huge number of participants and accede to the urgent demands from all sides, the (park) board provided in 1930 the following facilities and equipment for winter sports:

Fifty skating rinks; 16 hockey rinks, lighted; 22 hockey rinks, unlighted; 23 toboggan and sled slides; 5 ski slides; 1 dog derby track; 1 speed-skating track; 1 figure-skating rink; and 1 sleigh driveway around Lake of the Isles.

It is not enough just to furnish the facilities; if they are to be used to their fullest extent there must be a program of events, and this is provided by our recreation department.

A marked increase in the number of park recreation facilities is noted during the last five years. There is, however, a decrease in the number of tourist camps, indicating a tendency on the part of park departments, also noted in reports from several cities, to abandon this type of facility. In cities under 25,000, however, many such camps were reported, suggesting that there is greater need for municipal tourist camps in the small cities.

Table 6, covering a few types of facilities, indicates that the number reported in cities of 25,000 and over population in 1930 is 50 per cent greater and in some instances double that reported five years earlier.

TABLE 6.—*Number of facilities in cities of 25,000 and over population, 1925-26 and 1930, by type*

Type of facility	1925-26		1930	
	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities
Baseball diamonds.....	216	1,596	261	2,579
Golf courses.....	92	150	275	275
Tennis courts.....	161	3,914	259	6,064
Bathing beaches.....	71	138	96	218
Swimming pools.....	106	326	152	511
Skating rinks.....	71	403	124	900

Although some cities failed to submit data covering recreation facilities, Table 7 indicates the extent to which cities have provided the several types of recreation areas and facilities in their parks. This table also includes information submitted by a number of playground and recreation departments controlling municipal facilities and areas. Table C (p. 74), gives a list of the cities with a population of 10,000 and over reporting such facilities.

TABLE 7.—Number of recreation facilities in parks, by type of facility and by population groups

Population group	Athletic fields		Band stands		Baseball diamonds		Bathing beaches	
	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities
1,000,000 and over .....	5	138	5	75	5	491	5	33
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	7	84	6	39	8	349	5	17
250,000 to 500,000 .....	19	106	14	41	21	466	10	35
100,000 to 250,000 .....	37	128	42	116	52	536	21	42
50,000 to 100,000 .....	54	157	51	103	52	449	23	48
25,000 to 50,000 .....	67	127	70	109	93	288	32	43
10,000 to 25,000 .....	103	174	102	131	148	295	53	87
5,000 to 10,000 .....	94	130	105	132	134	189	53	62
<b>Total, all groups .....</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>367</b>
Population group	Children's playgrounds		Dance pavilions		Golf courses, 9-hole		Golf courses, 18-hole	
	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities
1,000,000 and over .....	5	360	2	16	5	10	4	16
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	8	238	4	11	4	8	7	10
250,000 to 500,000 .....	20	498	8	31	16	25	22	37
100,000 to 250,000 .....	49	605	16	45	21	31	31	43
50,000 to 100,000 .....	81	533	22	35	25	32	20	23
25,000 to 50,000 .....	94	388	21	38	23	26	14	14
10,000 to 25,000 .....	142	347	24	28	22	22	9	9
5,000 to 10,000 .....	120	222	26	27	13	13	4	4
<b>Total, all groups .....</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>156</b>
Population group	Ice-skating rinks		Miniature golf courses		Picnic places		Stadiums	
	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities
1,000,000 and over .....	5	309	2	6	5	64	3	3
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	4	85	3	14	6	99	4	5
250,000 to 500,000 .....	5	108	7	22	16	681	4	4
100,000 to 250,000 .....	27	150	6	7	40	596	10	13
50,000 to 100,000 .....	42	153	11	19	59	414	16	18
25,000 to 50,000 .....	41	95	8	14	65	289	12	13
10,000 to 25,000 .....	66	145	16	29	106	259	15	16
5,000 to 10,000 .....	46	93	17	24	98	182	5	5
<b>Total, all groups .....</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>
Population group	Swimming pools		Tennis courts		Toboggan slides		Tourist camps	
	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities	Number of cities	Number of facilities
1,000,000 and over .....	5	105	5	1,529	4	44		
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	8	41	8	589	3	15	2	2
250,000 to 500,000 .....	16	88	23	1,274	6	20	5	5
100,000 to 250,000 .....	35	122	53	1,136	11	20	15	17
50,000 to 100,000 .....	47	90	85	983	17	40	10	10
25,000 to 50,000 .....	41	65	85	553	13	26	33	39
10,000 to 25,000 .....	71	88	121	540	25	47	52	64
5,000 to 10,000 .....	59	64	100	285	18	25	70	82
<b>Total, all groups .....</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>6,889</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>219</b>

## Park Buildings

Since parks attract large numbers of visitors, many of whom come a considerable distance, it is necessary for park authorities to erect suitable buildings for their comfort and convenience. This fact, together with the increasing use of parks and the diversification of park service, has resulted in the construction of a large number of widely different buildings and structures which now comprise an important part of the park equipment in many cities. These include special types of buildings designed primarily for recreation use or for use in connection with recreation facilities, and service structures in which to carry on many of the operations and to house the equipment essential to improve and maintain the parks.

In this study an attempt has been made to determine the extent to which park authorities have provided a few of the more common types of buildings. The reports indicate a very marked increase over the findings of the earlier study. Examples of buildings in cities with a population of 25,000 or more, as given in Table 8, are typical.

TABLE 8.—Number of buildings in cities of 25,000 and over population, 1925-26 and 1930, by type of building

Type of building	1925-26		1930	
	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings
Boathouses.....	37	57	52	157
Art galleries.....	13	16	21	25
Greenhouses.....	80	166	109	278
Workshops.....	81	115	130	255

There is a great variety in the kinds of structures erected in parks. The most numerous and simplest from the standpoint of construction are the comfort stations and the open shelters. Both types are essential wherever large groups of people are brought together. The latter are especially useful at picnic and camping centers and children's playgrounds. Among the buildings designed in connection with recreation areas are golf clubhouses; gymnasiums; grandstands which sometimes provide rooms with lockers, showers, and comfort facilities; camp buildings of various types; dance pavilions; outdoor theaters; field houses; tourist camps; boathouses; band stands; and fully equipped community-type recreation buildings such as are found in the west parks and south parks in Chicago. A list of the facilities in some of these buildings appears in the preceding section (p. 15).

Frequently several types of service are provided in the same building. Refectories, for example, are frequently included in boathouses, bathhouses, and golf club buildings. In some cities structures built primarily for band concerts and dramatic productions also provide comfort facilities and space for storing park maintenance equipment. Service buildings vary from simple structures for the storage of supplies and equipment to fully equipped centers providing carpenter, machine, paint, and blacksmith shops; garage; storage for machinery, equipment, tools, and supplies; and other essential services. Likewise the horticultural division requires structures ranging from the

small greenhouse to the elaborate conservatory where exhibitions are held. Among the other more or less common types of structures are administration buildings; police headquarters; dwelling houses for park employees; the zoological park buildings; art, historical, and natural history museums; and refectories.

Park authorities are realizing more and more the recreational possibilities of their buildings, many of which were not designed especially for recreational use, and are including facilities in new buildings to make them suitable for recreational purposes. Many splendidly equipped recreation buildings have been erected in a number of cities. According to a report of the department of parks of the city of Seattle, Wash., for the years 1923-1930, "the most outstanding development in the recreational division of the park system has been the construction of the Green Lake and Rainier field houses, particularly the former, because of its completeness and the triple purpose that it serves as a fieldhouse, bathhouse, and community house."

The report of the superintendent of playgrounds describes in detail the activities carried on in the various park centers and comments on them as follows:

The field houses offered an opportunity for thousands of children and adults to engage in social pleasures and educational pursuits. The assembly halls and clubrooms were used for dramatics, musicals, institutes, civic-welfare meetings, lectures, craft, art, dances, and a variety of social gatherings in addition to a definitely planned and organized schedule of gymnasium, sports, and recreation classes.

In Minneapolis the clubhouses at two of the municipal golf courses have been arranged so as to be suitable for social functions. The beautiful dance floors, cozy clubrooms, and bright, cheery dining rooms have made these buildings exceedingly popular for social activities, especially during the winter months. According to the annual report of the board of park commissioners, 11,841 people attended the following functions carried on in one of these buildings during 1930:

	Number		Number
Dances.....	88	Wedding anniversaries.....	1
Dinner dances.....	14	Wedding breakfasts.....	2
Masquerades.....	1	Wiener roasts.....	2
Banquets.....	6	Hikers' supper.....	5
Luncheons.....	13	Swedish supper.....	1
Dinners and bridge.....	1	Winter sports and bean feed.....	3
Winter sports and dance.....	5	Winter sports and banquet.....	1
Winter sports party.....	5	Yule log.....	1
Weddings.....	3		
Wedding receptions.....	2	Total reservations.....	154

One of the most recent park developments requiring the construction of various types of buildings is the municipal airport. In several cities airports have been established in parks or special areas have been acquired for airports and turned over to the park authorities. Among the buildings needed are hangars, administration headquarters, restaurants, and service structures. Although many park authorities believe the development and administration of airports are not proper functions of a park department, it seems likely that the next few years will see an increasing number of municipal airports on park property. Among the cities which have established airports under park control are Enid and Tulsa, Okla., Syracuse, N. Y., Springfield, Mo., Saginaw and Kalamazoo, Mich., Wichita, Kans., Laurel, Miss., Salt Lake City, and Minneapolis.

The adoption of high architectural standards which have characterized many of the park buildings erected during the recent years, together with the provision for the increasingly varied uses to which they have been put, may be considered among the finest accomplishments of municipal park authorities.

Table 9, although incomplete, gives a fair picture of the extent to which several types of buildings have been erected in city park systems. A discussion of recreation activities, many of which are carried on in park buildings, is to be found in a later section of this report. Table C (p. 74) gives a list of the cities with a population of 10,000 and over reporting boathouses and recreation buildings.

TABLE 9.—Number of buildings in city park systems, by population groups and type of building

Population group	Administration buildings		Boathouses		Comfort stations		Conservatories	
	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings
1,000,000 and over.....	5	57	5	35	5	557	5	9
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	5	8	7	18	8	247	6	14
250,000 to 500,000.....	10	16	10	65	9	300	9	9
100,000 to 250,000.....	16	18	9	18	42	389	8	10
50,000 to 100,000.....	17	23	9	9	56	315	5	6
25,000 to 50,000.....	21	36	12	12	78	250	5	6
10,000 to 25,000.....	23	29	10	10	101	345	4	4
5,000 to 10,000.....	22	23	9	11	98	220	-----	-----
<b>Total, all groups.....</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>
	Dwelling houses		Greenhouses		Museums—Art		Museums—Others	
	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings
1,000,000 and over.....	5	66	5	46	3	6	2	7
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	7	53	6	50	4	5	5	6
250,000 to 500,000.....	16	121	18	56	4	4	6	8
100,000 to 250,000.....	28	104	28	52	6	6	7	9
50,000 to 100,000.....	30	105	30	43	2	2	5	5
25,000 to 50,000.....	32	53	22	31	2	2	4	4
10,000 to 25,000.....	41	50	23	25	1	1	-----	-----
5,000 to 10,000.....	25	29	5	6	1	1	5	5
<b>Total, all groups.....</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>
	Recreation buildings		Refectories		Shelters		Workshops	
	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings	Number of cities	Number of buildings
1,000,000 and over.....	4	72	5	49	4	82	5	25
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	3	25	6	40	4	62	7	11
250,000 to 500,000.....	14	111	11	60	16	138	17	39
100,000 to 250,000.....	28	122	15	47	30	185	32	55
50,000 to 100,000.....	25	58	11	39	43	158	39	74
25,000 to 50,000.....	24	49	10	24	39	116	30	51
10,000 to 25,000.....	36	45	8	14	61	147	44	63
5,000 to 10,000.....	25	34	9	11	37	73	27	33
<b>Total, all groups.....</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>351</b>

## Zoological Parks

One of the greatest centers of attraction to old and young alike is the "zoo," a feature which was reported in this study by 138 cities. In some of the larger cities special zoological parks have been developed, or large sections of a park have been set aside for this purpose.

On the other hand, some of the zoos reported consist of only a few specimens in a single building or inclosure occupying a small area.

Recently constructed zoos are characterized by splendid well-lighted, heated, and ventilated buildings and large outdoor barless inclosures in which an attempt is made to provide a naturalistic environment for the animals suggestive of their natural habitat. Examples of such construction are the barless bear pits and small mammal habitat in the St. Louis Zoological Park. In the latter, which is located on a hillside, are displayed raccoons, wolverenes, cub bears, and prairie dogs. In the same park is a new bird house in the center of which is displayed a swamp scene, containing a brook and pool. The inclosure is planted with suitable tropical plants and affords a beautiful natural setting for a group of tropical aquatic birds. Recent developments in zoo planning and construction add to the educational value of this park feature and at the same time contribute to the contentment of the inhabitants and the enjoyment of the visiting public.

Although several cities did not indicate the number of specimens in their zoos, a total of nearly 42,000 mammals, birds, and reptiles was reported. Among the outstanding zoos in the country are those in Bronx Park, New York; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; and Lincoln Park, Chicago; St. Louis, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, and San Diego. Reports indicate that the number of visitors at several of the leading zoological parks in 1930 was in excess of 1,000,000. Detroit reported 10,000,000 visitors at its zoo.

Table 10 lists the cities reporting zoos and gives the number of visitors as well as information covering the number of specimens. The 24 cities reporting aquariums in their parks were as follows: Little Rock, Ark.; Pomona and Redlands, Calif.; Pueblo, Colo.; Aurora, Chicago, and Galena, Ill.; Evansville and Huntington, Ind.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Moberly, Mo.; New York, Rochester, and Watertown, N. Y.; Wilmington, N. C.; Fremont, Ohio; Lancaster, Norristown, and Philadelphia (part of zoo), Pa.; Memphis, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va.; and Sheridan, Wyo.

TABLE 10.—Number of buildings and specimens (by kind) in, and number of visitors to, zoos, by city and State

State and city	Number of buildings	Number of specimens				Number of visitors
		Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Total	
Alabama:						
Birmingham.....	1	296	189	20	505	
Montgomery.....	4	55	16		71	
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	4	152	208	52	412	296, 400
California:						
Berkeley.....	1		30		30	
Los Angeles.....	18	35	200		235	
Oakland.....	18	32	5		37	130, 000
Pomona.....		3			3	10, 000
San Diego.....	13	493	1, 329	408	2, 230	178, 776
San Francisco.....	60	193	250	20	461	
Santa Barbara.....			177		177	
Colorado:						
Colorado Springs.....			40		40	
Denver.....					1, 000	
Durango.....	1	20	4		24	2, 000
Grand Junction.....	3	28	20		48	
Pueblo.....	3	41	2		43	

TABLE 10.—Number of buildings and specimens (by kind) in, and number of visitors to, zoos, by city and State—Continued

State and city	Number of buildings	Number of specimens				Number of visitors	
		Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Total		
<b>Connecticut:</b>							
Bridgeport.....	10	20	200		220	100,000	
Norwich.....	4	78	45		121		
Waterbury.....	2	20	10	1	31		
Delaware: Wilmington.....	2	19	16	4	39		
District of Columbia: Washington.....	7	563	1,076	606	2,245	2,171,515	
<b>Florida:</b>							
Jacksonville.....					794		
Sanford.....	6	119	85	31	225		
Tampa.....			200		200		
Georgia: Atlanta.....	5	146	40		186		
<b>Idaho:</b>							
Boise.....	1	31	79	600	2	681	75,000
Nampa.....	2	30	150		180		
Pocatello.....	8	40	12		52		
<b>Illinois:</b>							
Aurora.....			100	7	117	1,000,000	
Chicago—							
Lincoln Park Commission.....	8	350	2,250		2,600	2,500,000	
Ridge Avenue Park district.....	1	20	100		120	15,000	
Decatur.....	1	20			20		
Galesburg.....							
<b>Indiana:</b>							
Crawfordsville.....	9	62	15	6	83		
East Chicago.....	1				60	60,000	
Evansville.....	2	84	95	29	208		
Kokomo.....		8	50		58	33,767	
Seymour.....	4	6	6		12	50,000	
South Bend.....	2	25	45		70	30,000	
<b>Iowa:</b>							
Ames.....	1	10			10		
Cedar Rapids.....	8	40	20		70		
Davenport.....	2	34	2		36		
Iowa City.....			500		500		
<b>Kansas:</b>							
Dodge City.....	2	10	5		15		
McPherson.....	1	10			10		
Wichita.....	3	50	78	3	134	889,845	
<b>Louisiana:</b>							
Alexandria.....	12	50	50	1	101	52,000	
Monroe.....	28	54	10		64		
<b>Maine: Portland</b>	4	121	90	3	214		
<b>Maryland:</b>							
Baltimore.....	4	176	315	61	552		
Hagerstown.....			100		100		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>							
Boston.....		68	903		971		
Fitchburg.....			2		2		
Lowell.....		12			12		
Springfield.....	4	50	150		338		
Worcester.....	5						
<b>Michigan:</b>							
Detroit.....	10	157	790		947	10,000,000	
Flint.....	1	34	14	1	49		
Grand Rapids.....	10	117	104		221		
Jackson.....	5	24	12		36		
Kalamazoo.....							
Lansing.....	2						
Marquette.....	3	3	12		15	40,000	
Saginaw.....	1	66	22		88		
<b>Minnesota:</b>							
Chisholm.....	2	9	24	2	35		
Little Falls.....		8			8	2,000	
St. Paul.....		225	175	8	408		
Mississippi: Jackson.....	8	437	165	86	688		
<b>Missouri:</b>							
Joplin.....	4					100,000	
Kansas City.....	10	130	309	35	474	2,000,000	
Moberly.....	2	4	1	1	6		
St. Louis.....		282	710	581	1,759		
Springfield.....	6	120	135		255	100,000	
Montana: Great Falls.....	2	6			6		
<b>Nebraska:</b>							
Falls City.....	4	40	20		60	1,000	
Lincoln.....	17	201	107	17	325		
Omaha.....							
York.....	6	200			200		

<sup>1</sup> Number of cages.

TABLE 10.—Number of buildings and specimens (by kind) in, and number of visitors to, zoos, by city and State—Continued

State and city	Number of buildings	Number of specimens				Number of visitors
		Mam- mals	Birds	Rep- tiles	Total	
Nevada: Reno	6	30	300		330	
New Jersey:						
Paterson		1			1	
Trenton	4	200	500		700	
New York:						
Albany						
Buffalo	3				269	
New York—						
Bronx	47					
Brooklyn	7	203	68	16	287	
Manhattan	17	200	300	3	503	5,000,000
Oneonta		50			50	
Rochester	2	131	79		210	
Syracuse	4	90	41		131	60,000
Utica	1					
Watertown	3	33	37		100	
North Carolina:						
Asheville	5	50	20	10	95	
Wilmington	6	44	167	5	222	
North Dakota: Devils Lake	1	13			13	8,000
Ohio:						
Canton	3	66	36		102	
Cleveland	6					
Columbus	3	130	98	6	234	500,000
Elyria	1	2			2	
Fremont					100	7,000
Greenville			42		42	
Massillon	1	8	7		15	
Oklahoma:						
Chickasha		20			20	
Oklahoma City	11	196	223	35	454	
Tulsa	1	200	750	150	1,100	416,000
Oregon: Portland	4	121	90	3	214	
Pennsylvania:						
Erie	1	14	5	2	24	
Lancaster		23	30	9	62	
Norristown	5	86	165		191	4,500
Philadelphia	17	615	1,265	1,268	3,115	552,261
Pittsburgh	3	180	434	192	806	175,000
Scranton	2	300	150	25	475	
Wilkes-Barre	3	24	18		42	
Williamsport	1	30	50		80	100,000
Rhode Island: Providence	4	200	200		400	50,000
South Carolina:						
Charleston	2	35	10	3	52	
Greenville	3	25	20		45	
Spartanburg	2	25	150		175	25,000
South Dakota: Sioux Falls	2	4			4	
Tennessee: Memphis	20	420	325	155	900	250,000
Texas:						
Beaumont	44	138	204	22	364	65,862
Cisco	10	25	100		135	
Dallas		487	905	49	1,441	600,000
Fort Worth	9	190	280		470	200,000
Houston	40	234	825	71	1,130	3,000,000
San Antonio	4	300	1,100	8	1,408	
Waco	3	35	73		108	12,500
Wichita Falls	20	96	129		225	250,000
Virginia:						
Norfolk	1	126	67	16	209	30,000
Staunton		3			3	
Washington:						
Everett	14					
Seattle	9	206	282	71	559	
Spokane	12	30	100		130	
Tacoma	8	20	200		220	
Wisconsin:						
Baraboo	5	20	18		38	15,000
Kenosha	3	12	60		72	
La Crosse		17			17	
Marshfield	1	13	4		17	
Menasha	12					
Milwaukee	4	333	423	18	774	641,250
Racine		140	138		278	125,000
Sheboygan	1	16	56		72	
Wyoming: Sheridan	5	30	20		50	5,000
Total	804	12,123	22,904	4,122	41,788	31,729,718
Number of cities reporting	111	108	77	46	138	49

## Park Recreation Activities

The range of recreation activities carried on in parks and by park authorities is so wide and varied that it was impossible in the present study to secure detailed information concerning them. A few selected activities were recorded, however, and the number of cities reporting these activities gives a suggestion as to their frequency in park programs. Of the activities listed, children's play under leadership and band concerts hold first place, with athletic leagues, water sports, holiday celebrations, winter sports, and pageants following in the order named.

As pointed out elsewhere in the report, one of the most outstanding developments in the park movement during the past two or three decades has been the organized movement by park leaders to develop a program of recreation activities in order that the greatest possible number of people may enjoy and make full use of the parks. The objectives and results of such activities are summarized as follows in an attractive booklet describing the parks and recreation centers in Salt Lake City: "There is encouraged and developed talent, skill, sportsmanship, and cooperation—the basis of good citizenship. It fosters comradeships and helps toward a solution of the ever-present metropolitan problem of juvenile welfare and use of leisure time."

The park program in this city, typical of that in many others, "briefly summarized, includes sports, 'stunts,' dancing, theatricals, swimming instruction, supervised games and play for juvenile groups, handicraft, pageantry, nature lore, and other diversions and instruction under direction of a corps of experienced men and women."

In reading park department attendance reports one is impressed by the large percentage of people who visit the parks to participate in some form of organized recreation activity as compared with those who are seeking merely to walk through the parks and enjoy their beauty. Without doubt the recent tendency of park departments to employ trained recreation leaders is partly responsible for the popularity of this part of the park program.

The diversity of the program is illustrated by the list of recreation activities for 1930-31, issued by the division of recreation of the department of parks and public property in Cleveland, Ohio. Of special note is the large percentage of activities designed to serve young people and adults. This varied program makes it possible for all to find some form of recreation in which they may engage during their leisure hours.

*Recreation activities, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930-31***Summer season:**

Playgrounds.  
 Public service.  
 Baseball.  
 Outdoor festivals.  
 Band concerts.  
 Sane Fourth celebrations.  
 Beach exposition.  
 Tennis.  
 Swimming.  
 Boating.  
 Roque.  
 Cricket.  
 Outboard motor regatta.  
 Golf.  
 Model yacht regattas.  
 Model airplane meets.  
 Yachting.  
 Archery.  
 Track and field games.  
 Casting.  
 Horseshoes.  
 Canoeing.  
 Handicraft.  
 Soccer.  
 Rowing regatta.

**Fall:**

Clam bakes and picnic service.  
 Soccer.  
 Dramatics.  
 Gymnastic olympics.  
 Basket ball.  
 Community neighborhood center program.  
 Football.  
 Labor Day festivals.  
 Tennis.  
 Indoor swimming.  
 Bowling.  
 Athletic carnivals.

**Winter:**

Neighborhood center programs.  
 Nationality festivals.  
 Institutes.  
 Indoor party service.  
 Dramatics.  
 Music festivals.  
 Soccer.  
 Christmas programs.  
 Winter sports carnivals.  
 Skating.  
 Basket ball.  
 Gymnastics.  
 Coasting.  
 Bowling.

**Spring:**

Playgrounds.  
 Neighborhood center programs.  
 Swimming.  
 Picnic service.  
 Casting.  
 Hobby shows.  
 Gaelic football.  
 Soccer.  
 Baseball.  
 May festival.  
 Outboard motors.  
 Tennis.  
 Golf.  
 Boating.  
 Roque.  
 Canoeing.  
 Horseshoes.  
 Institutes.  
 Cricket.  
 Yachting.  
 Rowing.

Modern park programs provide opportunities for participation in activities and also for the enjoyment which comes from watching others play. An idea of the extent to which park recreation service is appreciated may be gained from the following statement covering the attendance at various recreation features conducted by the Board of Park Commissioners of Milwaukee in 1930. It should be added that the people of Milwaukee are also served by a system of county parks, many of which are readily accessible, and also by a number of playgrounds under the public schools, attendance at which centers is not included in these figures.

	Attendance		Attendance
Skating.....	635,752	River bathhouse attend-	
Tobogganing.....	22,834	ance.....	175,211
Coasting.....	46,300	Visitors at Bradford Beach	319,800
Hockey games (26).....	14,965	Sane Fourth celebrations...	233,000
Skating meets (2).....	20,500	Playgrounds.....	664,861
Curling.....	1,477	Tennis.....	231,583
Skating races (7).....	57,500	Quoits.....	16,397
Trap shooting.....	6,345	Bowling on the green.....	10,771
Conservatory.....	445,933	Band concerts (44).....	185,900
Zoo.....	641,250	Golf.....	98,365
Soccer football (35 games)...	9,750	Track and field meets (4)...	1,600
Baseball (983 games).....	374,465	Swimming and canoe	
Soft ball (572 games).....	57,980	races (1).....	1,000
Football (212 games).....	103,305	Registered picnics (469)...	103,409
Horse races (14 programs)...	11,400	Special events (6).....	33,400
Boating.....	201,312	Park visitors.....	2,935,956
Canoeing.....	30,064		
Park dances.....	129,473	Total.....	7,821,858

Although recreation service to young people and adults is rightly receiving increasing emphasis in park programs, the importance of providing play programs for children is not being overlooked. In many cities park authorities have recognized the public responsibility for the play of children and are conducting, under competent leaders, constructive play programs serving large numbers of children. Typical of such programs is the following list of activities conducted on the summer playgrounds in Dallas, Tex. The popularity of the playground is not surprising in view of the interesting and attractive activities which now comprise its program in many cities:

O'Leary contest.	Hopscotch tournament.
Junior leaders.	Folk dancing.
Doll village.	Original doll show.
Sand modeling.	Baseball efficiency contest.
Baseball pitching contest.	Soap modeling.
Learn-to-swim campaign.	Playground circus.
Jack tournament.	Doll-buggy parade.
Swimming contests.	Pet show.
Sewing clubs.	Poster making.
Handwork.	Doll-dressing contest.
Dramatic games.	Story acting.
Whittling and carving.	Soap-bubble contest.
Jackknife contests.	Play days.
Puppet show.	Community evenings.
Jump rope.	Boat carnival.
Carnivals.	Playground museums.
Charades.	Stunt contest.

"Perhaps the most notable feature of the year's use of the parks was the marked increase in the numbers seeking the parks for winter sports. This is a development making the parks useful assets for the whole year instead of only for spring, summer, and fall." This statement from the 1930 report of the Erie County (N. Y.) Park Commission reflects a definite trend in northern cities to make the parks year-round centers. The provision and maintenance of special areas and facilities for winter sports have been responsible for much of this added use, but an important factor in several cities has been the organization of hiking, outing, and trails clubs which frequently include in their schedule hikes to large or outlying parks. In the winter these hikes are often combined with winter sports, possibly followed by a "feed" in one of the park buildings. It is believed that as people grow to realize the beauty of the park winter land-

scape there will be an increase in the number of park visitors. As mentioned in the earlier section on park buildings, the programs of athletic, music, social, dramatic, rhythmic, art, and manual activities now being conducted indoors by park authorities in many cities are also an important factor in gaining for the parks added year-round use and popularity.

Table 11, although incomplete, is a summary of the cities reporting a few of the activities commonly carried on by park authorities:

TABLE 11.—Number of cities reporting specified park recreation activities, by population groups

Population group	Number of cities reporting—										
	Ath- letic leagues	Band con- certs	Chil- dren's play	Flow- er shows	Hol- iday cele- brations	Nat- ure ac- tivities	Pa- gants	Wa- ter sports	Win- ter sports	Mo- tion pic- tures	Com- mu- nity sing- ing
1,000,000 and over.....	3	5	4	5	5	1	2	4	4	2	2
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	6	7	5	6	7	2	3	6	6	3	4
250,000 to 500,000.....	14	19	17	8	13	8	12	15	8	8	11
100,000 to 250,000.....	34	33	35	16	21	13	20	31	25	12	17
50,000 to 100,000.....	48	47	53	16	29	10	23	38	26	11	16
25,000 to 50,000.....	30	38	49	10	29	11	17	31	23	5	12
10,000 to 25,000.....	41	54	58	13	27	10	18	37	34	6	13
5,000 to 10,000.....	33	58	41	16	39	4	20	37	21	7	14
Total, all groups.....	209	261	262	90	170	59	120	199	147	54	89

### Park Workers

For the maintenance of the vast properties comprising city park systems, for the operation of their many facilities, and for the leadership essential to the varied recreation programs, a great staff of workers is needed. Naturally the personnel required is dependent largely upon the park acreage, the nature and extent of its development, and the kinds of service rendered the public. In the large park systems a highly organized staff is needed, whereas in the smaller communities having only one or two parks of limited acreage no special park workers are required. In these communities the necessary maintenance work is often done by workers with the street, public works, or other department. Some of the park authorities in the larger cities and many in the smaller cities failed to report the number of workers, but a total of 44,431 persons employed for park service was reported.

Nearly one-half of these persons are employed the year round, a slightly larger number being seasonal workers. In the cities of 500,000 and over, a majority of the workers are employed on a year-round basis, but in the smaller cities the number of seasonal workers is much greater. In a few cities, such as Los Angeles, practically all park workers are employed the year round, whereas in others there is a small year-round staff supplemented by a large corps of seasonal workers.

Although the personnel required for park service can not be estimated on the basis of park acreage alone, it is of interest that in the cities of between 50,000 and 500,000, most of which reported both

acreage and personnel, one worker is employed on the average for each 8 or 9 acres.

It is apparent that civil-service examinations are not generally required of applicants for park positions, since of the 524 cities supplying data, only 60 reported that park positions are filled by civil service. Two of these cities state that only a few positions are filled in this way. Table 12 gives the number of cities reporting as to whether park positions are filled by civil-service examinations:

**TABLE 12.**—*Number of cities reporting whether or not park positions are filled by civil service, by population groups*

Population group	Number of cities where park positions are—	
	Filled by civil service	Not filled by civil service
1,000,000 and over.....	4	1
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	6	1
250,000 to 500,000.....	9	7
100,000 to 250,000.....	17	25
50,000 to 100,000.....	6	54
25,000 to 50,000.....	9	70
10,000 to 25,000.....	7	146
5,000 to 10,000.....	2	160
Total.....	60	464

A brief statement effectively describing the personal services involved in the operation of a modern park system is contained in the Seattle park report for 1923 to 1930:

The development of park properties has created new problems of operation arising from the necessity of handling increased numbers of park visitors and has added proportionately to physical maintenance work. Parks, squares, and places require gardeners and laborers; playfields require play leaders and ground keepers; field houses require managers, play leaders, and physical instructors; bathing beaches demand managers, attendants, life guards, and swimming instructors; boulevards require pavement repair, border upkeep, and traffic regulation; the zoo must have a director and his corps of animal keepers and attendants; nurseries and greenhouses need skilled horticulturists; golf courses demand managers, starters, greens keepers, and laborers; carpenters, plumbers, painters, electricians, and janitors are required in the upkeep of buildings; all branches of the system call for supervision, supplies, tools, and equipment of many kinds.

Detailed information concerning park personnel was not secured from most cities in the recent study, but the lists of workers in a few park departments, shown in Table 13, indicate the number and types of employees in these systems.

TABLE 13.—Number of employees in park service of specified cities

Type of service	St. Paul, Minn. (population, 251,606; park acreage, 2,667.25)			Tulsa, Okla. (population, 141,258; park acreage, 3,139.5)		
	Year round	Seasonal	Total	Year round	Seasonal	Total
General executive.....	2		2	2		2
Office administration.....	5		5	1	1	2
Construction.....		50	50	9		9
Maintenance.....	20	150	170	34	18	52
Recreation service.....	16	35	51	3	16	19
Police.....	1	6	7	2	2	4
Forestry.....	5	75	80	115	11	116
Zoological garden.....	2		2	6	3	9
Botanical garden.....	6	6	12			
Engineering.....				4	1	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Average, exclusive of administration.....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>250</b>			

  

	Springfield, Mass. (population, 149,900; park acreage, 1,646.59)			Kenosha, Wis. (population, 50,262; park acreage, 422.47)		
	Year round	Seasonal	Total	Year round	Seasonal	Total
General executive.....	1		1	1		1
Office administration.....	4	1	5	3		3
Construction.....	102	10	112	2		2
Maintenance.....				18	21	39
Recreation service.....	11	66	77	1	10	11
Police.....	14		14	2	1	3
Forestry.....	40	30	70	1	2	3
Zoological garden.....	6		6	1		1
Botanical garden.....	9	19	28	1	1	2
Bathhouse.....				1	4	5
Concessions.....				1	2	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>73</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including horticulture.

<sup>2</sup> Including maintenance.

Table 14 is a summary of the information submitted by cities of various population groups concerning the number of year-round and seasonal employees.

TABLE 14.—Number of employed park workers, by population groups

Population group	Year round		Seasonal		Total workers	
	Number of cities	Number of workers	Number of cities	Number of workers	Number of cities	Number of workers
1,000,000 and over.....	5	9,083	4	6,964	5	17,347
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	6	2,774	6	2,036	7	4,810
250,000 to 500,000.....	22	2,890	20	3,168	22	6,070
100,000 to 250,000.....	47	2,737	43	4,042	48	6,889
50,000 to 100,000.....	84	1,533	37	2,647	85	4,180
25,000 to 50,000.....	77	728	66	1,271	87	2,103
10,000 to 25,000.....	142	642	134	1,460	170	2,124
5,000 to 10,000.....	102	317	140	591	186	908
<b>Total, all groups.....</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>20,704</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>22,179</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>44,431</b>

## Construction and Maintenance

The creation and maintenance of parks are obviously two of the most essential functions of a park department. While new park systems are being established or old ones are being expanded, construction activities are of major importance. Once parks are established, however, maintenance is a factor which requires continuous attention. No matter how beautiful or how well suited to recreation use a park may be when it is established and opened to the public, if it is not regularly and carefully maintained, it fails to render the maximum service. This is equally applicable to a playground or a botanical garden, a golf course or a zoo, although the kind and amount of maintenance naturally vary with different types of properties. Because the continuous improvement and maintenance of the parks are so important, it is not surprising that in many annual park department reports a large amount of space is devoted to this type of work done during the year in each of the parks.

Many of the services of the construction and maintenance division are so complex and diverse that they do not readily lend themselves to statistical reporting. Therefore, in the present study information was requested on only a few major activities. For example, 364 cities reported nearly half a million trees planted by park authorities in 1930. The contribution which they are making to the attractiveness of American cities through this one service alone is exceedingly important. Likewise, in the millions of shrubs, bulbs, and plants set out each year, park authorities are perhaps doing more than any other single agency to make our communities beautiful. In many cities one of the responsibilities of park departments is to care for street trees, and many of the million trees reported sprayed and trimmed last year were along the public streets and highways.

In some cities construction and maintenance are cared for by a single division of the park department. In some of the larger cities, however, these services are the responsibility of various divisions, such as engineering, general maintenance, landscape design, forestry, horticulture, police, zoo, and others. These divisions are in turn subdivided into several sections, as, for example, in the case of general maintenance, electrical, repair, floral, storehouse, motor vehicle, nursery, and others. Among the multitudinous responsibilities falling within this general classification are the grading and planting of new areas; the erection of park structures and facilities, including buildings, walls, roads, paths, apparatus and equipment for children's play and adult activities; cutting grass, planting, spraying, and trimming trees and shrubs, setting out flowers and bulbs, weeding and fertilizing flower beds and other areas; repairing, painting, and replacing buildings and equipment; hauling materials; cleaning snow from walks and drives; erecting and removing bleachers, benches, lights, and other special equipment needed for band concerts, winter sports, and other special activities; removing rubbish and papers; installing and maintaining water mains, drainage systems, drinking fountains, lights, sewers, and other utilities; surfacing and paving special areas—in short, assuring that the park plant is kept in the best possible condition to render the greatest public service.

Table D (p. 89) gives a list of some construction and maintenance work reported done in 1930 by park authorities in cities with a population of 20,000 and over.

Table 15 summarizes only a few of the items of work carried on in a large group of cities in 1930:

TABLE 15.—Activities in construction and maintenance of parks, by population groups

Population group	Trees planted		Shrubs planted		Bulbs planted		Plants set out	
	Number of cities	Number of trees	Number of cities	Number of shrubs	Number of cities	Number of bulbs	Number of cities	Number of plants
1,000,000 and over.....	5	52,070	5	157,768	5	954,864	4	1,173,236
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	4	9,817	2	20,065	3	215,000	3	615,000
250,000 to 500,000.....	28	25,340	26	119,552	22	476,532	22	1,038,670
100,000 to 250,000.....	33	51,632	29	78,176	29	634,324	25	1,037,358
50,000 to 100,000.....	41	112,768	37	90,706	34	394,372	31	570,072
25,000 to 50,000.....	57	76,119	44	121,029	40	174,180	34	291,573
10,000 to 25,000.....	91	122,849	78	65,877	58	500,910	47	429,000
5,000 to 10,000.....	105	27,901	75	151,629	49	57,197	48	339,037
Total, all groups.....	364	478,496	296	804,802	240	3,407,379	214	5,498,946

  

Population group	Trees trimmed		Trees sprayed		Areas graded		Areas planted	
	Number of cities	Number of trees	Number of cities	Number of trees	Number of cities	Number of acres	Number of cities	Number of acres
1,000,000 and over.....	5	79,656	4	108,559	4	1,340.50	4	258.50
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	4	157,197	4	339,219	2	26.63	2	7.98
250,000 to 500,000.....	24	233,190	17	260,277	16	324.20	14	631.00
100,000 to 250,000.....	27	99,957	21	137,167	18	660.80	13	358.00
50,000 to 100,000.....	33	92,838	22	58,405	25	1,170.00	23	968.50
25,000 to 50,000.....	48	170,702	39	56,840	29	689.95	20	139.99
10,000 to 25,000.....	71	102,541	39	79,836	61	579.15	36	625.87
5,000 to 10,000.....	65	30,656	38	27,390	30	253.85	19	156.00
Total, all groups.....	277	966,737	174	1,067,663	185	5,045.08	131	3,145.84

  

Population group	Roads constructed		Parkways and boulevards constructed		Walks constructed			
	Number of cities	Number of miles	Number of cities	Number of miles	Number of cities	Number of miles		
1,000,000 and over.....	2	3.00	1	6.62	4	8.10	-----	-----
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	1	28.00	1	15.00	1	67.00	-----	-----
250,000 to 500,000.....	9	611.00	8	8.30	11	13.60	-----	-----
100,000 to 250,000.....	8	33.70	7	164.07	7	9.70	-----	-----
50,000 to 100,000.....	12	45.48	9	16.58	7	6.12	-----	-----
25,000 to 50,000.....	28	74.70	8	12.33	25	42.50	-----	-----
10,000 to 25,000.....	29	75.15	15	21.68	26	71.59	-----	-----
5,000 to 10,000.....	27	45.22	4	48.50	24	67.19	-----	-----
Total, all groups.....	116	916.25	53	293.08	105	285.80	-----	-----

### Park Expenditures

The question of expenditures for public services is one of much general interest, especially during the present period. Since parks in many cities comprise the largest and most valuable of municipal properties, information concerning their cost is of considerable importance.

Park expenditures may be roughly classified under two types: (1) Capital expenditures or outlays for land, improvements, and structures; (2) operating expenditures, including the cost of maintaining

properties and of providing the various types of park service. In cities where the park system is being extended and developed the former items will be large, but in well-established systems which are not being expanded most of the funds are spent for operation.

In the present study, information concerning park expenditures was received from more than 700 cities, and it is believed that this provides more detailed data with reference to recent park finances than is available from any other source. Although a number of cities submitted little or no financial data, so many complete reports were received that a compilation of the information in them should be of much interest and value to park and other public officials.

That 1930 expenditures for park purposes exceeded \$100,000,000 is one of the outstanding findings of the study. The large percentage of this amount spent for salaries and wages is another item of special significance in the present situation, indicating as it does the importance of parks as a means of providing employment. Capital expenditures totaling nearly \$200,000,000 in 416 cities during the 5-year period 1926-1930 indicate the importance of parks in city fiscal planning and also the marked impetus given the park movement during the period. The extent to which funds for these outlays are secured from bond issues is illustrated by the amount of bond issues reported by 148 cities during these years, namely \$153,000,000.

The total expenditures reported for the year 1930 by 721 cities do not represent the full amount spent for parks and community recreation in these cities. In a number of large cities museums, zoological gardens, and other special park features are supported by private organizations many of whose expenditures were not reported in the present study. The expenditures of city playground and recreation departments, many of which conduct activities in parks and operate their own playgrounds, playfields, and centers, are not included. It is estimated that the expenditures of these departments alone for 1930 accounted for \$10,000,000 of the \$38,500,000 spent for community recreation service, according to the Recreation Year Book. Although in a number of cities, leadership on park and city playgrounds is provided by school authorities, no school expenditures are included in the present report. Furthermore, in some of the largest cities total expenditures were not reported by all of the park authorities.

A study of the per capita expenditures for parks in the cities of various population groups shows that the average amount spent for each person is, with one exception, least in the cities of 5,000 to 10,000 and increases in amount in each of the succeeding larger population groups. This suggests that in the larger cities, especially since the ratio of park acreage to population is generally smaller, the parks are more highly developed and intensively used and consequently require a greater amount of continuous maintenance. Furthermore, it is probably true that in the larger cities there is generally provided a more varied and highly developed recreation service during a larger part of the year than is commonly found in the smaller communities.

Table 16 lists the average 1930 per capita expenditures for parks, in the cities reporting them, by population groups. The figures for the first four groups are based on the actual population of the cities reporting. In each of the four groups comprising cities of less than 100,000, however, it has been estimated that the population of the median city reporting expenditures represents the average population of the cities in the group.

TABLE 16.—Per capita expenditure for parks, 1930, by population groups

Population group	Number of cities reporting	Per capita expenditure, 1930
1,000,000 and over.....	5	\$2.89
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	8	2.33
250,000 to 500,000.....	24	1.75
100,000 to 250,000.....	54	1.49
50,000 to 100,000.....	82	1 1.24
25,000 to 50,000.....	103	1 1.06
10,000 to 25,000.....	211	1 1.12
5,000 to 10,000.....	234	1 1.10

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

Table 17 gives a summary of the expenditures for parks in 1930 by cities of various population groups. In addition, the amounts spent for land, buildings, improvements, and voted for park bonds during the 5-year period 1926-1930 are given. Since these amounts vary from year to year, it is necessary to have figures for a period of several years if they are to have any considerable value. Capital expenditures by several municipal playground and recreation departments, and bond issues voted for areas and facilities to be administered by them, are included in the figures for the 5-year period. Table E (p. 95) indicates the park expenditures in each of the cities reporting.

TABLE 17.—Park expenditures, 1930, by population groups

Population group	Land, buildings, and improvements, 1930		Supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous, 1930		Salaries and wages, 1930		Interest and sinking funds, 1930	
	Number of cities	Amount	Number of cities	Amount	Number of cities	Amount	Number of cities	Amount
1,000,000 and over....	5	\$12,773,863.61	5	\$4,218,638.40	5	\$18,346,578.98	4	\$7,350,873.56
500,000 to 1,000,000....	6	4,830,778.21	7	4,422,547.19	7	5,286,199.03	2	507,140.25
250,000 to 500,000....	15	3,008,636.85	18	2,533,732.29	18	4,558,015.29	6	1,176,068.90
100,000 to 250,000....	34	2,697,967.89	37	1,541,800.42	36	3,187,459.21	7	570,224.28
50,000 to 100,000....	52	1,631,349.59	65	1,108,158.26	66	2,501,476.56	12	294,158.74
25,000 to 50,000....	47	957,474.97	64	484,012.73	73	1,265,269.86	17	122,741.17
10,000 to 25,000....	101	1,141,811.83	120	467,404.23	140	990,342.57	32	228,875.45
5,000 to 10,000....	90	544,806.61	130	185,339.09	161	412,935.33	32	122,186.91
<b>Total, all groups.</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>27,586,689.56</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>12,961,632.61</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>36,548,276.83</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>10,381,269.26</b>
		<b>Total park expenditures, 1930</b>		<b>Land, buildings, and improvements, 1926-1930</b>		<b>Bond issues, 1926-1930</b>		
1,000,000 and over....	5	\$43,664,811.55	5	\$99,707,508.20	5	\$102,913,266.00		
500,000 to 1,000,000....	8	13,414,067.94	8	22,130,940.02	3	8,865,240.83		
250,000 to 500,000....	24	13,913,668.90	21	23,587,972.85	14	14,479,850.00		
100,000 to 250,000....	54	10,907,823.73	43	23,416,582.65	24	12,700,358.11		
50,000 to 100,000....	82	6,610,774.99	53	7,947,589.99	22	5,564,367.93		
25,000 to 50,000....	103	3,776,588.50	64	4,968,087.47	23	2,543,513.75		
10,000 to 25,000....	211	3,505,870.74	114	5,284,947.00	30	3,566,125.00		
5,000 to 10,000....	234	1,723,661.94	108	3,043,447.65	27	2,629,900.00		
<b>Total, all groups.</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>97,517,068.29</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>190,096,076.73</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>153,261,621.62</b>		

## Sources of Park Funds

Since the establishment and operation of city parks are almost universally recognized in the United States as municipal functions, it is assumed that the expense of providing this service should be met from public funds. An analysis of the reports from 647 cities shows that more than 80 per cent of the money which was made available for park purposes in these cities in 1930 came either directly or indirectly from public taxation. The most common method of raising money for parks in 1930 was through city appropriations, 524 cities reporting this method and the total amount representing nearly 40 per cent of all the park funds received. More than 15 per cent was raised through special park tax levies and 28 per cent was secured from bond funds. In only 12 cities were assessments used as a method of financing parks, and of the total amount raised by this method 72 per cent was reported by Kansas City, Mo.

Among the sources of park revenue which supplement municipal funds in many cities are gifts, concessions, fees and charges, and the sale of property. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the extent to which park systems have received gifts of land and money from individuals and organizations. Eighty-six cities reported such gifts in 1930. In recent years charges for the use of special recreation facilities such as golf courses, bowling greens, swimming pools, and skating rinks have resulted in a considerable income to park departments or municipalities. Receipts totaling nearly \$5,000,000 were reported from fees and charges in 158 cities in 1930. Many park authorities have found it advisable to let or lease on a concession basis such park facilities and services as refreshment stands, boats, bathing-suit rentals, and dancing pavilions, although to an increasing extent such services are being handled directly by park departments. Income from concessions in 1930 was reported by 146 cities to be \$2,225,644.82. About 10 per cent of the total receipts, which amounted to nearly \$100,000,000, were from special funds, sale of park property, or from miscellaneous sources.

Table 18 gives a summary of the extent to which parks in cities of various population groups secure funds from different sources:

TABLE 18.—Sources of park funds, 1930, by population groups

Population group	City appropriation		Special tax levy		Bond issues		Assessments	
	Number of cities	Amount	Number of cities	Amount	Number of cities	Amount	Number of cities	Amount
1,000,000 and over..	4	\$13,043,457.10	3	\$10,892,803.19	4	\$19,399,360.49	1	\$45,864.43
500,000 to 1,000,000..	6	6,334,874.92			3	1,861,203.00		
250,000 to 500,000..	19	5,823,299.14	3	710,927.52	8	1,884,041.70	4	476,316.68
100,000 to 250,000..	45	5,981,823.56	10	1,041,741.12	14	1,697,172.59	2	5,987.61
50,000 to 100,000..	59	2,826,088.28	17	1,242,924.08	7	350,232.91	1	1,681.96
25,000 to 50,000..	79	1,703,019.91	11	428,232.78	14	1,053,049.51	1	6,200.00
10,000 to 25,000..	159	1,797,542.81	35	552,926.31	12	618,331.25	2	913.32
5,000 to 10,000..	153	735,904.68	44	210,626.18	10	452,361.00	1	1,174.54
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>524</b>	<b>38,246,010.40</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>15,080,181.18</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27,315,752.45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>538,138.54</b>
	<b>Donations</b>		<b>Special funds</b>		<b>Concessions</b>		<b>Fees and charges</b>	
1,000,000 and over..	1	\$65,167.74	1	\$105,701.25	4	\$1,145,713.68	3	\$1,134,408.83
500,000 to 1,000,000..			3	2,254,013.79	5	435,010.11	2	317,389.36
250,000 to 500,000..	5	15,827.61	9	193,520.90	11	92,694.75	14	1,072,789.01
100,000 to 250,000..	8	51,041.90	10	494,292.58	24	229,002.95	21	1,462,784.22
50,000 to 100,000..	14	142,176.03	14	165,347.47	22	125,087.64	25	403,889.37
25,000 to 50,000..	6	22,094.14	9	31,892.33	29	61,480.94	26	179,567.01
10,000 to 25,000..	23	188,955.92	11	13,256.95	25	17,864.15	35	222,408.86
5,000 to 10,000..	29	62,946.82	12	42,466.30	26	118,790.60	32	73,455.97
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>86</b>	<b>548,210.16</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3,300,471.57</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,225,644.82</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>4,866,692.63</b>
	<b>Sale of property, etc.</b>		<b>Miscellaneous</b>		<b>Total</b>			
1,000,000 and over..	3	\$2,833.47	2	\$5,226,912.06	5	\$51,062,222.24		
500,000 to 1,000,000..	1	853.95	1	22,885.43	6	11,226,230.56		
250,000 to 500,000..	5	35,885.02	4	417,238.12	21	10,722,540.45		
100,000 to 250,000..	8	5,870.55	11	270,200.31	48	11,239,917.39		
50,000 to 100,000..	4	42,041.78	8	63,615.17	71	5,363,084.69		
25,000 to 50,000..	8	2,819.97	8	17,029.17	93	3,505,365.76		
10,000 to 25,000..	4	12,490.85	12	46,667.31	193	3,471,357.73		
5,000 to 10,000..	9	6,140.83	11	30,023.84	210	1,733,890.76		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>42</b>	<b>108,936.42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6,094,571.41</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>98,324,609.58</b>		

Gifts for Parks

In a study of donated park and recreation areas, conducted by the National Recreation Association, a brief report of which was published in 1929, information was secured concerning more than 3,000 such areas in nearly 1,000 towns and cities. The total area of the donated parks was approximately 75,000 acres, which was estimated to represent nearly one-third of the total municipal park acreage in 1925-26. Although no valuation was available for many of the parks, the total reported value of those for which estimates were given exceeded \$100,000,000. The study proved that gifts were a very important factor in the acquisition of municipal park systems in American cities. A number of cities, including Raleigh, N. C., Olympia, Wash., Muscatine, Iowa, New Brunswick, N. J., and Oneonta, N. Y., reported that every acre of existing park property was secured through gifts. Boulder and Colorado Springs, Colo., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Beaumont, Tex., and La Crosse, Wis., are among other cities reporting few properties not acquired through the generosity of individuals or groups of citizens. Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Hartford, Conn., Grand Rapids and Flint, Mich., and Utica, N. Y., are a few of the cities that have received outstanding gifts of park property.

That many cities are still the recipients of park gifts is evident from information submitted in the present study. Although no figures are available as to the number of acres of parks donated in the 5-year period 1926-1930, the valuation of such gifts of land reported by 130 cities totals \$8,568,257.08. Since these figures for the most part represent the present value of unimproved areas, many of them unsuited for other uses, the value after they are improved and developed into parks is likely to be several times greater.

These gifts include many types of areas, varying from the children's playground to the large outlying reservation. Typical of the former is the Edwin Gould Playground of 6.5 acres in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and of the latter, Percy Warner Park of 700 acres in Nashville, Tenn. Littauer Park and Swimming Pool of 4.1 acres in Gloversville, N. Y., is an example of a fully equipped recreation center presented to the city. Doyle Field, of 24 acres, in Leominster, Mass., a fully equipped athletic field and playfield dedicated in October, 1931, is among the most recent of such gifts. Oglebay Park, a beautiful tract of 750 acres presented to the city of Wheeling, W. Va., is one of the most notable park gifts of the past five years. This park, with its many fine buildings, roads, gardens, and arboretum, is serving as a center for a wide range of recreational activities.

Although gifts of land have perhaps exceeded in importance other gifts for park purposes, many cities have received funds for special park features or for the general improvement and maintenance of parks. Perhaps the largest gift of this type was the bequest in 1908 of George F. Parkman to the city of Boston, valued at between \$5,000,-000 and \$6,000,000. The income from this fund must be used for the maintenance and improvement of parks in existence before 1887.

According to information received in the present study, 100 cities received gifts other than land for park use during the 5-year period 1926-1930. The reported value of these gifts totaled \$4,248,082.44. The two largest gifts reported were one of \$870,000 to the Los Angeles parks for a Greek theater, observatory, and hall of science, and one of \$600,000 to the South Park Commission of Chicago for a planetarium. It is interesting that both of these gifts were to provide facilities which would enable the parks to bring to the people a knowledge of the universe in which they live.

In reporting the sources of their funds for the year 1930, 86 cities stated that \$548,210.16 came from donations. In addition, 69 cities reported \$3,300,471.57 from special funds, which in many instances consist of bequests similar to the Parkman fund in Boston, referred to above. Although these figures are incomplete they indicate that the park service in many cities is being aided by gifts of generous and public-spirited citizens.

Table 19 indicates the amounts given cities of various population groups during this period. Table F (p. 115) contains a list of the cities reporting gifts for parks during 1926-1930 and the value or amount of these gifts.

TABLE 19.—Value of park gifts, 1926 to 1930, by population groups

Population group	Gifts of land		Other gifts	
	Number of cities	Value of gifts	Number of cities	Value of gifts
1,000,000 and over.....	3	\$942, 025. 00	3	\$1, 522, 640. 00
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	2	250, 141. 63	3	460, 000. 00
250,000 to 500,000.....	10	2, 044, 100. 00	6	260, 427. 00
100,000 to 250,000.....	20	1, 325, 075. 95	10	791, 221. 86
50,000 to 100,000.....	24	3, 017, 939. 50	12	348, 653. 24
25,000 to 50,000.....	12	104, 278. 00	8	132, 967. 69
10,000 to 25,000.....	24	395, 425. 00	24	219, 636. 34
5,000 to 10,000.....	35	489, 272. 00	34	512, 536. 31
Total.....	130	8, 568, 257. 08	100	4, 248, 082. 44

### County Parks

During the quarter century following the establishment of the first "municipal park" in America, many cities acquired park areas, and several of them made considerable progress in the development of municipal park systems. The movement for county parks, on the other hand, developed very slowly. Twenty-five years after the establishment of the county park system in Essex County, N. J., in 1895, it is probable that not more than 15 of the 3,000 or more counties in the United States had acquired even a single park. The report on county parks published by this bureau, based on the study conducted in 1925-26, listed only 33 counties as having one or more county park areas.

In 1930 the total number of counties that had established parks was 74, according to the present study. This indicates that during the last few years there has been a marked growth in the movement for county parks. The total park acreage in 1930 was 108,484.94, representing an increase of 60 per cent over that reported five years previous. The nearly 39,000 acres in county parks reported as acquired during the 5-year period 1926-1930 represent more than one-third of the total present acreage.

Although county parks in 20 different States are included in this report, Michigan and California lead in the number of counties having one or more parks, with 16 and 12, respectively. Wisconsin, New Jersey, and New York also have counties with well-developed park systems. Six Illinois counties have established forest preserves which provide such opportunities for recreation that they have been considered as county parks in this study.

Most of the \$57,500,000 spent for county park lands and improvements during the five years 1926-1930 has come from bond funds and county appropriations. Of the \$22,000,000 spent for park purposes in 1930 alone in 60 counties nearly 70 per cent was for land, buildings, and improvements. This indicates that to a considerable degree county parks are still in the making. After they are improved it is likely that a larger proportion of the annual budget will be spent for operating them.

It seems probable that the same factors which have brought about the establishment of parks in so many counties during the last few years will continue to give impetus to the movement. With the

growth of cities and the increasing difficulty in securing at a reasonable price within the city limits large areas suitable for park and recreation use, there has been a tendency, as mentioned before, for cities to acquire tracts outside and often at a considerable distance from the city. Since such areas serve not only the people in the city acquiring the park but also those in the surrounding region, and since the county is often the governmental unit controlling the region, it is reasonable that the expense of acquiring, improving, and operating the parks should be met by the county. Furthermore, in many rural counties there is no city large enough to meet the cost of providing a suitable park, but under the auspices of the county, all of its people may be served without a special burden on any community. Moreover, the problem of acquisition and operation, especially of parkways and large park areas, is much simpler under county than under joint municipal control.

As might be expected, the forms of recreation carried on in county parks are for the most part less highly organized than in the city areas. Fishing, picnicking, hiking, nature study, outings, with baseball, volley ball, horseshoes, and other sports, swimming, boating, horseback riding, and in many cases winter sports are among the most popular. In some of the county parks located near centers of population, golf, tennis, children's play activities under leadership, athletic leagues, and many of the other features commonly found in a city park program are provided. A list of the facilities reported by each of the counties is given in Table 22. It will be noted that the facilities most frequently found in county parks are, in the order named, picnic places, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, children's playgrounds, bathing beaches, and athletic fields.

An idea as to the service rendered by county parks may be gained from the 1930 attendance reports, which indicate more than 63,000,000 visitors in the 37 counties reporting. One-half of the counties having parks did not estimate the number using these properties last year.

An illustration of the contribution which county parks are making in the lives of both children and adults is found in the report of the activities conducted and the number of people served by the Union County, N. J., Park Commission shown in Table 20. Although this commission is outstanding in the recreation service which it provides in its 17 parks, totaling 4,168 acres, most of the following activities are carried on in one or more of the other county park systems. Of special interest in the following statement is the large percentage of persons engaged actively in recreation activities.

TABLE 20.—Attendance at Union County (N. J.) parks, 1930, by activities

Activity	Partic- ipators	Spectators	Activity	Partic- ipators	Spectators
Playgrounds.....	541, 236		Horseback riding.....	13, 135	
Baseball.....	47, 961	260, 045	Ice hockey.....	471	355
Softball.....	10, 229	10, 557	Skating.....	65, 852	
Soccer.....	13, 294	45, 184	Coasting.....	850	
Tennis.....	45, 485	17, 451	Skiing.....	122	
Football.....	27, 497	147, 538	Soccer handball.....	43	325
Field hockey.....	191	310	Easter sunrise service.....	5, 550	
Golf.....	51, 594		Fireworks display.....		32, 000
Cricket.....	4, 604	11, 021	Easter egg hunt.....	6, 500	
Lawn bowling.....	2, 451	1, 755	Croquet.....	136	
Handball.....	2, 460	1, 097	Volley ball.....	142	
Horseshoe pitching.....	3, 139	80	Horse and dog shows.....	113	750
Picnics.....	154, 769		Rifle and pistol range.....	713	105
Fishing.....	32, 453		Archery.....	57	150
Boating.....	22, 195		Gaelic football.....	126	1, 500
Boat sailing.....	8, 562		Special features.....	8, 743	18, 595
Swimming.....	221, 857		Hiking and walking.....	988, 126	
Track.....	56, 983	31, 476	Motoring.....		655, 579
Camping.....	645				
Trap shooting.....	1, 443	3, 683	Total.....	2, 339, 727	1, 240, 456

Up to the present time the most notable county park development has been in large metropolitan regions. The park systems in the vicinity of New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Rochester, and Buffalo represent a large proportion of the total county park acreage in the country. On the other hand, several rural counties have established one or more parks. It is to be hoped that the next decade will see a marked extension of the county park movement into the rural districts which for the most part are lacking in public areas and facilities devoted to wholesome recreation.

Table 21 contains a statement of the number and acreage of county parks, expenditures, attendance, and managing authority in the counties reporting parks. Table 22 lists the recreation facilities in the parks of the counties reporting.

TABLE 21.—County parks in the United States, 1930

State and county	Number of—		Acres acquired, 1926-1930	Expenditures in 1930			Expenditures for land, buildings, and improvements, 1926-1930	Total park attendance, 1930	Managing authority
	Parks	Acres		Land, buildings, and improvements	Operating expense	Total			
CALIFORNIA									
Contra Costa.....	2	165.00	165.00	\$16,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$18,535.00		Board of supervisors.
Humboldt.....	1								
Kern <sup>1</sup> .....	3	535.00	535.00			43,000.00	97,280.00	100,000	Forestry committee, board of supervisors.
Los Angeles.....	18	6,945.00	1,945.00	387,775.00	1,122,284.00	1,510,059.00	1,640,598.80	5,000,000	Board of supervisors.
Merced.....	2	20.00	15.00						Do.
Orange.....	1	160.00		40,000.00	17,000.00	57,000.00	50,000.00	200,000	Do.
San Diego.....	15	217.00	88.00	15,000.00	8,321.00	23,321.00	20,000.00	265,000	Do.
San Mateo.....	2	350.00		2,700.00		2,700.00			Do.
Santa Barbara.....	15	334.00	130.00	63,989.37	19,641.00	83,630.37	51,119.20	240,488	Board of forestry.
Santa Clara.....	2	3,369.00	3,369.00		14,423.01	14,423.01	65,000.00		Board of supervisors.
Tulare.....	4	393.00		4,500.00	18,000.00	22,500.00	16,000.00	225,000	Forestry board.
Ventura.....	9	582.10	183.00			48,410.33			Board of supervisors.
COLORADO									
Pueblo.....	1	100.00							Board of county commissioners.
FLORIDA									
Dade.....	1	100.00		5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	30,000	Do.
Highlands.....	1	2,000.00	2,000.00	100,000.00	8,000.00	108,000.00			Highlands Hammock (Inc.).
GEORGIA									
Glynn <sup>1</sup> .....	10	60.00	60.00					125,000	County planning board.
ILLINOIS									
Cook <sup>1</sup> .....	50	33,000.00	2,873.00	980,053.26	791,948.87	1,672,002.13	3,961,669.28	15,000,000	Board of forest preserve commissioners.
Du Page <sup>1</sup> .....	22	1,006.48	250.00			32,910.69	111,499.92		Forest preserve district.
Kane <sup>1</sup> .....	4	500.00							Do.
Piatt <sup>1</sup> .....	2	30.50	30.50		852.32	852.32			Forest preserve board.
Will <sup>1</sup> .....		582.98	582.98			106,056.00			Board of forest preserve commissioners.
Winnebago <sup>1</sup> .....	9	1,116.00	774.00	48,000.00	17,000.00	65,000.00	173,000.00	800,000	Forest preserve district.

INDIANA									
Henry	1	181.00		11,000.00	6,500.00	17,500.00	35,000.00	60,000	Board of park commissioners.
IOWA									
Hamilton	3	80.00	10.00			200.00	1,500.00		Board of supervisors.
MICHIGAN									
Charlevoix	1	200.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	4,000.00	20,000	County park commission.
Delta	5	373.22	194.03	2,871.54	1,803.96	4,875.50	11,639.11		County road commission.
Gogebic	5	520.00	240.00	9,000.00	7,000.00	16,000.00	42,000.00	12,000	County park board.
Houghton	1	20.00	20.00	4,270.21	276.68	4,546.89	11,171.61	18,000	County park trustees.
Iron	9	858.09	856.09			9,003.29	69,260.30	100,000	Do.
Jackson	8	64.50	64.50	2,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	32,500.00		County road commission.
Kant	10	457.00	397.00		21,600.00	21,600.00	110,100.03	1,210,000	County road and park commissioners.
Luce	3	60.00				3,000.00		7,900	
Manominee	8	468.00		4,591.29	441.79	5,033.08	25,000.00		County park trustees.
Midland	1	24.09	24.09	188.32	6.00	194.32			County road commissioners.
Muskegon	9	80.00	25.00			2,500.00	1,400.00		County park trustees.
Oakland	1	171.00			6,834.97	6,834.97	57,721.48	25,000	Do.
Sanilac	1	34.00		600.00		600.00	3,000.00	35,000	County road commission.
Shiawassee	1	23.00	23.00			3,000.00	3,000.00	10,000	Do.
Washtenaw	2	10.00	3.00	50.00	1,500.00	1,550.00	5,090.00		Do.
Wayne	6	275.00		91,461.00	121,573.00	213,034.00	186,519.50	1,250,000	County park trustees.
MINNESOTA									
Ramsey	2	200.00	200.00				175,000.00		County auditor's office.
Winona	1	27.00	27.00	2,300.00	600.00	2,900.00	5,700.00	18,000	County farm bureau association.
MISSOURI									
Jackson	4	77.00	39.00			25,000.00	61,000.00		County court.
NEW JERSEY									
Camden	6	515.04	515.04	522,768.97	84,868.25	607,637.22	1,571,442.10	314,432	County park commission.
Essex	22	3,947.81		984,696.95	908,915.81	1,893,612.76	4,677,257.28		Do.
Gloucester	1	20.00				4,500.00			County commissioner.
Hudson	7	587.10		480,799.03	500,762.16	961,561.19	1,599,900.38	18,783,200	County park commission.
Passaic	5	750.00	750.00	635,738.01	43,695.05	679,433.06	1,271,048.38		Do.
Union	17	4,163.00	1,175.00	486,755.01	447,969.11	914,724.12	2,372,974.94	3,580,183	Do.
NEW YORK									
Erie	4	1,350.00	1,350.00	130,100.52	99,413.12	229,513.64	884,577.96	1,578,667	Do.
Monroe	5	3,357.19	3,357.19	260,320.48	65,304.32	325,624.80	1,310,834.30	726,000	Do.
Onondaga	1	1,100.00	1,100.00				17,529.00		County park and regional planning board.
Westchester	22	17,152.00	3,863.00	8,502,520.00	1,732,864.00	10,235,384.00	29,719,420.00	6,800,000	County park commission.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—County parks in the United States, 1930—Continued

State and county	Number of—		Acres acquired, 1926-1930	Expenditures in 1930			Expenditures for land, build- ings, and im- provements, 1926-1930	Total park attendance, 1930	Managing authority
	Parks	Acres		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Operating ex- pense	Total			
NORTH CAROLINA									
Cherokee <sup>1</sup> .....	1								
Guilford.....	3	125.00	100.00				\$3,000.00		
New Hanover.....	1	100.00							
NORTH DAKOTA									
La Moure.....	1	40.00		\$3,150.00	\$1,726.79	\$4,876.79	6,035.00	18,000	Memorial park board.
OHIO									
Cuyahoga <sup>1</sup> .....	9	10,000.00	4,000.00	539,065.37	220,089.88	759,155.25	2,596,337.45	3,500,000	Cleveland metropolitan park board.
Lucas <sup>1</sup> .....	2	215.00	215.00	9,670.48	10,329.52	20,000.00	9,670.48		Toledo metropolitan park board.
Summit <sup>1</sup> .....	5	1,450.00	1,450.00	96,000.00	29,000.00	125,000.00	246,000.00	100,000	Akron metropolitan park board.
PENNSYLVANIA									
Allegheny.....	2	4,010.00	4,010.00	500,000.00	300,000.00	800,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,000,000	Bureau of parks.
TEXAS									
Galveston.....	2	186.00	100.00				27,773.00		County commissioners' court.
Lubbock.....	4	100.00		2,481.24	3,552.97	6,034.21	45,000.00	125,000	Do.
WASHINGTON									
Clark.....	1	20.00		2,040.48		2,040.48			Board of county commissioners.
Grays Harbor <sup>1</sup> .....	1	325.00							
Snohomish.....	3	27.00	21.00	500.00	100.00	600.00			Do.
WISCONSIN									
Doar.....	2	9.00	9.00	1,700.00		1,700.00	4,800.00	15,000	County park commission.
Douglas <sup>1</sup> .....	1	140.00							County rural planning committee.
Kenosha.....	3	525.00	525.00		22,038.20	22,038.20	198,267.05	60,000	County park commission.
Marathon.....	6	197.00	33.00			10,212.44	50,222.97		Do.
Marquette.....	3	37.00	15.00	811.71		811.71	5,041.54		County park committee.
Milwaukee.....	16	2,172.84	900.24	280,971.80	199,050.72	480,022.52	1,366,457.91	937,339	County park commission.
Racine <sup>1</sup> .....	1	12.00	12.00						Do.

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WYOMING									
Natural Bridge.....	2	80.00	-----	-----	-----	1,000.00	4,000.00	5,000	Board of commissioners.
Total.....	415	108,484.94	33,773.66	15,192,440.04	6,867,836.50	22,249,069.29	57,538,403.77	63,294.209	
Number of counties reporting.....	73	72	49	42	41	60	54	37	

1 Data are for 1928.  
 2 Data are for 1926-1928.  
 3 The areas reported in this county are forest preserves, although in many respects they serve as parks and provide recreational facilities.  
 4 Although this system is essentially a metropolitan park system, in many respects it is similar to a county park system.  
 5 Data are for 1928. This park is jointly owned by the county and the city of Montesano.

TABLE 22.—Recreation facilities in county parks

State and county	Number of facilities reported															
	Athletic fields	Band stands	Baseball diamonds	Bathing beaches	Boating facilities	Children's playgrounds	Dance pavilions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice-skating rinks	Picnic places	Stadiums	Swimming pools	Tennis courts	Toboggan slides	Tourist camps
CALIFORNIA																
Contra Costa											(1)					1
Humboldt					(1)	2					3		2			2
Kern <sup>2</sup>			1		1	6	1				3	1	3	4	7	3
Los Angeles	4			6	1	6	1			1				1	2	
Merced		1	1			1					1			1		1
Orange			1			1	1				3					1
San Diego				3	1	6	1				3					1
San Mateo		1				1	1				3		1			1
Santa Barbara				4			4				14					1
Santa Clara											(1)					
Tulare	1		1	1	(1)	2	1				65				7	
Ventura	1		1	4		6	10				(1)			2		1
FLORIDA																
Dade											1					
Highlands											1					
GEORGIA																
Glynn <sup>2</sup>				1												
ILLINOIS																
Cook	20	2	25	10	5		15	1	5	5	53		1	18	4	
Piatt		(1)									(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)
Will											(1)					
Winnebago	4		12	5	1	7	3		1		(1)					
INDIANA																
Henry	1	1	1		1	2	1	1			1			4		1
IOWA																
Hamilton						(1)					(1)					(1)

MICHIGAN										
Charlevoix	1		1	2	1	1				1
Delta		1	1			5				5
Gogebic		2		5	4	3	2			2
Houghton				(1) 4	(1) 4	(1) 2				(1) 5
Iron		2		8	8	8	1			8
Jackson			1			7				7
Kent	7		7			7				7
Luce	1	1		10	(1) 1	2	1	1		20
Menominee			1	4		3				6
Midland			1			1				8
Muskegon			1	5		1				1
Oakland			1							9
Sanilac	1		1	1			1	1		1
Shiawassee		1	1				(1) 1			(1) 1
Washtenaw				1	1	3				(1) 2
Wayne	2		2			6				(1) 10
MINNESOTA										
Ramsey				1		2		1		2
Winona	1	1	1			2			1	8
MISSOURI										
Jackson	2		2			2				3
NEW JERSEY										
Camden	2		2			4	1		1	2
Essex	9	8	33		3	17		1	1	14
Hudson	6	4	23			5				6
Passaic	2		1	1		2		1	1	6
Union	1	3	13	1	3	15		1	1	(1) 6
NEW YORK										
Erie	3	1	7	1	2	20			2	30
Monroe	3		19	1	3	1		1		195
Westchester	6	1	10	5	2	(1) 1	2	4	1	(1) 195
NORTH DAKOTA										
La Moure			1			1				(1) 1
OHIO										
Cuyahoga			18	2	1			1	1	25
Lucas				1						2
Summit			3			3				259

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—Recreation facilities in county parks—Continued

State and county	Number of facilities reported															
	Athletic fields	Band stands	Baseball diamonds	Bathing beaches	Boating facilities	Children's playgrounds	Dance pavilions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice-skating rinks	Picnic places	Stadiums	Swimming pools	Tennis courts	Toboggan slides	Tourist camps
PENNSYLVANIA																
Allegheny.....		(1)	6	1		6	5		2	1	50		1	10	2	
TEXAS																
Galveston.....	1		1			1	1				1				2	
Lubbock.....						4			1		4		4		4	
WASHINGTON																
Snohomish.....											3					
WISCONSIN																
Doar.....			(1)	(1)							(1)					(1)
Kenosha.....			2	1		2	1				10					1
Marathon.....	2	1	5	1		2					3			4		3
Marinette.....	3		1	2	3	3					3					3
Milwaukee.....	6		7	1		6			4	3	14		2	6	5	1
WYOMING																
Natural Bridge.....	1	1				1	1	1		1	1		1	1		3
Total.....	91	33	221	93	45	174	56	8	23	30	865	5	36	339	46	67
Number of counties reporting.....	26	20	39	32	22	44	23	8	12	11	60	5	15	22	13	27

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Data are for 1928.<sup>3</sup> Including 2 counties not reporting number of facilities.<sup>4</sup> Including 1 county not reporting number of facilities.<sup>5</sup> Including 4 counties not reporting number of facilities.<sup>6</sup> Including 3 counties not reporting number of facilities.<sup>7</sup> Including 14 counties not reporting number of facilities.<sup>8</sup> Including 5 counties not reporting number of facilities.

## Parks in Metropolitan Districts

Until recent years the opportunities which people have had for taking part in recreational activities or enjoying areas of natural beauty have been limited to those in the vicinity of their homes, except on rare occasions or during vacation periods. The shorter working-day, the 5-day week, rapid transit lines, the automobile, and good roads have helped make it possible for people to go farther afield for their recreation. In considering the recreational opportunities available for the people of a city it is therefore necessary to take into account not only the parks, playgrounds, and centers provided by the city but also the various other areas in the region which are operated by county, regional, State, and Federal authorities.

Far-seeing public officials and private citizens in many metropolitan districts, especially during the last decade, have taken steps to meet the growing need for recreation areas resulting from the concentration of population and the other factors just mentioned. The establishment of regional and county planning commissions and associations which have conducted surveys and educational campaigns, emphasizing parks as an essential feature of the regional or county plan, has been an important factor in bringing about the acquisition of additional parks in several metropolitan regions. Since the statistical tables in this volume, covering only city and county owned parks, do not give a complete picture of the extent and variety of park and recreation areas available for the use of the people in the large metropolitan districts, an attempt is made here to describe them briefly. Some mention is also made of plans for future park development. It is probable that to an increasing extent, especially in the larger cities, future park planning will be based upon regional rather than municipal needs and will involve the cooperation of all communities in the region.

### New York

The extent to which the park and recreation opportunities available to the people of a city or region are provided by other than municipal parks is well illustrated in the case of the Nation's largest city. The first large municipal park, Central Park, was established here, and a number of other splendid properties were acquired and developed. Among them are the following large parks, some of them widely known: Prospect, Bronx, Pelham Bay, Van Cortlandt, and Riverside. Marine Park in Brooklyn, a water-front property of more than 1,200 acres, is now being developed according to a plan which provides for a number of features of unusual scenic interest and recreational value.

Although large sections of the city were built up without any parks or playgrounds, during the last few years the city officials have recognized the necessity of acquiring additional areas, and the percentage of increase in park acreage has exceeded that of growth in population. In the least thickly settled borough, that of Richmond, recent park purchases have brought the amount of park land up to 1 acre for every 68 people, a ratio attained by few municipalities of equal size. In 1930 a plan was presented by the city authorities calling for the spending of \$52,000,000 for the purchase of parks and playgrounds within the limits of Greater New York. Authorization for expenditure of \$28,000,000 has already been made for this purpose.

The land acquired will go far toward meeting the present and future needs, although it will not be possible to provide adequate areas in many congested sections of the city. The total present acreage, 14,289, represents 1 acre of parks to every 485 people in the city.

The New York region offers some of the finest examples of park developments in America. The Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey, comprising 48,130 acres, has been called "the most notable example in the United States of interstate cooperation for the conservation of outstanding scenic features and the promotion of outdoor recreation." Although most of this area is about 50 miles from New York City, water, rail, and highway facilities make it fairly accessible and consequently a large percentage of the enormous number of its visitors come from this city. Perhaps the outstanding features of the system are the extensive camp developments and the Storm King Highway, a remarkable engineering achievement, affording motorists a panorama of the Hudson River Valley.

A more recent State park development nearer the city is that of the Long Island State Park Commission, which during the last few years has acquired and equipped a series of parks and parkways consisting of 12,800 acres of upland and 10,000 acres under water. The feature of greatest recreational interest is Jones Beach Park, with its enormous bathing facilities, which served 1,400,000 persons during the 1930 season.

Westchester County, which bounds the city on the north, has created since 1922 what is perhaps the best-known county park system in America. The 17,000 acres of parks and parkways in this system are largely composed of the following types of properties: (1) Water-front parks with 9 miles of shore line, affording excellent facilities for water sports, picnicking, and other activities. Rye Beach is an example of this type of property, and among its features is a model amusement park, Playland, which in 1930 attracted 3,400,000 visitors, a large percentage of whom came from New York City; (2) inland reservations, one of which, Poundridge Reservation, of 4,100 acres, is preserved in its natural state; and (3) parkways totaling 160 miles in length, several of which widen at intervals into parks providing opportunities for various forms of recreation.

Although they are in another State, several of the county park systems in New Jersey are easily reached from New York, especially since the opening of the interstate bridges. The large parks and reservations, especially in Essex and Union Counties, attract many visitors from the metropolis. A complete listing of the parks serving the people of New York City and vicinity would include the State parks under the Taconic State Park Commission, totaling nearly 4,000 acres, the various county parks in New Jersey, and the municipal parks in the large number of communities in the New York region.

Much credit for the present interest in park acquisition in New York and vicinity is due to the Committee on Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, which made a comprehensive survey of open spaces in the region and prepared a plan for the extension of park areas. The area included in the region lies in three States and its population is 11½ million people. In a bulletin entitled "Park Progress in the Region," issued in October, 1931, by the Regional Plan Association (Inc.), the park gains during the last few years are recorded and it is pointed out that the recent park development,

in a general way, is in harmony with the proposals in the regional plan. According to figures in this bulletin the total area of parks, parkways, and reservations in the region is 104,265 acres, or seven times as great as the municipal park acreage in New York City.

### Chicago

The importance of supplementary park areas is also indicated by a study of the Chicago region. This city of more than 3,000,000 people, which has received high praise for its park achievements, has less than 6,000 acres in city parks. Although nearly 1,000 acres have been acquired during the last five years, Chicago still ranks below several other large cities in its provision of parks near the homes of the people. On the other hand, the many municipalities in the region, which extends into Indiana and Wisconsin, own nearly 7,000 acres in parks and playgrounds. Therefore the Chicago region of 5,000,000 population provides between 12,000 and 13,000 acres in municipal areas. As a result of the great progress made by many of these communities in acquiring parks during the last few years, the acreage of municipal parks and playgrounds per 1,000 persons in the Chicago region has increased from 2.3 in 1927 to 3.3 in 1931, according to the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

Outstanding among the park achievements of Chicago is the development of the city's lake front for park and recreation uses. Beaches, boat harbors, lagoons, and a magnificent shore drive are features of the lake-front plan, much of which has already been completed. Another feature of its various park systems is the number of fully equipped recreation buildings, providing gymnasiums, auditoriums (with stage), clubrooms, facilities for games, handicraft, and social recreation, and in some instances swimming pools. Probably no other city in the United States provides in its parks so many elaborate and varied facilities for indoor recreation. In the many splendid properties, especially under the South Parks, West Parks, and Lincoln Park Commissioners, are found many excellent examples of landscape design, provision for outdoor recreation, horticultural displays, and educational-recreational features. Chicago is unique in the number of different independent park managing authorities, of which there are at least 20 in the city.

In the development of a series of outlying parks and reservations, Chicago has earned a place of leadership among American cities. The Cook County Forest Preserves, comprising 33,000 acres, afford remarkable recreation opportunities for the people of the city and region. Easily accessible by automobile, trolley, and railroad, these forest preserves, which encircle the city, were reported to have had in 1930 an attendance of approximately 15,000,000 people. A large part of the area is in natural forest, but a great variety of recreational facilities have been established, including golf courses, swimming pools, picnic areas, bridle paths, winter sports facilities, camps, and many others serving all ages and interests. A zoological garden and arboretum are centers of educational and recreational interest for large numbers of people. A "forest way system" is now being developed which will make it possible for one to encircle the city of Chicago on its three landed sides, either on foot, horseback, or in an automobile, without leaving forest preserve property.

The success of this notable civic achievement has doubtless been a factor in the establishment of forest preserves totaling more than 2,000 acres in three other counties in the Chicago region—Du Page, Kane, and Will. Approximately 1,000 acres in parks have been acquired by the two neighboring Wisconsin counties, Kenosha and Racine. The State of Indiana owns nearly 5,000 acres in parks within easy reach of the people of Chicago, and these parks accommodate great crowds of visitors. Part of this area consists of the famous sand dunes, affording a rare combination of terrain and native flora and fauna, which are preserved to a remarkable degree. Taking into account these various properties, the total public park acreage in the Chicago region is in excess of 52,000 acres, or an average of more than 10 acres for every 1,000 people. It is encouraging to note a movement promoted by the Chicago Regional Planning Association to increase the service of existing park areas and to extend further the park acreage in the Chicago region.

### Philadelphia

Unlike New York and Chicago, Philadelphia is largely dependent for recreation upon its own facilities and areas. Fortunately its per capita park acreage is greater than in either of the other cities, approximately 8,000 acres in city-owned parks and playgrounds being available for the use of its nearly 2,000,000 people. Most of this acreage is in properties controlled by the Fairmount Park Commission, but it includes 43 play areas totaling 146 acres under the bureau of recreation, which provides many excellent outdoor and indoor facilities for the recreation of the people. A large number of small properties are operated by the bureau of city properties.

According to data prepared by the Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District, the amount of publicly-owned recreation area in the 16 counties comprising this region of some 3,500,000 people, totals 35,664.7 acres. Nearly two-thirds of this acreage, however, is in forest land which at present offers little opportunity for recreational use. The rest of the area includes, in addition to approximately 10,000 acres in park properties in Philadelphia and other cities, some 3,500 acres in State and county parks. Of these the most important from the standpoint of use by the people is the Camden County (N. J.) park system of 515 acres, providing many facilities for boating, swimming, picnicking, and a variety of athletic sports. Recognizing the need for more large outlying areas, a movement has been launched with a view to acquiring additional State parks. Some of the counties in the region are also considering the establishment of park systems.

### Detroit

There is no regional organization working for the extension of parks in Detroit and vicinity, but the city-owned parks and playgrounds are supplemented by a number of outlying areas. Fourteen State parks, totaling nearly 1,000 acres, provide the Detroit region with opportunities for picnicking and many other activities. Wayne, Oakland, and Washtenaw Counties have established parks totaling nearly 500 acres, which are widely used by the people of Detroit and vicinity. At the present time plans are being laid for extending the county park systems. The remarkable system of highways in Wayne County, in

which Detroit is located, helps make these various parks readily accessible. The 4,050 acres in Detroit's park and playground systems, comprising a variety of well-equipped areas, render effective service to great numbers, not only of Detroit citizens, but of those of the neighboring communities, many of which are almost entirely lacking in park areas. Perhaps the best known of Detroit's parks is Belle Isle, of some 740 acres, a popular year-round center for water sports, winter sports, band concerts, golf, and dozens of other activities. The 39 areas totaling 547 acres under the Detroit Department of Recreation include a municipal camp site of 314 acres several miles outside the city limits.

### Los Angeles

In the 5,247 acres comprising the Los Angeles park system are many examples of beautiful landscape planting and design. Griffiths Park of 3,753 acres, one of the largest city parks in the United States, renders varied service to the people of the district through its three golf courses, large picnic centers, 30 miles of bridle trails, boys' and girls' camps, zoo, bird sanctuary, 23 miles of scenic drives, and other recreation features. In Exposition Park, with its rose garden, enormous stadium, swimming center, and other sports facilities, are to be held many of the events on the program comprising the 1932 Olympic games.

Although the growth in park acreage has not kept pace with the rapid increase in population during the last few years, Los Angeles has made notable progress in providing a system of neighborhood playgrounds and playfields and in acquiring and improving waterfront properties. The playground and recreation commission, which has been responsible for these recent recreation developments, controls 51 properties totaling 164.6 acres and conducts several municipal mountain camps on Federal property. In addition to the parks and playgrounds in the city of Los Angeles, there are some 5,000 acres in municipal parks in 21 other cities of 5,000 or over in the county. Several of these cities, among them Long Beach, Pasadena, Glendale, Santa Monica, and Alhambra, have fully developed park systems.

Los Angeles County, although bordered on the east by magnificent mountain areas, including the Angelus National Forest of 646,192 acres, and on the west by upward of 50 miles of beaches available for aquatic sports, has acquired for the recreational use of its people 18 parks totaling nearly 7,000 acres. These areas include two large mountain playgrounds remarkably equipped for a wide range of recreational activities and four beach areas. Attendance in 1930 at the county centers alone was approximately 5,000,000.

In order to ascertain the recreational needs of Los Angeles County the board of supervisors has recently completed a study of the open spaces in the metropolitan district. In the State park survey report issued in 1929 one of the areas recommended for purchase was a tract with ocean frontage in Los Angeles County. It is therefore evident that the people in this region are looking forward to the acquisition and development of additional areas to supplement the excellent facilities already available.

### Cleveland

The Cleveland region is served primarily by areas comprising two systems—the city parks and the properties of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District. The 3,160 acres of municipal parks in Cleveland provide many facilities for such activities as swimming, baseball, tennis, children's play, and winter sports. They do not include any very large properties such as are found in many other metropolitan centers. However, people in Cleveland and vicinity find ample opportunities for camping, picnicking, horseback riding, nature study, and other forms of outdoor recreation, in the large reservations under the metropolitan park board. Most of these areas are in Cuyahoga County, although the jurisdiction and property of the board extend into neighboring counties. Its properties, totaling 10,000 acres, include a network of parks and parkways which, after the acquisition of other areas, will eventually form a semicircle about the city of Cleveland. An attendance of more than 3,500,000 was reported in the metropolitan parks during the year 1930. The small acreage in municipal parks reported by several communities in the district possibly reflects the absence of a central park and planning agency in the Cleveland metropolitan region.

### St. Louis

The St. Louis park system, comprising 2,956 acres, includes many fine properties designed and equipped to serve the recreational needs of the people. Among them is Forest Park, of 1,380 acres, one of the most popular features of which is the noted zoological park, which attracts large numbers of visitors. The Missouri Botanical Garden is another area which has gained national prominence. Although this city compares favorably with several of the other large cities of the country in its per capita park acreage, there are practically no county, State, or regional parks in the vicinity. Consequently, the people of the St. Louis region enjoy fewer public opportunities for the outdoor activities which are possible in large outlying parks and reservations than do the people of most metropolitan districts. Furthermore, there was almost no increase in the city's park acreage during the last five years, although progress in suburban park developments is reported. Under the leadership of the Park and Playground Association of St. Louis interest is being stimulated in the creation of an outer park system to function under an outer park reservation district act, of which advantage has never been taken. The development of such a system, which is also being urged by the city park authorities, would add materially to the recreational resources of the St. Louis region.

### Baltimore

Through its increase by 825 acres during the period 1925 to 1930, the park acreage of the city of Baltimore has more than kept pace with its population growth during the period. This city has also been carrying out a policy of acquiring at least 100 square feet of playground space per child around each school, with a result that it is much better provided with neighborhood playgrounds than many large cities. To an unusual degree, responsibility for conducting the

city's recreation program is centered in one group, the Playground Athletic League. In the well-distributed parks are many facilities for varied forms of recreation and in the Patapsco River Reservation, a State park of 916 acres located a few miles outside of the city, are opportunities for camping, fishing, swimming, and other out-of-door activities. A comprehensive plan for park extension, published in 1926, recommends the acquisition of considerable additional land for large parks, parkways, and waterside recreation areas, the last named situated outside the city limits. Without doubt the people of the Baltimore region will benefit by the park development recently authorized in the Maryland counties adjoining the District of Columbia.

### Boston

A full understanding of the opportunities for recreation available to the people of Boston and the surrounding region requires a study not only of the city's parks but also of the park systems in the many neighboring cities and particularly the areas provided by the Metropolitan District Commission. One of the first American cities to recognize the importance of acquiring parks, Boston many years ago developed a system of parks connected by an unbroken string of wide and attractive parkways. The largest single park in the nearly 3,000 acres which make up the system is Franklin Park of 527 acres. The other areas include several water-front parks, the Fens, and many neighborhood areas equipped for various forms of active recreation.

Parks of the reservation type, one or more of which are to be found in most large cities, are supplied in the Boston region by the metropolitan park system, comprising nearly 10,000 acres in reservations and 1,500 acres in parkways. These properties, located in 38 different towns and cities, supplement the local parks, which in many instances are very inadequate. The many fine beach and river-front areas in the metropolitan parks offer bathing and boating facilities for millions of people during the summer, and the magnificent Blue Hills Reservation of nearly 5,000 acres affords an unusual opportunity for the enjoyment of nature. According to a report on future parks, playgrounds, and parkways, issued by the Boston Park Department in 1925, the purchase of land for additional neighborhood parks, recreation areas, and golf courses is one of the greatest present needs. Although land for one golf course and for five playgrounds has been acquired since that date, additional areas are needed in many sections of the city.

### Pittsburgh

The outstanding development in this region during the last five years has been the acquisition and improvement by the county authorities of two large parks totaling 4,000 acres, one located several miles north and the other south of the city limits. In these areas the landscape of the Allegheny foothills has been preserved in as nearly a native state as possible, even though they have been equipped to provide various forms of recreation for the entire family. Playgrounds, wading and swimming pools, athletic centers, golf courses, boating centers, bridle paths, nature trails, and camp colonies are continuing to be developed. As a reminder of the past, herds of buffalo have been placed in commodious inclosures in both parks.

Although a report entitled "Pittsburgh Parks" was issued in 1923 by the citizens' committee on city plan, little progress has been made since that date in the extension of the city park system. Furthermore, due to the uneven topography, many of the 1,700 acres in the city parks are little suited to development for active recreation use. Supplementing the Pittsburgh parks are 41 playgrounds and athletic fields, totaling 162 acres, under the control of the bureau of recreation.

### **Milwaukee**

Although Milwaukee's park acreage is less than 1,300 acres, its park system is supplemented by 2,173 acres in county parks which provide, among other facilities, four 18-hole golf courses, swimming and boating centers, winter sports facilities, and picnic areas. According to reports, the county is also developing a proposed 84-mile parkway system which, like the county parks, is under the guidance of the county regional planning department. In addition to the city and county parks, there are some 200 acres in suburban community parks, a State fair park of 147.5 acres, and the National Soldiers' Home of 340 acres, all of which provide recreational opportunities for the people of the region. Milwaukee differs from the other large cities previously mentioned in that to a large extent the recreation program conducted on park property is under the direction of the school authorities, who have also provided many playgrounds used for community recreation activities.

### **Buffalo**

The lack of large naturalistic park areas in the Buffalo park system, which comprises 1,600 acres, is met to a degree by the fine outlying properties of the Erie County Park Commission. Although the total area of its four parks is only 1,350 acres, and they have been open only a few years, the attendance records for the year 1930 showed a total of 1,578,667 visitors. Not only are these parks used widely during the spring, summer, and fall but there has been a marked increase in the numbers coming to the parks for tobogganing, skating, ski jumping, snowshoeing, and other winter sports. Preliminary steps have also been taken looking to the development of county parks in the neighboring Niagara County.

The people of Buffalo also have access to splendid recreational opportunities provided in the State parks. Allegheny State Park, of 65,000 acres, although 67 miles from Buffalo, may be reached by good automobile roads or by train. This great area with its many facilities is used by thousands of people for camping, hiking, boating, fishing, riding, and other sports. Letchworth Park, of about 6,000 acres, situated 50 miles from Buffalo, is an area of unusual scenic and historic interest. Another State park easily reached from Buffalo is the Niagara Falls Reservation, which attracts millions of visitors a year from all parts of the world.

### **San Francisco and Oakland**

The park system in San Francisco, comprising 2,761 acres, includes some splendid properties. Golden Gate Park, the great commanding unit of the system, is recognized as an outstanding achievement in park planning and development. In addition to its famous scenic

and horticultural beauties, this park is notable for its magnificent buildings, among them the Memorial Museum, the Hall of the Academy of Sciences, and the Steinhart Aquarium. The many opportunities for active recreation afforded in the parks are supplemented by the 33 areas, totaling 136 acres, under the control of the playground commission. Although there is no regional park system serving the city, the people of San Francisco and vicinity have ready access to the great expanses of national forest in near-by counties.

Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, owns 1,158 acres in parks and playgrounds, and several of the smaller adjoining cities have a number of municipal parks. Large publicly-owned forest and water areas also provide opportunity for certain types of outdoor recreation. The formation of a regional planning association, metropolitan park association, and other organizations in 1928, and a subsequent comprehensive survey of the recreational needs of the East Bay communities are important steps leading to the acquisition and development of outlying park and recreation properties for the region. The published report of the survey provides the "basis for a constructive plan of action and for present and future recreational needs."

### Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, is widely famed for the extent and beauty of its open spaces. No American city owns such a large number of park properties. Although the many small squares, circles, and ovals are unsuited for recreation use and are costly to maintain, they add greatly to the attractiveness of the city. In addition to its numerous small areas, the parks of Washington include formal landscape parks, many of them the site of Government buildings, and several large properties developed for active recreation use. Among the facilities which they provide are 6 golf courses, 28 baseball diamonds, 75 tennis courts, 18 picnic centers, and many miles of bridle trails.

Plans for extending the present Washington park system beyond the boundaries of the District have been worked out, and recent legislation provides for the financing of the project. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in cooperation with similar commissions in Virginia and Maryland, is now acquiring land to be used as a part of the regional park development. The projects that are planned include "a complete recreation system for the District of Columbia; a park drive encircling the entire city, to be known as Fort Drive, as it will connect some 18 Civil War forts; Potomac River Park, extending as far as Great Falls; the extension into Maryland of Rock Creek Park, the largest unit in the present system, and the preservation of other stream valleys." This proposed regional park system, involving a cost of nearly \$30,000,000, will likely assure for the Capital region the same position of prominence in the park and planning field that the parks of Washington have gained for the Nation's Capital.

### Minneapolis-St. Paul

Each of these cities has a comprehensive park system. The former with more than 5,000 acres of parks for its population of 464,356, has received wide recognition for its well-balanced park system and its widely diversified park service. Among the outstanding park features

in Minneapolis are the utilization of the lakes for recreation, the parkways connecting the large park units, the distribution of neighborhood playgrounds and playfields, and the extent to which the parks are used for recreation the year round. A movement for a metropolitan and county park system has been under consideration for a number of years, and plans for a county park system have been prepared. Up to the present time, however, little progress has been made in bringing these plans to a realization.

St. Paul, with its 2,267 acres of parks, ranks high among American cities in its ratio of park acreage to population. Much progress has been made in recent years in the development of these areas for recreation use. Supplementing the city parks are 200 acres under the control of the county authorities.

### Some Southern Cities

County and regional park developments are found in few of the large population centers in the South. Municipal parks and playgrounds provide most of the public facilities for outdoor recreation. Possibly the lack of county and regional park systems is due to the fact that there are fewer closely built suburban communities adjoining the large cities in the South than there are near many large northern centers. Consequently parks are acquired by the municipality rather than by a larger political or geographical unit.

New Orleans, the largest of the cities in the far South, reports a total of 1,607 acres in parks and playgrounds and in addition has Audubon Park, of some 234 acres. These properties are all inside the city limits, although the area of the city, comprising 125,000 acres, is greater than that of many metropolitan regions. The levee board's Lake Pontchartrain dredging project includes plans for a great water-front park which will greatly increase the recreational resources of New Orleans and vicinity.

Louisville's park system, comprising 2,410 acres, includes many splendid properties. Much progress has been made during the last few years both in acquiring areas and in improving them for effective use. Atlanta has 1,500 acres of parks, one of them a 176-acre park outside the city limits. Birmingham, with only 862 acres, is less well provided with parks than most cities of the same population. Its need for large outlying reservations was pointed out in a report issued in 1924, which contained recommendations for the acquisition of nearly 3,000 acres in parks within or near the city, 16,000 acres in large outlying reservations and the construction of 46 miles of parkways. Memphis is another city which has a recommended plan for the extension of its present park acreage of 1,360, which is now utilized to an unusual degree.

Several of the large cities in Texas have made remarkable progress in acquiring parks during the last decade. Much of the new property consists of large areas, many of them outside the city limits, although the importance of providing smaller neighborhood parks and playgrounds has not been overlooked. The parks of Houston, comprising 2,700 acres, afford a well-balanced system. Two large State game preserves are within easy reach of the people of this city. Dallas, with 6,202 acres of parks, ranks next to Denver among large cities in the ratio of park acreage to population. In addition to its well-dis-

tributed neighborhood parks and areas devoted to active recreation use, seven parks totaling some 3,670 acres lie outside the city limits. Much of this acreage is in a large lake. In addition to areas under park control, there are several thousand acres of land and water under control of the water department available for boating, fishing, and picnicking. San Antonio and Fort Worth have also made notable progress in the acquisition and improvement of park areas.

### Ohio Metropolitan Districts

A number of the large cities in Ohio have taken advantage of the special State legislation permitting the formation of metropolitan park districts and have thereby supplemented their municipal park systems by the establishment of regional parks. Since most of these regional or metropolitan districts have been established during the last few years, their influence is only beginning to be felt. The Cleveland metropolitan park system has already been mentioned. The people of Cincinnati, who now have 3,162 acres in parks, are likely to gain added park areas through the recent establishment of a board of county park commissioners and a regional planning commission. The latter group has published a report outlining a plan of park and parkway acquisition and development for the county. Large parks and reservations totaling 9,300 acres are suggested as additions to the present park acreage. Several of these properties are extensions of existing large parks and reservations which comprise one-half of the area of Cincinnati's park system.

Toledo is another Ohio city which is the center of a metropolitan park district. In addition to the 1,593 acres in municipal parks, the region provides two district properties of 215 acres. The public provision for parks in Columbus consists of 1,080 acres of parks and playgrounds. Some 20 miles from the city, however, lies Buckeye Lake, a State park of 4,000 acres in which there are several hundred cottages leased on a rental basis, and where there are opportunities for fishing, boating, and bathing. Summit County, in which Akron is located, has made excellent progress in the development of its regional park system, which now comprises five properties totaling 1,450 acres. The municipal park area in the city of Akron is only 514 acres.

### Newark and Jersey City

These two cities own fewer acres in parks than any other large cities in the country, the municipal park acreage being 39 and 91, respectively. In both cases, however, the city park properties are supplemented by county parks situated within the city limits. The people of Newark have ready access to the nearly 4,000 acres in the Essex County park system, which includes two splendid properties of the reservation type. Six county parks, comprising some 700 acres and affording beautiful landscape areas and a variety of recreational facilities, are within the city limits and to all intents and purposes serve as municipal parks. Several of the communities in the vicinity of Newark have a number of park properties. A county park of nearly 250 acres serves the people of Jersey City, a densely populated municipality of 316,715. Although this city is within a comparatively short distance from the many park areas in the New York region, there is a marked shortage of neighborhood parks and recreation areas in Jersey City and the other municipalities of Hudson County.

### **Kansas City, Mo.**

This city is widely known for its comprehensive system of landscape parks and connecting boulevards, largely acquired many years ago. The total area of these properties comprises 3,402 acres. It has been pointed out, however, that the expense of maintaining these boulevards has prevented the provision of adequate neighborhood playgrounds and playfields. Large-scale municipal unemployment projects announced in November, 1931, include the improvement of park properties and the development of additional park facilities. The four Jackson County parks are within easy reach of Kansas City.

### **Seattle and Portland**

These two leading cities of the Northwest have acquired fine park properties which afford the people many opportunities for both active and passive forms of enjoyment and recreation. The parks in Seattle, comprising 2,559 acres, form a well-balanced and widely distributed system of open spaces. Notable among the park facilities are the 10 bathing beaches and the field houses which are equipped for a great variety of uses. The 2,292 acres of parks in Portland provide 1 acre of open space to every 133 people in the city. In addition to the municipal recreation spaces in these two cities, the national forests in the region afford their citizens opportunity for varied forms of outdoor recreation. The Mount Ranier National Park, within easy reach of the city of Seattle, is of great recreational value to the people of this city and the entire region.

### **Indianapolis**

In acquiring its park areas this city of 364,161 people has adhered rather closely to a comprehensive park plan laid out originally in 1895 and further extended in 1908. At the present time the city owns 2,869 acres in parks and parkways, or 1 acre for each 124 people. There is one large park of nearly 1,000 acres which provides three golf courses and many other recreation facilities. There are no county, regional, or State parks in the Indianapolis region, nor as far as is known are there any plans under way for such developments.

### **Rochester**

This city is fortunate in having ready access to a number of State and county parks. Monroe County, in which it is located, has recently established a county park system which now comprises five parks with a total of 3,357 acres. These areas, which include both lake-front and inland properties, afford contact with nature and also opportunity for many outdoor activities. The Genesee State Park, known as Letchworth, mentioned earlier in this section as accessible from Buffalo, lies only 53 miles south of Rochester and is used by large numbers of its citizens especially for week-end and vacation outings. The city of Rochester owns 1,864 acres in parks, including some lake-front properties, but like many other cities it is deficient in the number and size of its neighborhood playgrounds and recreation areas. In addition to its parks the city owns large water-supply properties 30 and 35 miles distant, part of which are now used for picnicking and which offer great recreation possibilities.

## Denver

This city of 287,861 people lies in the center of a region widely famed for its parks and forests. The system of 44 mountain parks, owned by the city and located within a radius of 40 miles from its center, is unique among municipal park developments. These parks are connected with the city and with each other by a system of roads making possible various park trips up to 150 miles or more in length. These parks, which include 11,000 acres, are situated in canyons and on mountain slopes. They are all fully equipped with picnic facilities and offer many miles of footpaths and mountain trails.

The municipal parks within the city limits, totaling 1,635 acres, are connected by a system of boulevards and parkways. They provide an unusually varied group of facilities, among them an open-air theater of classic Greek architecture.

Supplementing the city-owned park areas are the well-known Rocky Mountain National Park, easily reached by automobile from Denver, and great stretches of national forest lands.

## Providence

This is another city whose park and recreational resources can not be measured solely by its municipal park areas. In addition to the 1,000 acres in the Providence parks and the 108 acres in 30 municipal playgrounds under the recreation commission, there is available for the use of Providence and adjoining communities a comprehensive metropolitan park system. Included in this system, which is under State ownership and control, are many large and a number of smaller properties consisting of forested areas, river and bay front properties, and areas developed for intensive recreational use. Great numbers of people use these parks for winter sports, hiking, picnicking, water sports, and a variety of other uses. The availability of these outside parks compensates to a degree for the limitations of the city park system, which, although it contains some fine examples of park development, is far below the recommended standard in total acreage.

Although the most notable park planning on a regional basis has been done in the large metropolitan districts, considerable progress has been made in many smaller centers. Tacoma, Wash., for example, has a metropolitan park district. Many Illinois cities have established park districts extending beyond their boundaries. Mention has previously been made of the increasing number of cities which have acquired parks outside their city limits. Many smaller cities are within easy reach of county, State, or national parks and forests providing recreational opportunities which supplement their municipal parks and playgrounds. No study of a city's recreational resources is complete which fails to take into consideration these various types of public properties which are available for the recreational use of its people.

# GENERAL TABLES

**TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States**

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Alabama:</b>					
Birmingham	259,678	35	862.5	300	282.7
Decatur	15,593	8	54.5	284	-----
Fairfield	11,059	1	3.1	3,580	3.1
Mobile	68,202	16	385.2	177	263.0
Montgomery	66,079	15	171.4	385	53.3
Selma	18,012	1	30.0	600	-----
Talladega	7,596	2	10.0	760	8.0
Troy	6,814	6	229.0	30	-----
<b>Arizona:</b>					
Bisbee	8,023	2	6.0	1,337	6.0
Nogales	6,006	2	2.0	3,003	-----
Phoenix	48,118	13	14,683.6	3	1,500.0
Prescott	5,517	1	7.0	783	7.0
<b>Arkansas:</b>					
Fort Smith	31,429	5	38.0	825	-----
Little Rock	81,679	7	638.0	128	271.0
Paragould	5,966	2	52.0	114	12.0
<b>California:</b>					
Alameda	35,033	9	177.2	195	10.0
Anaheim	10,995	1	20.0	549	8.0
Arcadia	5,216	1	5.0	1,043	-----
Bakersfield	26,015	6	35.0	742	10.0
Berkeley	82,109	37	117.0	700	38.5
Beverly Hills	17,429	5	60.0	290	9.5
Brawley	10,439	5	30.0	347	30.0
Burbank	16,662	5	184.0	91	-----
Burlingame	13,270	5	12.5	1,060	12.5
Calexico	6,299	3	42.5	148	-----
Chico	7,961	4	2,379.1	3	-----
Colton	8,014	2	7.0	1,145	7.0
Compton	12,516	1	4.0	3,129	1.5
Coronado	5,425	7	15.0	362	3.0
Culver City	5,669	3	5.1	1,080	-----
Daly City	7,838	1	7.0	1,119	1.5
Dunsmuir	6,050	1	20.0	302	-----
Eureka	15,752	5	44.0	357	-----
Fresno 1	52,513	16	224.8	234	32.8
Glendale	62,736	12	676.6	92	-----
Hermosa Beach	5,000	2	44.0	113	2.0
Huntington Park	24,591	1	9.0	2,732	-----
Long Beach	142,032	17	148.6	960	400.0
Los Angeles 2	1,238,048	130	5,411.6	235	164.6
Modesto	13,842	6	101.8	136	43.4
Montebello	5,498	2	17.0	323	15.0
Monterey	9,141	5	41.9	218	3.5
Napa	6,437	3	15.0	429	12.0
National City	7,301	1	20.0	365	10.0
Oakland 3	284,043	65	1,157.6	246	528.6
Ontario	13,583	4	68.0	169	20.0
Oxnard	6,285	6	22.8	278	2.0
Palo Alto	13,652	9	1,010.0	13	50.0
Pasadena	76,086	13	1,002.7	76	-----
Petaluma	8,245	8	83.0	99	81.5
Pittsburg	9,610	1	20.0	478	20.0
Pomona	20,804	7	102.0	220	-----
Redlands	14,177	6	65.0	217	65.0
Redondo Beach	9,347	3	20.0	467	13.0
Riverside	29,696	7	134.3	224	125.6
Sacramento	93,750	20	1,224.0	77	-----
San Bernardino	37,481	7	45.8	818	37.9
San Buenaventura	11,603	5	178.0	65	-----
San Diego 4	147,995	47	2,675.0	57	675.0
San Francisco 5	634,394	81	2,307.2	221	136.2
San Jose	57,651	10	650.4	87	-----
San Leandro	11,455	5	10.3	1,110	10.3
San Luis Obispo	8,276	4	550.0	15	20.0
San Mateo	13,444	2	20.0	672	20.0
Santa Ana	30,322	5	24.5	1,270	10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—  
Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>California—Continued.</b>					
Santa Barbara.....	33,613	17	727.8	46	161.3
Santa Clara.....	6,303	1	3.3	1,910	-----
Santa Cruz.....	14,395	6	600.0	24	-----
Santa Monica.....	37,146	10	223.4	166	193.1
South Pasadena.....	13,730	6	113.0	128	15.0
South San Francisco.....	6,193	4	37.7	164	35.9
Stockton.....	47,963	25	259.0	185	205.0
Torrance.....	7,271	14	13.1	560	-----
Upland.....	5,830	3	20.0	291	-----
Vallejo.....	14,476	6	20.6	679	2.6
Visalia.....	7,263	8	111.9	65	105.0
Whittier.....	14,822	3	10.8	1,480	2.0
<b>Colorado:</b>					
Colorado Springs.....	33,237	17	2,760.9	12	-----
Denver <sup>7</sup> .....	287,861	86	12,622.0	23	-----
Durango.....	5,400	5	326.0	17	320.0
Fort Collins.....	11,489	7	125.5	91	125.5
Grand Junction.....	10,247	7	105.0	97	105.0
Longmont.....	6,029	5	80.0	75	-----
Pueblo.....	50,096	33	905.0	55	650.0
Sterling.....	7,195	5	110.0	65	35.0
Trinidad.....	11,732	2	6.3	1,860	-----
<b>Connecticut:</b>					
Ansonia <sup>8</sup> .....	19,898	4	5.0	-----	5.0
Branford.....	7,060	1	13.0	545	13.0
Bridgeport <sup>9</sup> .....	146,716	25	1,112.4	135	150.0
East Hartford.....	17,125	12	30.0	570	10.0
Fairfield.....	17,184	7	15.0	1,140	-----
Greenwich <sup>10</sup> .....	32,159	-----	95.0	328	-----
Hamden.....	20,250	1	1.0	20,250	-----
Hartford.....	164,072	27	2,709.7	61	312.0
Manchester.....	21,950	25	72.5	320	7.0
Meriden <sup>11</sup> .....	38,481	8	1,514.0	25	161.0
Milford.....	12,500	12	50.0	250	24.0
New Britain.....	68,128	27	1,028.0	67	100.0
New Canaan.....	5,431	1	27.0	201	-----
New Haven.....	162,655	44	1,847.7	88	-----
New London.....	29,640	27	224.7	132	-----
Norwalk <sup>12</sup> .....	35,019	-----	110.5	326	30.0
Norwich <sup>13</sup> .....	23,021	8	419.1	58	-----
Putnam.....	7,318	1	4	18,285	-----
Rockville.....	7,445	3	15.0	496	12.0
Seymour.....	6,600	2	25.0	264	-----
Shelton.....	10,113	2	17.1	590	5.0
Stamford.....	46,346	30	204.0	227	125.0
Torrington.....	26,040	4	77.9	334	14.9
Wallingford.....	11,170	4	27.0	410	9.0
Waterbury.....	99,902	33	275.0	363	40.0
West Hartford.....	24,941	3	25.0	995	15.0
West Haven.....	25,808	9	75.0	344	15.0
Wethersfield.....	7,507	10	40.0	187	50.0
Delaware: Wilmington.....	106,597	47	803.9	132	-----
District of Columbia: Washington.....	486,869	658	4,275.3	114	120.0
<b>Florida:</b>					
Avon Park.....	6,600	8	27.0	245	4.0
Bradenton.....	5,986	4	70.0	86	70.0
Clearwater.....	7,007	6	138.0	55	133.0
Coral Gables.....	5,697	3	67.0	85	64.0
Fort Lauderdale.....	8,666	46	370.5	23	191.6
Gainesville.....	10,465	1	1.6	6,650	1.6
Jacksonville.....	129,549	94	600.0	215	50.0
Miami.....	110,637	106	214.9	513	78.4
Orlando.....	27,330	21	392.5	69	40.0
Palatka.....	6,500	6	139.0	47	6.0
River Junction.....	5,624	1	21.1	266	-----
St. Augustine.....	12,111	10	216.0	56	-----
Sanford.....	10,100	8	19.5	516	-----
South Jacksonville.....	5,597	9	22.4	251	4.0
Tallahassee.....	10,700	20	76.3	141	-----
Tampa <sup>14</sup> .....	101,161	27	725.5	149	13.5
Winter Haven.....	7,130	10	14.0	509	2.5
<b>Georgia:</b>					
Atlanta.....	270,366	67	1,500.0	180	-----
Augusta.....	60,342	11	166.5	370	46.4
Brunswick.....	14,022	28	35.0	400	4.0
Cartersville.....	5,250	1	34.0	154	34.0
Columbus.....	43,131	8	76.0	567	26.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acrees used for active recreation
<b>Georgia—Continued.</b>					
Dublin	6,681	2	15.0	445	5.0
Gainesville	8,624	3	57.5	150	---
Macon	53,829	25	434.5	124	208.0
Savannah <sup>15</sup>	85,024	52	906.9	94	323.9
Valdosta	13,482	6	66.7	201	2.0
<b>Idaho:</b>					
Boise	21,544	17	158.3	136	9.1
Lewiston	9,403	4	12.6	747	8.0
Nampa	8,206	4	60.0	136	6.0
Pocatello	16,471	7	78.0	210	78.0
Twin Falls	8,787	6	12.0	732	4.0
<b>Illinois:</b>					
Alton <sup>16</sup>	30,151	16	180.0	167	85.0
Aurora	46,589	4	225.0	211	---
Batavia	5,045	3	3.0	1,681	---
Belleville	28,425	2	25.0	1,270	25.0
Berwyn <sup>17</sup>	47,027	---	20.0	2,351	---
Blue Island <sup>17</sup>	16,534	---	20.0	826	---
Cairo	13,532	6	23.0	587	23.0
Calumet City <sup>17</sup>	12,298	---	10.0	1,230	---
Canton	11,718	4	155.0	75	20.0
Centralia <sup>18</sup>	12,583	1	15.0	---	15.0
Chicago	3,376,483	228	5,958.1	566	3,588.2
Bureau of parks, recreation, and aviation	---	107	400.0	---	---
Lincoln Park commissioners	---	9	861.9	---	350.5
South Park commissioners	---	45	2,866.7	---	2,866.7
West Park district	---	20	1,381.9	---	---
Other park districts	---	47	447.6	---	371.0
Chicago Heights	22,311	6	26.5	842	10.5
Cicero (3 park districts)	66,602	7	36.1	1,850	21.0
Decatur	57,510	17	862.1	66	---
Des Plaines	8,798	39	14.5	605	3.0
Dixon	9,908	12	213.3	47	---
Downers Grove	8,977	1	1.0	8,977	---
East Moline	10,107	2	32.0	316	32.0
East St. Louis	74,347	20	1,341.0	55	117.8
Edwardsville	6,235	2	18.0	346	6.0
Elgin	35,929	10	269.3	137	---
Elmhurst	14,065	4	66.0	212	25.3
Evanston	63,338	22	70.2	901	39.0
Galena	5,216	3	10.0	521	5.0
Galesburg	28,830	6	500.0	57	500.0
Glencoe <sup>17</sup>	6,395	---	90.0	69	---
Glen Ellyn	7,680	5	66.0	11	68.0
Harvey <sup>17</sup>	16,374	---	7.0	2,339	---
Highland Park	12,303	28	285.0	43	175.0
Hindsdale	6,923	17	25.0	277	15.0
Hoopston	5,613	3	45.0	129	40.0
Joliet	42,993	13	1,322.0	30	---
Kankakee	20,620	8	88.0	241	72.0
Kewanee	17,093	4	120.0	143	76.0
Lake Forest <sup>17</sup>	6,554	---	159.0	41	---
Lombard	6,197	5	17.0	364	5.0
Maywood	26,829	2	5.0	5,165	---
Melrose Park <sup>17</sup>	10,741	---	2.0	5,370	---
Metropolis	5,573	4	25.0	---	2.0
Moline	32,236	8	178.0	181	178.0
Morris <sup>17</sup>	5,568	---	21.0	265	---
Naperville <sup>17</sup>	5,118	---	9.0	568	---
Niles Center	5,007	3	72.0	70	21.0
North Chicago	8,466	---	50.0	169	---
Oak Park <sup>18</sup>	63,982	10	91.0	809	112.0
Olney	6,140	3	60.0	102	---
Park Ridge	10,417	6	10.8	962	---
Peoria <sup>16</sup>	104,960	19	1,562.9	67	110.0
River Forest	8,829	6	13.8	640	---
Riverside	6,770	7	89.6	75	---
Rockford	85,664	53	924.7	93	---
Rock Island	39,953	7	150.0	266	125.0
St. Charles	5,377	1	19.0	283	---
Springfield	71,864	14	1,000.0	72	300.0
Sterling	10,012	1	37.0	270	---
Streator	14,728	6	47.1	312	46.6
Taylorville	7,316	2	65.0	112	5.0
Urbana	13,060	4	97.0	138	---
Waukegan <sup>20</sup>	33,499	---	238.0	141	11.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—  
Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Illinois—Continued.</b>					
Wheaton.....	7,258	3	75.5	96	-----
Wilmette <sup>17</sup> .....	15,233	-----	57.4	265	-----
Winnetka <sup>17</sup> .....	12,166	-----	169.0	71	-----
Wood River.....	8,136	1	5.6	1,450	4.8
<b>Indiana:</b>					
Auburn.....	5,083	3	12.0	423	10.0
Bedford <sup>8</sup> .....	13,208	4	35.0	-----	35.0
Bicknell.....	5,212	1	15.0	347	15.0
Bloomington.....	18,227	2	278.0	65	-----
Brazil.....	8,744	2	38.2	228	38.2
Clinton.....	7,936	1	9.0	882	9.0
Crawfordsville.....	10,355	1	54.0	191	40.0
East Chicago.....	54,784	11	125.0	437	50.0
Elkhart.....	32,949	12	126.0	267	-----
Evansville.....	102,249	29	658.1	155	-----
Fort Wayne.....	114,946	30	710.0	161	-----
Gary.....	100,426	12	516.0	193	-----
Hammond.....	64,560	14	293.0	221	67.0
Hartford.....	6,613	1	2.0	3,306	2.0
Huntington.....	13,420	6	72.9	184	-----
Indianapolis.....	364,161	26	2,869.2	124	37.5
Jeffersonville.....	11,946	2	8.0	1,493	8.0
Kendallville.....	5,439	2	20.0	272	-----
Kokomo.....	32,843	6	166.0	195	-----
La Porte.....	15,755	-----	250.0	62	80.0
Linton.....	5,085	1	22.0	231	18.0
Michigan City <sup>17</sup> .....	26,735	-----	235.3	113	-----
Mount Vernon.....	5,035	1	1.0	5,031	-----
New Albany.....	25,819	3	31.0	833	-----
Newcastle.....	14,027	5	16.0	874	16.0
Plymouth.....	5,290	1	30.0	176	4.0
Rushville.....	5,709	2	15.0	380	4.0
Seymour.....	7,508	2	20.0	375	20.0
South Bend.....	104,193	31	512.4	205	120.0
Terre Haute.....	62,810	20	538.4	116	-----
Valparaiso.....	8,079	1	4.0	2,019	4.0
Vincennes.....	17,564	2	47.0	372	10.0
Wabash.....	8,840	2	48.5	184	25.0
Warsaw.....	5,730	1	6.0	1,040	-----
Whiting <sup>17</sup> .....	10,880	-----	60.0	218	-----
<b>Iowa:</b>					
Ames.....	10,261	2	22.5	453	2.0
Boone.....	11,886	4	200.0	59	-----
Cedar Falls.....	7,362	6	225.0	93	175.0
Cedar Rapids.....	56,097	22	434.1	129	-----
Centerville.....	8,147	1	28.0	290	20.0
Creston.....	8,615	2	117.2	73	10.0
Davenport.....	60,751	26	780.9	78	-----
Des Moines.....	142,559	46	978.9	146	-----
Dubuque.....	41,679	11	250.0	167	14.0
Fairfield.....	6,619	4	45.0	147	5.0
Fort Dodge.....	21,895	13	148.0	147	-----
Iowa City.....	15,340	4	22.6	677	-----
Keokuk.....	15,106	7	68.9	219	5.0
Mason City.....	23,304	5	60.0	389	8.0
Muscatine.....	16,778	5	96.6	173	9.0
Newton.....	11,560	2	27.0	426	1.0
Oelwein.....	7,794	2	53.0	147	30.0
Oskaloosa.....	10,123	1	1.5	6,748	-----
Perry.....	5,881	1	20.0	294	3.5
Sioux City.....	79,183	41	1,894.7	87	291.0
Spencer.....	5,019	3	80.0	63	11.0
Waterloo.....	46,191	12	876.7	123	300.0
Webster City.....	7,024	4	105.0	67	-----
<b>Kansas:</b>					
Coffeyville.....	16,198	1	16.0	1,012	-----
Concordia.....	5,792	2	45.0	127	5.0
Dodge City.....	10,059	2	25.0	402	2.0
Hays.....	5,500	2	3.0	1,833	3.0
Iola.....	7,160	1	28.0	255	-----
McPherson.....	6,147	3	10.0	615	-----
Newton.....	11,034	3	45.0	247	10.0
Pittsburg.....	18,145	3	87.6	207	-----
Salina.....	20,155	6	100.0	202	-----
Topeka.....	64,120	22	305.0	210	305.0
Wichita.....	111,110	24	1,200.0	92	200.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Kentucky:</b>					
Covington.....	65,252	8	538.5	121	275.0
Fort Thomas.....	10,008	5	5.7	1,784	-----
Louisville.....	307,745	30	2,410.0	127	2,410.0
Ludlow.....	6,485	1	4.5	1,440	4.5
Newport.....	29,744	2	26.3	1,150	21.0
Paducah.....	33,541	9	250.0	134	128.0
<b>Louisiana:</b>					
Alexandria.....	23,025	6	65.0	354	-----
Houma.....	6,531	1	8.0	816	-----
Monroe.....	26,028	2	267.0	94	-----
New Orleans <sup>21</sup> .....	458,762	71	1,606.3	285	111.6
Shreveport.....	76,655	14	235.0	326	175.0
West Monroe.....	6,566	1	56.0	117	-----
<b>Maine:</b>					
Augusta.....	17,198	5	175.0	98	75.0
Belfast.....	5,511	3	24.0	229	20.0
Eastport.....	5,842	1	30.0	195	3.0
Portland.....	70,810	20	267.4	265	12.0
Rockland.....	9,075	2	2.0	4,538	-----
Sanford.....	13,392	2	16.0	837	2.0
Waterville.....	15,464	4	10.0	1,545	5.0
<b>Maryland:</b>					
Baltimore.....	804,874	101	3,474.5	231	-----
Cambridge.....	8,544	1	15.0	569	15.0
Cumberland.....	37,747	6	30.5	1,235	-----
Frederick <sup>2</sup> .....	14,434	3	35.5	-----	35.5
Hagerstown.....	30,861	8	60.0	513	-----
Salisbury.....	10,997	2	55.0	198	3.0
<b>Massachusetts:</b>					
Amherst.....	5,888	8	6.8	872	-----
Athol <sup>2</sup> .....	10,677	5	5.0	-----	5.0
Barnstable.....	7,271	8	15.0	484	7.0
Belmont.....	21,748	20	73.5	295	37.8
Beverly.....	25,086	20	61.0	410	40.0
Boston.....	781,188	171	2,917.7	269	666.2
Braintree.....	15,712	5	48.0	327	3.0
Bridgewater.....	9,055	1	1.0	9,055	-----
Brockton.....	68,797	6	428.0	149	-----
Brookline.....	47,490	1	376.0	126	-----
Cambridge.....	113,643	28	80.5	149	70.5
Chelsea.....	45,816	7	90.0	508	30.0
Chicopee.....	43,930	2	20.5	2,142	6.0
Concord.....	7,477	7	33.4	224	25.0
Danvers.....	12,957	3	40.0	322	-----
Dartmouth.....	8,778	1	10.0	878	10.0
Easthampton.....	11,323	5	30.0	374	-----
Everett <sup>2</sup> .....	48,424	9	34.6	-----	34.6
Fall River.....	115,274	21	139.9	824	-----
Fitchburg.....	40,692	22	248.9	168	34.0
Frammingham.....	22,210	11	122.0	183	60.0
Gardner.....	19,399	17	214.0	94	28.7
Gloucester <sup>22</sup> .....	24,204	13	233.0	104	83.0
Grafton.....	7,028	1	2.0	7,028	2.0
Great Barrington.....	5,934	10	50.0	118	-----
Greenfield <sup>2</sup> .....	15,500	3	35.0	-----	35.0
Haverhill.....	48,710	25	284.4	171	-----
Holyoke.....	56,537	23	231.0	244	-----
Hudson.....	8,469	5	28.0	302	28.0
Ipswich.....	5,599	3	38.5	145	-----
Lawrence.....	85,068	24	205.1	414	88.5
Lexington.....	9,467	8	110.0	85	-----
Lowell.....	100,234	46	214.1	468	189.3
Lynn.....	102,320	21	2,056.0	50	60.0
Malden.....	58,036	15	78.0	744	-----
Maynard.....	7,156	2	5.5	1,301	-----
Melrose.....	23,170	15	149.9	155	-----
Middleborough.....	8,608	1	25.0	344	-----
Milton.....	16,434	6	36.2	453	20.2
Needham.....	10,845	9	27.0	400	4.0
New Bedford.....	112,597	16	257.8	436	-----
Newburyport.....	15,084	7	46.5	323	-----
Newton <sup>2</sup> .....	65,276	31	246.3	-----	213.2
North Adams.....	21,621	2	10.0	2,162	25.0
North Andover.....	6,961	4	12.0	579	-----
Norwood.....	15,049	20	42.0	357	22.0
Orange.....	5,365	2	10.0	636	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>					
Pittsfield	49,677	23	242.0	205	-----
Plymouth	13,042	17	147.0	88	-----
Quincy	71,983	39	220.1	327	150.0
Revere	35,680	12	28.0	1,270	24.0
Rockland	7,524	6	40.0	188	-----
Salem	43,353	25	375.2	115	372.2
Somerville	103,908	27	90.2	1,140	-----
Spencer	6,272	2	29.5	213	29.5
Springfield	149,900	102	1,646.6	91	-----
Stoneham	10,060	10	15.0	670	8.0
Taunton	37,355	9	23.5	1,589	-----
Uxbridge	6,285	1	32.0	193	-----
Wakefield	16,318	4	40.0	408	-----
Walpole	7,273	2	171.0	42	-----
Waltham	39,247	4	293.8	134	-----
Ware	7,385	1	100.0	74	1.0
Watertown	34,913	14	25.0	1,390	23.0
Wellesley	11,439	22	160.0	71	23.0
Weymouth	20,882	11	29.0	717	5.0
Whitinsville	6,668	2	14.0	468	13.0
Whitman	7,638	1	14.0	545	14.0
Winchendon	6,202	5	16.0	387	-----
Winchester	12,719	15	60.0	212	15.0
Winthrop	16,852	9	91.0	184	75.0
Woburn	19,434	12	87.9	221	-----
Worcester	195,311	28	1,219.7	162	93.6
<b>Michigan:</b>					
Albion	8,324	2	42.0	198	36.0
Bay City	47,355	14	65.0	729	60.0
Charlotte	5,307	4	127.0	41	-----
Dearborn	50,358	1	1.0	50,358	-----
Detroit <sup>23</sup>	1,568,662	223	4,049.3	386	3,604.1
East Detroit	5,955	2	1.5	3,970	1.0
Flint	156,492	43	1,126.0	138	445.0
Grand Rapids	168,692	49	1,193.0	141	-----
Grosse Pointe	5,173	1	6.0	362	6.0
Hamtramck	56,268	1	1.5	37,512	-----
Highland Park <sup>24</sup>	52,959	3	35.0	1,510	34.0
Holland	14,346	17	61.0	235	21.0
Ionia	6,562	2	50.5	130	44.0
Ironwood	14,299	6	62.0	273	52.0
Jackson <sup>25</sup>	55,187	8	593.4	104	-----
Kalamazoo	54,736	39	808.5	65	210.0
Lansing	78,397	27	608.5	129	-----
Ludington	8,898	10	86.0	103	10.0
Manistee	8,078	3	20.0	404	-----
Manistique	5,198	6	101.0	52	-----
Marquette	14,789	3	264.9	56	227.0
Marshall	5,019	7	2.0	1,073	2.0
Midland	8,038	4	45.4	177	15.2
Mount Clemens	13,497	9	26.0	516	-----
Mount Pleasant	5,211	2	25.0	208	25.0
Niles	11,326	2	7.0	1,618	7.0
Pontiac	64,928	6	296.6	219	150.0
Port Huron	31,361	21	81.1	385	-----
Royal Oak	22,904	4	9.1	2,520	-----
Saginaw	80,715	15	247.8	327	-----
St. Joseph	8,349	3	20.3	410	8.0
Sault Ste. Marie	13,755	6	90.0	152	-----
Sturgis	6,950	4	12.0	579	8.0
Three Rivers	6,863	7	20.0	343	20.0
Ypsilanti	10,143	10	47.0	215	35.0
<b>Minnesota:</b>					
Albert Lea	10,169	10	55.8	200	21.0
Chisholm	8,308	4	25.0	332	-----
Cloquet	6,782	5	45.7	147	-----
Crookston	6,321	7	74.1	85	-----
Duluth	101,463	77	2,450.0	41	-----
Ely	6,151	1	11.0	559	-----
Eveleth	7,484	5	90.0	83	90.0
Fairmont	6,521	5	15.0	369	10.0
Fergus Falls	9,389	8	94.0	99	2.0
Hastings	5,086	17	5.0	1,017	5.0
Hibbing	15,866	2	64.5	242	-----
International Falls	5,036	2	20.3	249	-----
Little Falls	5,014	2	40.0	125	40.0
Minneapolis	464,356	140	5,146.8	90	2,760.0
Red Wing	9,629	8	232.4	41	175.0
St. Cloud	21,000	18	251.0	84	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>					
St. Paul	271,606	120	2,267.3	119	-----
South St. Paul	10,009	8	36.0	277	36.0
Stillwater	7,173	16	98.5	104	-----
Virginia	11,963	2	45.1	265	-----
Wilmar	6,139	3	5.0	1,228	-----
<b>Mississippi:</b>					
Biloxi	14,850	6	300.0	49	300.0
Greenville	14,807	3	16.0	924	-----
Jackson	48,282	25	304.0	159	100.0
Laurel	18,017	8	288.1	62	28.0
McComb	10,057	2	35.0	285	-----
Natchez	13,422	5	250.0	54	-----
Yazoo City	5,579	3	9.5	587	7.5
<b>Missouri:</b>					
Boonville	6,435	2	20.1	319	15.0
Cape Girardeau	16,227	3	48.5	348	-----
Fulton	6,105	1	5.0	1,221	5.0
Joplin	33,454	9	600.0	56	-----
Kansas City	399,746	70	3,401.8	116	-----
Kirkville	8,293	2	7.0	1,184	7.0
Mexico	8,290	2	89.0	93	89.0
Moberly	13,772	2	326.0	42	163.0
St. Charles	10,491	1	35.0	297	6.0
St. Joseph	80,935	15	960.0	84	-----
St. Louis	821,960	102	2,956.3	279	2,386.3
Sedalia	20,806	2	120.0	177	-----
Sikeston	5,676	3	5.5	1,062	-----
Springfield	57,527	12	391.9	147	120.0
Trenton	6,992	1	25.0	280	25.0
University	25,809	8	160.5	161	-----
<b>Montana:</b>					
Bozeman	6,855	4	28.0	243	3.0
Great Falls	28,822	19	702.4	41	345.4
Havre	6,372	4	83.0	77	4.0
Lewiston	5,358	2	17.0	315	9.0
Livingston	6,391	4	38.0	168	17.0
Missoula	14,657	7	54.0	271	27.0
<b>Nebraska:</b>					
Beatrice	10,297	5	100.5	102	-----
Chadron	5,720	3	75.0	76	60.0
Falls City	5,787	2	22.0	263	10.0
Grand Island	18,041	6	22.5	800	-----
Lincoln	75,933	17	1,282.3	59	901.5
McCook	6,688	5	30.0	223	17.0
Norfolk	10,717	3	10.0	1,072	-----
North Platte	12,061	5	100.0	121	100.0
Omaha	214,006	38	5,600.0	38	-----
York	5,712	2	35.0	176	-----
<b>Nevada:</b>					
Las Vegas	5,165	4	257.0	20	-----
Reno	18,529	12	80.0	231	60.0
<b>New Hampshire:</b>					
Claremont	12,377	3	55.0	225	55.0
Concord	25,228	14	101.6	249	-----
Derry	5,131	3	63.0	81	-----
Dover	13,573	6	110.0	123	-----
Keene	13,794	11	323.0	42	-----
Laconia	12,471	7	55.0	227	-----
Manchester	76,834	19	233.0	329	26.0
Nashua	31,463	15	173.9	181	44.8
Somersworth	5,680	1	12.0	473	7.0
<b>New Jersey:</b>					
Asbury Park <sup>10</sup>	14,981	-----	8.5	1,751	-----
Atlantic City	66,198	2	4.6	14,390	-----
Bayonne	88,979	5	65.5	1,360	-----
Belleville <sup>26</sup>	26,974	2	5.0	5,393	4.0
Bloomfield <sup>27</sup>	38,077	6	31.0	1,225	21.0
Bogota	7,341	2	16.0	458	4.0
Bound Brook <sup>10</sup>	7,372	-----	3.0	2,686	-----
Bridgeton	15,699	5	818.0	19	-----
Camden	118,700	10	281.3	420	-----
Dover	10,031	1	7.5	1,330	-----
Dunellen	5,148	1	2.5	2,060	-----
East Orange <sup>28</sup>	68,020	10	32.0	2,125	30.0
East Rutherford	7,080	5	34.0	208	-----
Elizabeth	114,589	9	30.4	3,750	10.0
Englewood	17,805	4	55.0	324	51.0
Fort Lee	8,759	2	3.0	2,919	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—  
Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>New Jersey—Continued.</b>					
Freehold	6,894	1	0.5	1,379	
Glen Ridge	7,365	1	5.0	1,473	
Hackensack <sup>10</sup>	24,568		63.0	389	
Hammonton	7,656	1	39.0	196	25.0
Hoboken <sup>10</sup>	59,261		8.5	6,960	
Irvington	56,733	4	33.0	1,719	20.0
Jersey City	316,715	25	90.6	3,495	44.6
Kearny <sup>10</sup>	40,716	13	43.5	993	37.5
Leonia	5,350	2	10.0	535	5.0
Long Branch	18,399	3	12.0	1,533	6.0
Madison <sup>10</sup>	7,481		6.0	1,247	
Maplewood <sup>10</sup>	21,321		75.4	283	
Millburn	8,548	1	15.0	569	10.0
Montclair <sup>10</sup>	42,017		65.5	642	
Moorestown	7,500	2	10.0	750	
Morristown	15,197	5	170.5	88	
Newark	442,337	56	38.8	11,403	10.0
New Brunswick <sup>10</sup>	34,555	18	104.4	331	19.1
North Plainfield	9,780	1	.8	13,103	
Nutley <sup>10</sup>	20,572		45.3	455	
Passaic	62,959	6	108.8	579	20.0
Paterson	138,513	24	150.0	924	35.0
Perth Amboy	43,516	8	46.5	929	18.0
Pitman	5,411	6	2.0	2,705	
Plainfield <sup>10</sup>	34,422		55.0	627	30.0
Ridgefield Park <sup>10</sup>	10,764		15.0	717	
Ridgewood <sup>10</sup>	12,188		17.0	712	
Rutherford <sup>10</sup>	14,915		5.1	2,920	
Somerville	8,255	3	200.0	41	
South Orange	13,630	3	40.0	340	10.0
Summit <sup>10</sup>	14,456		7.0	7,228	
Teaneck	16,513	2	2.0	2,330	
Tenafly	5,669	1	28.0	202	14.0
Trenton	123,356	11	250.0	492	250.0
Union City <sup>10</sup>	58,659		2.0	29,330	
Verona	7,161	2	4.5	1,771	2.0
Vineland	7,556	5	50.0	1,151	48.0
Weehawken	14,807	2	5.0	2,961	5.0
Westfield	15,801	7	26.0	608	
West New York <sup>10</sup>	37,107		6.5	5,700	
West Orange	24,327	9	16.0	1,520	
Wildwood	5,330	4	10.0	533	10.0
Woodbridge	25,268	4	67.7	372	10.0
Woodbury	8,172	1	.8	10,809	.8
<b>New Mexico:</b>					
Raton	6,090	2	1.6	3,730	
Santa Fe	11,176	3	5.0	2,288	
<b>New York:</b>					
Albany	127,412	14	250.0	509	125.0
Amsterdam	34,817	4	131.0	266	
Auburn	36,652	10	38.4	955	18.9
Batavia	17,375	10	3.4	510	4.0
Bronxville	6,387	10	2.5	2,560	
Buffalo	573,076	172	1,605.8	358	
Canandaigua	7,541	8	38.5	193	30.0
Cedarhurst <sup>10</sup>	5,065		4.0	1,266	
Corning	15,777	2	38.0	413	12.0
Cortland	15,043	2	6.0	2,507	
Dobbs Ferry <sup>10</sup>	5,741		7.0	820	
Dunkirk	17,802	9	67.6	263	25.0
Elmira <sup>10</sup>	47,397	23	750.9	63	375.9
Fredonia	5,814	2	6.0	969	6.0
Garden City <sup>10</sup>	7,180		30.6	235	
Glen Cove <sup>10</sup>	11,430		16.0	712	
Glens Falls <sup>8</sup>	18,531	2	22.0		22.0
Gloversville	23,099	8	50.1	459	21.0
Hastings <sup>10</sup>	7,097		8.8	805	
Hempstead	12,650	11	10.9	1,155	
Hornell	16,250	2	27.0	596	
Hudson	12,337	9	4.5	2,742	
Hudson Falls	6,449	2	1.0	645	10.0
Huntington <sup>10</sup>	16,820		17.0	989	
Ithaca	20,708	20	349.4	59	328.2
Jamestown	45,155	27	207.0	218	64.5
Kingston	28,088	4	64.5	435	25.0
Lackawanna	23,948	6	13.5	1,770	13.5
Larchmont	5,282	1	203	203	10.0
Little Falls	11,105	9	46.5	238	46.5
Lynbrook	11,963	2	.3	3,998	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—  
Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>New York—Continued.</b>					
Malone.....	8,657	1	3.0	2,898	3.0
Mamaroneck <sup>10</sup> .....	11,766	-----	30.8	380	-----
Massena.....	10,637	6	3.4	3,110	-----
Medina.....	6,071	6	12.0	506	-----
Mount Vernon.....	61,499	12	33.2	1,850	15.5
Newburgh <sup>10</sup> .....	31,275	15	92.6	337	77.4
New Rochelle.....	54,000	103	140.0	386	-----
New York.....	6,930,446	331	14,288.8	485	5,380.0
The Bronx.....	1,265,258	77	4,400.0	276	3,500.0
Brooklyn.....	2,560,401	112	3,407.4	750	1,680.0
Manhattan.....	1,867,312	98	1,802.4	1,032	-----
Queens.....	1,079,129	29	2,378.0	452	-----
Richmond.....	168,346	15	2,300.0	68	200.0
Niagara Falls.....	75,460	37	400.0	187	350.0
North Tonawanda.....	19,019	10	59.5	319	-----
Ogdensburg.....	16,915	11	57.5	294	-----
Oneonta.....	12,536	4	155.0	80	5.0
Ossining <sup>10</sup> .....	15,241	-----	14.5	1,060	-----
Oswego.....	22,652	12	20.2	1,120	-----
Peeckskill.....	17,125	6	30.0	473	20.0
Port Chester.....	22,662	4	50.0	452	-----
Poughkeepsie.....	40,288	13	119.2	325	-----
Rochester.....	328,132	60	1,863.6	176	900.0
Rye.....	8,712	2	10.0	871	-----
Salamanca.....	9,577	3	56.0	171	19.0
Saratoga Springs.....	13,169	2	30.0	437	-----
Searsdale.....	9,690	9	57.4	169	18.0
Seneca Falls.....	6,443	4	4.0	1,611	3.0
Solvay.....	7,988	2	26.0	307	2.0
Syracuse.....	200,326	99	720.0	290	98.6
Tarrytown <sup>10</sup> .....	6,841	-----	11.0	622	-----
Troy.....	72,763	6	229.4	317	-----
Utica.....	101,740	27	719.1	141	-----
Watertown.....	32,205	12	204.4	157	-----
Wellsville.....	5,674	2	10.5	540	10.5
White Plains <sup>10</sup> .....	35,830	-----	26.8	1,336	-----
Yonkers.....	134,646	19	80.0	1,680	10.0
<b>North Carolina:</b>					
Asheville.....	50,193	11	335.8	149	335.8
Burlington.....	9,737	2	10.0	973	3.0
Charlotte.....	82,675	7	310.0	267	300.0
Durham.....	52,037	4	74.7	697	6.0
Fayetteville.....	13,049	1	-----	-----	-----
Gastonia.....	17,093	1	20.0	850	10.0
Greensboro.....	53,569	25	480.0	111	-----
Rocky Mount.....	21,412	7	20.0	1,070	10.0
Wilmington.....	32,270	6	315.0	102	18.0
Winston-Salem.....	75,274	59	353.0	213	112.0
<b>North Dakota:</b>					
Devils Lake.....	5,451	1	40.0	138	-----
Grand Forks.....	17,112	7	208.0	82	-----
Mandan.....	5,037	2	120.5	42	-----
Valley City.....	5,268	2	30.0	176	30.0
<b>Ohio:</b>					
Akron.....	255,040	47	513.8	497	-----
Ashtabula.....	23,301	4	9.4	2,480	-----
Bexley.....	7,396	2	7.9	935	-----
Bowling Green.....	6,688	1	59.0	113	-----
Canton.....	104,906	12	222.1	469	-----
Cheviot.....	8,046	1	12.0	670	12.0
Cincinnati.....	451,160	101	3,162.4	142	292.2
Cleveland.....	900,429	56	3,160.1	285	-----
Cleveland Heights.....	50,945	1	180.0	283	-----
Columbus <sup>10</sup> .....	290,564	87	1,080.5	269	289.2
Conneaut.....	9,691	1	13.5	718	13.5
Dayton.....	200,982	49	1,262.0	164	1,023.6
Dover.....	9,716	2	2.0	4,858	-----
East Cleveland.....	39,667	2	12.3	3,220	5.3
East Palestine.....	5,215	2	4.0	1,303	-----
Elyria.....	25,633	3	131.0	195	90.0
Fremont.....	13,422	16	30.0	447	12.0
Greenville.....	7,036	1	28.5	243	-----
Hamilton.....	52,176	42	255.0	204	-----
Ironton.....	16,621	5	3.0	5,540	-----
Lakewood.....	70,509	3	45.5	1,550	16.0
Lima <sup>10</sup> .....	42,287	2	97.0	-----	97.0
Mansfield.....	33,525	4	102.0	328	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued.

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>					
Marletta.....	14,285	8	35.0	406	3.0
Martins Ferry.....	14,524	1	3.0	4,841	1.0
Massillon.....	26,400	13	134.1	200	-----
Miamisburg.....	5,518	1	8.0	690	-----
Middletown.....	29,992	11	71.0	422	20.0
Newark.....	30,596	4	12.0	2,550	-----
Norwood.....	33,411	4	19.0	1,759	17.5
Oakwood.....	6,494	1	5.0	1,259	5.0
Painesville.....	10,944	4	78.0	139	50.0
Parma.....	13,899	14	15.5	890	10.0
Ravenna.....	8,019	1	.5	16,038	-----
Reading.....	5,723	1	10.5	544	9.0
St. Marys.....	5,433	7	34.0	159	-----
Salem.....	10,622	1	25.5	416	15.0
Sandusky.....	24,622	34	42.0	586	-----
Shaker Heights.....	17,783	2	3.0	5,928	-----
Shelby.....	6,198	1	15.0	413	3.0
Sidney.....	9,301	10	37.3	249	18.0
Springfield.....	68,743	3	313.0	220	225.0
Steuubenville.....	35,422	8	214.1	165	113.3
Toledo.....	290,718	82	1,592.7	182	-----
Wapakoneta.....	5,378	1	5.7	947	5.7
Warren.....	41,062	21	63.0	650	-----
Wellsville.....	7,956	2	34.0	234	4.0
Wooster.....	10,742	2	42.0	254	36.0
Xenia.....	10,507	1	.5	21,014	.5
Youngstown <sup>ss</sup> .....	170,002	24	1,710.8	100	300.0
Zanesville.....	36,440	6	43.0	846	4.0
<b>Oklahoma:</b>					
Anadarko.....	5,036	1	50.0	100	50.0
Bristow.....	6,619	3	200.0	33	120.0
Chickasha.....	14,099	6	62.0	226	-----
Durant.....	7,463	2	12.0	622	12.0
El Reno.....	9,394	4	45.0	208	45.0
Enid.....	26,399	6	292.5	90	10.0
Lawton.....	12,121	26	4,027.0	3	67.0
Oklahoma City.....	185,389	56	3,410.0	54	-----
Okmulgee.....	17,097	6	137.0	128	12.8
Ponca City.....	16,136	9	175.0	92	100.0
Sand Springs.....	6,674	1	.1	66,740	-----
Tulsa.....	141,258	161	3,139.5	45	374.0
<b>Oregon:</b>					
Albany.....	5,325	3	43.0	125	42.0
Astoria.....	10,349	10	48.2	214	-----
Baker.....	7,858	2	10.5	747	-----
Bend.....	8,848	8	576.0	15	300.0
Eugene <sup>s</sup> .....	18,893	1	35.0	-----	35.0
Marshfield.....	5,287	3	181.0	29	-----
Medford.....	11,007	12	2,365.0	4	2.0
Oregon City.....	5,761	3	15.0	384	7.0
Pendleton.....	6,621	4	39.1	170	5.0
Portland.....	301,815	56	2,292.0	133	435.0
The Dalles.....	5,883	2	22.0	208	-----
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>					
Allington.....	18,648	3	15.7	1,185	4.1
Allentown.....	92,563	8	489.9	189	489.9
Altoona.....	82,054	16	53.5	1,532	20.0
Avalon.....	5,940	1	3.0	1,980	3.0
Beaver Falls.....	17,147	10	7.4	2,320	-----
Bethlehem.....	57,892	11	149.0	388	149.0
Blairsville.....	5,296	1	3.0	1,765	2.0
Bradford.....	19,306	4	3.5	5,610	1.0
Carlisle.....	12,596	2	7.0	1,799	-----
Chambersburg.....	13,788	2	55.0	249	-----
Cheltenham.....	15,781	2	5.0	1,410	-----
Chester.....	59,164	3	119.1	496	-----
Clairton.....	15,291	1	98.0	155	-----
Coatesville.....	14,582	4	12.1	1,206	12.1
Coraopolis.....	10,724	1	47.0	223	-----
Easton.....	34,468	11	100.8	344	-----
Ellwood City.....	12,323	2	60.0	205	10.0
Emaus.....	6,419	2	5.0	1,282	-----
Erie.....	115,967	13	219.0	525	219.0
Freeland.....	7,096	1	8.3	860	3.0
Greensburg.....	16,508	3	118.0	189	-----
Harrisburg.....	80,330	6	1,052.0	76	-----
Hazleton.....	36,765	1	3.8	9,800	-----
Huntingdon.....	7,558	1	8.0	945	4.0
Jeannette.....	15,126	1	5.0	3,025	-----
Johnstown.....	66,993	8	222.3	300	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued.

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Pennsylvania—Continued.</b>					
Lancaster <sup>38</sup>	59,949	7	177.0	339	177.0
Lehighton	6,490	2	3.0	2,163	-----
Lock Haven	9,668	2	8.0	1,208	-----
Lower Merion	35,166	5	14.7	2,390	14.7
McKeesport	54,632	8	9.2	5,920	-----
Meadville	16,698	8	23.5	583	12.0
Mechanicsburg	5,647	1	25.0	226	20.0
Milton	8,552	4	10.0	855	6.0
Monongahela <sup>3</sup>	8,675	3	6.0	-----	6.0
Morristown	5,368	1	45.8	117	-----
Nanticoke	26,043	1	1.0	26,043	1.0
Nanty Glo	5,598	1	5.0	1,119	3.0
New Castle	48,674	7	186.0	262	147.9
Norristown	35,853	2	53.8	670	53.-----
Oil City	22,075	1	48.0	458	2.0
Philadelphia <sup>37</sup>	1,950,961	172	7,858.7	248	<sup>3</sup> 146.3
Pittsburgh <sup>38</sup>	669,817	59	1,868.6	358	862.0
Pottsville	24,300	2	.5	45,850	-----
Rankin	7,956	2	9.0	234	9.0
Reading	111,171	14	599.6	185	-----
Rochester	7,726	2	5.0	1,545	5.0
Scranton	143,433	12	221.1	647	221.1
Sharon	25,908	2	5.5	4,690	5.5
Sharpsville	5,194	1	1.0	5,194	-----
Steelton	13,291	1	12.0	1,107	-----
Taylor	10,428	1	5.0	2,085	3.0
Titusville	8,055	4	10.5	767	4.0
Tyrone	9,042	1	5.0	1,808	-----
Vandergrift	11,479	8	20.0	573	7.0
Warren	14,863	6	70.0	213	5.0
West Chester	12,325	2	10.0	1,232	9.0
West York	5,381	1	1.0	5,381	1.0
Wilkes-Barre	86,626	22	360.0	242	300.0
Williamsport	45,729	3	180.0	252	-----
York	55,254	5	67.0	825	67.0
<b>Rhode Island:</b>					
Bristol <sup>8</sup>	11,953	1	2.0	-----	2.0
Cranston	42,911	4	6.5	6,600	6.0
Newport <sup>39</sup>	27,612	17	54.3	509	<sup>8</sup> 7.1
Providence <sup>40</sup>	252,981	89	1,108.0	252	458.0
Warren	7,974	3	9.8	813	-----
Woonsocket	49,376	4	109.0	452	50.0
<b>South Carolina:</b>					
Charleston <sup>41</sup>	62,265	19	549.7	113	199.9
Chester	5,528	1	40.0	138	-----
Columbia	61,581	10	188.7	274	-----
Darlington	5,556	1	5.0	1,111	5.0
Florence	14,774	2	29.5	601	29.5
Greenville	29,154	7	329.0	89	20.0
Newberry	7,298	2	12.0	608	-----
Orangeburg	8,776	2	20.0	438	10.0
Spartanburg	28,723	16	236.1	100	23.0
Union	7,419	3	10.0	742	9.0
<b>South Dakota:</b>					
Huron	10,946	7	87.0	125	7.0
Lead	5,733	1	5.0	1,147	5.0
Mitchell	10,942	10	200.0	55	190.0
Rapid City	10,404	3	19.8	527	2.0
Sioux Falls	33,362	11	470.4	71	305.8
Watertown <sup>42</sup>	10,214	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Tennessee:</b>					
Athens	5,385	1	2.0	2,692	-----
Bristol	12,005	1	6.0	2,001	6.0
Chattanooga	119,798	26	486.0	243	423.0
Dyersburg	8,753	3	40.0	218	-----
Harriman	5,500	5	25.0	220	25.0
Humboldt	5,700	3	15.0	380	12.5
Knoxville	105,802	20	298.0	355	165.0
Memphis	253,143	33	1,359.7	186	365.5
Nashville	153,806	23	3,217.1	48	617.7
<b>Texas:</b>					
Amarillo	43,132	6	674.0	64	20.0
Austin	53,120	32	199.5	267	-----
Beaumont	87,732	21	766.0	76	-----
Bryan	7,814	3	14.0	658	12.0
Cisco	6,027	3	150.0	40	-----
Dallas	260,476	61	6,202.0	42	5,976.0
Denton	9,587	3	24.0	399	-----
Eagle Pass	5,059	1	1.0	5,059	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>					
Fort Worth.....	163,447	42	4,300.0	38	100.0
Galveston.....	52,938	5	219.0	242	10.0
Greenville.....	12,407	2	55.0	226	30.0
Highland Park.....	8,422	33	46.0	183	40.9
Houston.....	292,352	44	2,700.0	108	900.0
Huntsville.....	5,028	1	5.0	1,066	-----
Kingsville.....	6,815	4	4.6	1,480	-----
Lubbock.....	20,520	6	75.0	273	-----
Lufkin.....	7,311	4	90.0	81	2.0
Luling.....	5,970	6	135.0	44	135.0
Mercedes.....	6,608	1	1.5	4,400	-----
Midland.....	5,484	3	7.2	760	3.0
New Braunfels.....	6,242	7	30.0	208	-----
Orange.....	7,913	1	4.0	1,978	4.0
Port Arthur.....	50,902	24	130.4	392	17.0
San Antonio <sup>43</sup> .....	231,542	93	2,739.4	84	352.4
Sequin.....	5,225	5	7.0	746	4.0
Sulphur Springs.....	5,417	1	72.0	75	-----
Sweetwater <sup>44</sup> .....	10,848	3	125.0	86	100.0
Taylor.....	7,463	1	90.0	82	35.0
Waco.....	52,848	12	698.0	76	65.5
Wichita Falls.....	43,690	15	600.0	73	600.0
<b>Utah:</b>					
Logan.....	9,979	2	55.0	181	-----
Provo.....	14,766	6	250.0	58	-----
Salt Lake City.....	140,267	24	4,156.2	34	3,000.0
Tooele.....	5,135	2	15.5	331	7.5
<b>Vermont:</b>					
Barre.....	11,307	8	600.0	18	10.0
Brattleboro.....	8,709	5	7.0	1,244	.5
St. Albans.....	8,020	3	113.0	72	15.0
St. Johnsbury.....	7,920	2	3.0	2,640	3.0
<b>Virginia:</b>					
Bristol.....	8,840	3	6.2	1,463	-----
Charlottesville.....	15,245	5	113.3	139	6.3
Clifton Forge.....	6,839	1	18.0	379	12.0
Danville.....	22,247	3	109.0	203	-----
Lynchburg <sup>45</sup> .....	40,661	9	118.0	345	19.0
Martinsville.....	7,705	2	16.0	481	6.0
Newport News.....	34,417	2	70.0	492	-----
Norfolk.....	129,710	30	368.2	338	367.2
Petersburg.....	28,564	9	1,006.0	29	5.0
Portsmouth.....	45,704	5	170.0	269	170.0
Richmond.....	182,929	27	884.3	206	73.3
Roanoke.....	69,206	7	110.0	629	35.0
Staunton.....	11,990	4	163.0	73	150.0
<b>Washington:</b>					
Aberdeen.....	21,723	13	51.3	423	15.3
Anacortes.....	6,564	5	1,275.0	5	-----
Bellingham.....	30,823	26	263.0	117	13.0
Bremerton.....	10,170	4	35.0	288	4.0
Centralia.....	8,068	4	48.1	167	10.0
Everett.....	30,567	5	160.5	190	-----
Hoquiam.....	12,766	5	3.0	4,255	1.0
Longview.....	10,652	1	3.3	3,260	-----
Olympia.....	11,733	3	264.0	44	10.0
Seattle.....	365,583	162	2,559.0	145	600.0
Spokane.....	115,514	45	2,430.0	48	485.0
Tacoma.....	106,817	20	1,450.0	73	1,190.0
Walla Walla.....	15,976	5	75.0	212	-----
Wenatchee.....	11,627	6	23.6	492	17.0
Yakima.....	22,101	10	69.3	319	3.5
<b>West Virginia:</b>					
Charleston.....	60,408	15	27.0	2,220	26.0
Elkins.....	7,345	1	6.0	1,224	6.0
Grafton.....	7,737	2	10.0	774	6.0
Huntington.....	75,572	30	225.0	336	-----
Morgantown.....	16,186	3	60.4	268	4.5
Wellsburg.....	6,398	1	2.0	3,199	-----
Wheeling.....	61,659	5	593.0	69	893.0
<b>Wisconsin:</b>					
Appleton.....	25,267	7	136.0	185	136.0
Baraboo.....	5,545	2	25.0	221	5.0
Beloit.....	23,611	27	283.1	83	200.0
Eau Claire.....	26,287	13	364.0	72	9.0
Fort Atkinson.....	5,793	7	27.2	213	21.0
Green Bay.....	37,415	12	334.5	112	46.7
Janesville.....	21,628	9	327.0	66	312.0
Kenosha.....	50,262	27	422.5	119	211.2
La Crosse.....	39,614	11	634.3	62	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Park acreage in 898 municipalities of 5,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of parks	Total park acreage	Population to 1 acre of park	Acres used for active recreation
Wisconsin—Continued.					
Manitowoc.....	22,963	9	171.6	134	-----
Marshfield.....	8,778	3	125.0	70	125.0
Menasha.....	9,062	14	65.0	139	35.0
Menomonie.....	5,595	5	55.0	103	55.0
Merrill.....	8,458	4	323.0	26	323.0
Milwaukee.....	578,249	63	1,292.4	464	-----
Monroe.....	5,015	1	2.5	2,000	-----
Neenah.....	9,151	5	34.0	269	8.0
Oconto.....	5,030	1	10.0	503	5.0
Oshkosh.....	40,108	9	225.0	178	50.0
Portage.....	6,308	6	20.0	315	-----
Racine.....	67,542	20	599.9	113	125.0
Rhineland.....	8,019	2	45.0	178	20.0
Rice Lake.....	5,177	3	-----	-----	-----
Sheboygan.....	39,251	36	225.3	174	35.6
Shorewood.....	13,479	15	15.5	864	11.0
Superior.....	36,113	8	131.7	276	-----
Two Rivers.....	10,083	13	95.3	105	-----
Watertown.....	10,613	8	21.0	504	-----
Wausau.....	23,758	23	146.3	162	107.4
Wauwatosa.....	21,194	2	50.0	422	20.0
West Allis.....	34,671	3	16.0	2,180	10.0
Whitefish Bay.....	5,362	3	21.0	255	21.0
Wisconsin Rapids.....	8,726	13	140.0	62	-----
Wyoming;					
Cheyenne.....	17,361	5	606.0	28	-----
Laramie.....	8,609	4	90.0	95	10.0
Rock Springs.....	8,440	11	23.0	367	-----
Sheridan.....	8,536	7	64.5	134	20.0

- <sup>1</sup> Including 12 areas totaling 22.8 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>2</sup> Including 51 areas totaling 164.6 acres under playground and recreation department.  
<sup>3</sup> Recreation acreage not reported by park department.  
<sup>4</sup> Including 19 areas totaling 628.6 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>5</sup> Including 10 areas totaling 75 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>6</sup> Including 33 areas totaling 136.2 acres under playground commission.  
<sup>7</sup> Information submitted by the Colorado Association; includes 10,937.5 acres in 44 mountain parks.  
<sup>8</sup> No park report received. Figures represent areas under recreation department.  
<sup>9</sup> Including 5 areas totaling 24 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>10</sup> No park report received. Acreage reported by Regional Plan Association (Inc.) of New York.  
<sup>11</sup> Including 4 areas totaling 161 acres under recreation commission.  
<sup>12</sup> No park report received. Acreage reported by Regional Plan Association (Inc.) of New York, including 1 area of 30 acres under recreation commission.  
<sup>13</sup> Including 1 area of 400 acres under Mohegan Park Commission.  
<sup>14</sup> Including 3 areas totaling 13.5 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>15</sup> Including 1 area of 1.5 acres under recreation commission and 1 area of 720 acres under Bacon Park Commission.  
<sup>16</sup> Including 4 areas totaling 69 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>17</sup> No park report received. Acreage reported by Chicago Regional Planning Association.  
<sup>18</sup> Including 5 areas totaling 12 acres under playground board.  
<sup>19</sup> Including 3 areas totaling 10 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>20</sup> No park report received. Acreage reported by Chicago Regional Planning Association, including 3 areas totaling 11 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>21</sup> Including 17 areas totaling 36.6 acres under playground community service commission, 1 area of 1,426.7 acres under city park association, and 53 areas totaling 143 acres under parking commission.  
<sup>22</sup> Including 3 areas totaling 33 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>23</sup> Including 39 areas totaling 547.1 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>24</sup> Including 1 area of 34 acres under recreation commission.  
<sup>25</sup> Including 1 area of 530 acres under Ella Sharp Park Board.  
<sup>26</sup> Including 1 area of 4 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>27</sup> Including 4 areas totaling 21 acres under recreation commission.  
<sup>28</sup> Including 5 areas totaling 30 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>29</sup> Including 8 areas totaling 37.5 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>30</sup> Including 4 areas totaling 14 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>31</sup> No park report received. Acreage reported by Regional Plan Association (Inc.) of New York, including 10 areas totaling 30 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>32</sup> Including 16 areas totaling 375.9 acres under recreation commission.  
<sup>33</sup> Including 4 areas totaling 51 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>34</sup> Including 18 areas totaling 156.1 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>35</sup> Including 1 park of 1,278 acres under township park board.  
<sup>36</sup> Including 3 areas totaling 17 acres under recreation association.  
<sup>37</sup> Including 43 areas totaling 146.3 acres under bureau of recreation and 96 areas totaling 268.5 acres under bureau of city property.  
<sup>38</sup> Including 41 areas totaling 162 acres under bureau of recreation.  
<sup>39</sup> Including 2 areas totaling 7.1 acres under board of recreation commissioners.  
<sup>40</sup> Including 30 areas totaling 108 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>41</sup> Including 1 area of 115 acres under municipal golf committee.  
<sup>42</sup> Number and acreage of parks not reported.  
<sup>43</sup> Including 20 areas totaling 339.4 acres under recreation department.  
<sup>44</sup> Not including 2 areas totaling 2,556 acres owned by the city for impounding water but used for recreation.  
<sup>45</sup> Including 3 areas totaling 17 acres under recreation department.

TABLE B.—*Cities reporting no parks, 1930, by States*

<i>Alabama:</i> Alabama City. Homewood. Lanett. Opelika.	<i>New Jersey:</i> Audubon. Bergenfield. Caldwell. Cranford. Dumont. Gloucester. Guttenberg. Haddonfield. Hawthorne. Highland Park. Hillside. Lodi. Manville. Morris Plains. North Bergen. Paulsboro. Pennsgrove. Pensauken. Princeton. Prospect Park. Roselle. Roselle Park. Sayreville. South Amboy. South Plainfield. South River.	<i>Pennsylvania—Contd.</i> Braddock. Centerville. Charleroi. Collingdale. Conenough. Crafton. Darby. Dickson City. Ephrata. Frackville. Franklin. Jersey Shore. Kulpmont. Landsdowne. Larksville. Latrobe. Lewistown. McAdoo. Media. Millvale. Minersville. Oakmont. Old Forge. Pottstown. St. Clair. St. Marys. Shenandoah. Throop. Uniontown. Upper Darby. Westview. Yeadon.
<i>Arizona:</i> Globe.		
<i>Arkansas:</i> Conway. Van Buren.		
<i>California:</i> Hawthorne. Maywood. Orange. San Gabriel. South Gate.		
<i>Colorado:</i> Englewood. Walsenburg.		
<i>Connecticut:</i> Southington. Windsor.		
<i>Georgia:</i> Lagrange. Moultrie.		
<i>Illinois:</i> Beardstown. Carbondale. Harrisburg. Madison. Zion.		
<i>Indiana:</i> West Lafayette.		
<i>Kentucky:</i> Catlettsburg. Frankfort. Harlan. Hazard. Jenkins. Winchester.		
<i>Louisiana:</i> Opelousas.		
<i>Maine:</i> Brewer. Presque Isle.		
<i>Maryland:</i> Annapolis.		
<i>Massachusetts:</i> Agawam. Auburn. East Weymouth. Foxboro. Randolph. Tewksbury.		
<i>Michigan:</i> Berkley. Dowagiac. Ferndale. Hillsdale. Ishpeming. Lincoln Park. Monroe. St. Clair Shores.		
<i>Mississippi:</i> Greenwood.		
<i>Missouri:</i> Columbia. Kirkwood. Maryville. Warrensburg. Webster Grove.		
	<i>New Mexico:</i> Gallup.	
	<i>New York:</i> Baldwin. Beacon. Kenmore. Nyack. Tupper Lake.	
	<i>North Carolina:</i> Asheboro. Canton. Elizabeth City. Henderson. Lenoir. Morganton. Reidsville. Shelby. Thomasville. Washington. Wilson.	
	<i>Ohio:</i> Berea. Bridgeport. Coshocton. Euclid. Garfield Heights. Jackson. Kent. Maple Heights. Nelsonville. New Boston. Uhrichsville. Wellston. Wilmington.	
	<i>Pennsylvania:</i> Aliquippa. Bangor. Berwick. Blakely. Brackenridge.	
		<i>Rhode Island:</i> Barrington. Burrillville. Coventry. Warwick. Westerly. West Warwick.
		<i>South Carolina:</i> Anderson. Hartsville. Laurens.
		<i>Tennessee:</i> Columbia. Kingsport. Rockwood. Springfield.
		<i>Texas:</i> Longview.
		<i>Vermont:</i> Bennington. Winooski.
		<i>Virginia:</i> Covington. Harrisonburg. Waynesboro. Winchester.
		<i>West Virginia:</i> Beckley. Keyser. Richwood. Weirton. Weston.

TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States

City and State	Ath- letic fields	Band stands	Base- ball dia- monds	Bath- ing beaches	Boat- houses	Chil- dren's play- grounds	Dance pavil- ions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice- skating rinks	Mini- ature golf courses	Picnic places	Recre- ation build- ings	Sta- diums	Swim- ming pools	Tennis courts	Tobog- gan slides	Tour- ist camps
ALABAMA																		
Birmingham	1		12			16		1	1			1	3	1	3	44		
Fairfield	1		1			4						2		1		3	2	
Mobile	2	1	2			6	2						1		1	12	8	
Montgomery			2			7						1	2		1			
Selma			1															
ARIZONA																		
Phoenix		3	2									3			2	2		
ARKANSAS																		
Fort Smith	1					5						4				10		
Little Rock		1	3			3			1			2	1		1	6		
CALIFORNIA																		
Alameda	4		3	1					1				1					
Anaheim			1			1						1			1	4		
Bakersfield		1													4	10		
Berkeley	2		3			6						5				18		
Beverly Hills	1		2			2						1	1		1	8		
Brawley	1	1	1															
Burbank												2						
Burlingame			1			4						1				4		
Eureka		1				1						1						
Fresno:																		
Park department		1				1												
Recreation department	10	7	11			12	3				1	7				24	1	
Glendale		2											2		1	6		
Huntington Park						1						1				6	1	
Long Beach			4	2		12		1	1			5	2		1	5	1	
Los Angeles:																		
Park department		7	2		4	11		1			2	25	2			18		
Playground and recreation de- partment	6	2		4	1	41					1				13	66	2	
Modesto			2													6		
Oakland:																		
Park department		1										12			1	8		
Recreation department	3		7		1	14			1			1				14		
Ontario			1			1						1	2					
Palo Alto			2			5						3	1		1	5		
Pasadena	1	2	4			7			1			14	1	1	2	16		
Pomona	1		1			2						11	1	1	1	2		
Redlands		1										2	1		1	2		

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Riverside		1	1		1						3			3	3		
Sacramento	15		15	2	1	11		2				5	1	1	14		
San Bernardino				2				1			1						1
San Buenaventura						4					1	1			4		
San Diego																	
Park department								1			1						6
Recreation department	6	1	6	4	1	8	5	1			30		1		19		
San Francisco																	
Park department	1		19		1	2								1			
Playground commission	17		12			26								2	2	45	
San Jose	2		1			2								2	2	11	
San Leandro	2	1	2			2								2	2	2	
San Mateo			2			2					1				2	2	
Santa Barbara	3	2	3	2		4	1						1		6		4
Santa Cruz											1		1	1			
Santa Monica								1	1		3	3			8		1
South Pasadena		1	1			1					2			2	2		
Stockton	2	1	4	1		4		1			4			1	10		
Whittier	1	1				1											
COLORADO																	
Colorado Springs	1	5	1			6			1	2	100	1	1	1	12		
Denver			38	2	4	21		1	1					63			
Fort Collins	1	2	1	1		1	1			1	3	1		5			2
Grand Junction	1	1	1			4		1			5	2	1	1	4		
Pueblo		3	3		1	9	1				8	2			2	1	
Trinidad											2						
CONNECTICUT																	
Ansonia: Recreation department	1		2			4								3	1		
Bridgeport	1	3	8	1		11	1	1		1	2			22			
East Hartford	2		6			2					1						
Fairfield				1													
Hartford	1	10	23	1		27	1		2	6	8	4		2	30		
Manchester		1				3				1							
Meriden																	
Park department	1	1	1							1	2				5		
Recreation department	2			1	1				1								
Milford	1	1	1	2							3	1					
New Britain	2	1	17			2		1		3	2			2	9		
New Haven			22	3		17			1	5					21		
New London	2	1	2	3	1	1											1
Norwalk: Recreation department				1		1											
Norwich		1	1			2				1		2		1	1		1
Shelton			1			1					2						
Stamford			5	2	1	1	1	1		1	3			8	1		
Torrington	2		2	1		2				1		1					
Wallingford	2		1			1					2				1		
Waterbury		1				9	2			2	1	3		2	18		
West Hartford														1			
West Haven	3	1	1	2		3					3				4		

TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Athletic fields	Band stands	Baseball diamonds	Bathing beaches	Boat-houses	Children's playgrounds	Dance pavilions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice-skating rinks	Miniature golf courses	Picnic places	Recreation buildings	Stadiums	Swimming pools	Tennis courts	Toboggan slides	Tourist camps
<b>DELAWARE</b>																		
Wilmington	1		18			20						3	2		5	10		
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>																		
Washington	2		28		1			5	1		4	18	4		2	75		1
<b>FLORIDA</b>																		
Jacksonville	4	1	10			11					1	7	2	1	1	24		1
Orlando	1	1	2	1		4					2	2				5		
St. Augustine	1	1	1	2		1	1	1				1	1		1		1	
Sanford	1	1	3						1							3		
Tallahassee			1			3		1			2	1				7		1
Tampa:																		
Park department	1	1	2				1	1			1	3	3			4		
Recreation department	1					2												
<b>GEORGIA</b>																		
Atlanta	1	3	12			34	3	4					1		6	57		
Augusta			6			4								1		8		
Brunswick	4	1	1	12	1	3	3				3				2	4		5
Columbus			1			4		1						1				
Macon			1			3								1				
Savannah:																		
Park department			11												1	1	9	
Bacon Park Commission									2									
Recreation department																4		
Valdosta						1						1						
<b>IDAHO</b>																		
Boise			1			4						4				12		1
Pocatello			2					1				12			1			
<b>ILLINOIS</b>																		
Alton:																		
Park department		2	5			2										8		
Recreation department	1		6			3		1								8		
Aurora		3	3						1	1		2		1	4	12		1
Belleville							1											
Cairo	1	1	1	1		3												
Canton	1	2	3			2				1					1	4		
Centralia: Recreation department				1	1													



TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Athletic fields	Band stands	Baseball diamonds	Bathing beaches	Boat-houses	Children's playgrounds	Dance pavilions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice-skating rinks	Miniature golf courses	Picnic places	Recreation buildings	Stadiums	Swimming pools	Tennis courts	Toboggan slides	Tourist camps
INDIANA—continued																		
Elkhart.....		1	2	1		4	1			1					1	3	4	2
Evansville.....	6	4	6			12			1	2				4	4	14		2
Fort Wayne.....			8			15			1						56			
Gary.....	8	1	9	1		6	3		1			1	8		2	14	2	
Hammond.....	1	1	10	4		12				6		2			16			
Huntington.....	1		1			3						4			6			1
Indianapolis.....	1		23	2		46		2	3				8		76		1	1
Jefferson.....			1												2			
Kokomo.....	5	2	6	1		8					1	3			19			1
La Porte.....	1	1	1	1				1							2			1
New Albany.....			5		1		2	1					1		5			3
Newcastle.....		1																
South Bend.....	8	2	7			9		1	1	7		3	2		1	6		
Terre Haute.....								1				2		1	2	1		
Vincennes.....	1	1	1			2						1			2			
IOWA																		
Ames.....			1							1		1				2		
Boone.....		1				2				1		1						1
Cedar Rapids.....		3						1		2		4				10	3	1
Davenport.....		1	2	1		5		1		2		5				10		
Des Moines.....		1	11	1		11	2		2	2		8			1	31		1
Dubuque.....	2	1	1	1		4				2		2	4					1
Fort Dodge.....		2										32						
Iowa City.....			1									1	1		1			1
Keokuk.....	2	2	1			4				1		3				1		1
Mason City.....		1	1			2						2				3		1
Muscatine.....		1	2			2									1	8		1
Newton.....		1	1			2						2						
Oskaloosa.....														1				
Sioux City.....	1	1	5			8		1	1	17		50			5	15		1
Waterloo.....		1	3	1		5		1	1						10			1
KANSAS																		
Coffeyville.....		1	1								6							1
Dodge City.....		1	1												1			1
Newton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1						1				3		
Pittsburg.....		1				2	1	1				3	1			2		
Salina.....	1	1	1			1						1			1	4		1
Topeka.....		8	8			8	1					212	1		5	32		
Wichita.....		2	5			6			1			6			5	12		1

KENTUCKY															
Covington	2		2		8	1	1				6		6	12	8
Louisville			33				1	2				2		66	
Paducah	3	1	1		7		1				6				
LOUISIANA															
Alexandria		1	1		2	1	1						1	6	1
Monroe		1	2		6		1			1	1		1	6	
New Orleans:															
City Park Improvement Association															
Playground community service commission	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	24	
Shreveport	2	2	1		5	1	1				4	1	1	5	1
MAINE															
Augusta	1		1		1					1	1			1	
Portland	1	1	7	1	12		1			4	2	3		8	1
Sanford	1		1		1									1	1
Waterville	1		1		1		1			1					
MARYLAND															
Baltimore	6	6	26	1	1	19	3	3	1		1	24	8	1	6
Cumberland	1	1				1								104	
Frederick: Playground commission	3	2	4		3					1				6	1
Hagerstown	2	1	1		1							2		2	3
MASSACHUSETTS															
Athol: Recreation commission	2	2	2	2	1	5				2		1			
Belmont	6		6							1				1	13
Beverly	1	1	1	1											
Boston	6	12	100	10		57		1	27		6		2	3	86
Braintree	4	2	4			3									5
Brockton	1		8			11		1						2	1
Cambridge	1	2	8	2		17					1	3		2	2
Chelsea	2		3							1					
Chicopee			1			1									4
Danvers			2			2				1				1	6
Easthampton	1		1												
Everett: Playground commission	1	1	5			8				4			1		6
Fall River	1	1	6			9				5					13
Fitchburg		1				9						1			1
Framingham	3		3	2		4				1		1			2
Gardner	1					4				4					5
Gloucester:															
Recreation department				1											
Park commission	2	1	2	6		4									2
Greenfield: Recreation commission	2		2			2				4	1			1	3
Haverhill			4							5					7
Holyoke			9			14				5				5	2

TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Ath- letic fields	Band stands	Base- ball dia- monds	Bathing beaches	Boat- houses	Chil- dren's play- grounds	Dance pavil- ions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice- skating rinks	Mini- ature golf courses	Picnic places	Recreation build- ings	Stad- iums	Swim- ming pools	Tennis courts	Tobog- gan slides	Tour- ist camps
MASSACHUSETTS—continued																		
Lawrence.....	1	1	7			7				2				1	2	8		
Lowell.....	3	2	14	1		6				2		2			2	33	1	
Lynn.....	4		11					1		3			5	1		10	2	
Malden.....	9	2	7			9				2		1				22		
Melrose.....	1		4	1		5				1						7		
Milton.....	2	1	4							2						4		
Needham.....	1	1	1	1		1	1					1			1			
New Bedford.....			8	1		6										20		
Newburyport.....						1												
Newton: Playground commission.....	1		25	4								2					1	
North Adams.....	1									1								
Norwood.....	2	2	4	2		5				2	1				1	3		
Pittsfield.....	3		8							6					1	3		
Plymouth.....	3	1		4								3						1
Quincy.....	1	2	10	2		19	1			3		2				10	2	
Revere.....	3	1	3			1								2		7		
Salem.....	6	5	14	12	1	13				5		7	1		1	4	2	1
Somerville.....				1		10							4					
Springfield.....	4	4	13	3		20			1	18		12				42	1	
Stoneham.....	1					1												
Wakefield.....	2	1	5	2		3						2						
Waltham.....												2						
Watertown.....	1	1	3	1		8				1		1	3		6			
Wellesley.....	1	1	2													4		
Weymouth.....	1	3	4	2		5				2		3				4		
Winchester.....	4		3			2						1				12		
Winthrop.....	2		2	1		2						1				1		
Woburn.....	3		3							1								
Worcester.....	14	8	20	6	2	8		1	1	3		13	4		7	27	1	1
MICHIGAN																		
Bay City.....	1	1	1			2				1		1						
Detroit:																		
Recreation department.....	9		23			24				150					6	45		
Park department.....	2	3	16	1	1	17		1	4	6		4		1	1	47	4	
Flint.....	1	1	9			9				21		3	2	1	5	19		1
Grand Rapids.....			10	2		19		2	2	17			2		8	25		
Hamtramck.....	1		2			7				3						1		
Holland.....		1	2	1								1						
Ironwood.....		1				1				12		2	1		1	1		1



TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

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NEVADA																		
Reno.....	2									1		1			1	12		
NEW HAMPSHIRE																		
Claremont.....	4	1	2			2				1			1			7	1	
Concord.....	1							1							1		1	
Dover.....			2			3									1			
Keene.....			1	1		1												
Laconia.....	4	2	3	2		3				2						4	2	
Manchester.....	1	1	3	2		9				12		2				2	1	
Nashua.....	1	1	4			3						1		1				
NEW JERSEY																		
Atlantic City.....	4		4			8										3		
Bayonne.....						1												
Belleville: Recreation department.....						1										2		
Bloomfield:																		
Recreation commission.....	2		2			2						2				4		
Department of public grounds.....						1												
Bridgeton.....		1										3				4		
Camden.....	1	3	10			21						2			2	21		
East Orange: Board of recreation com- missioners.....	4		7			5								2				
Elizabeth.....	3		7											2				25
Englewood.....	1		1							1				1				
Irington.....		1	3			5				2		2	1					11
Jersey City.....	1	4	10			16										23		
Kearny: Recreation commission.....	2		2			6										6		
Long Branch.....			1	2														
Morristown.....			2							3					1			
Newark.....	3					3											2	
New Brunswick:																		
Recreation department.....			3			4						1						9
Park department.....		1	2			4												9
Passaic.....	1		4			5				1								12
Paterson.....	5	2	4			4						2						15
Perth Amboy.....	3	1	4	1		4	1			1				1				10
Plainfield: Recreation commission.....	2	1	3			9		1				2						12
South Orange.....			5			2				1			3	1	1			20
Trenton.....	1	1	3			6				1	1		1		2			35

Weehawken	1		1			3									4		
Westfield		1				1											
West Orange	4		3			5		1							9		
Woodbridge	1		2			1									3		
NEW YORK																	
Albany	4	1	24	1	1	24		1		6		24	1	1	2	36	1
Amsterdam	1	1	1			3				1		1			2		
Auburn	1					6				1							
Batavia	2		3			1				1							
Buffalo	1	5	15	1	2	21	2	2	2	9	10	8	13		3	65	9
Corning		1	1			1									1		
Dunkirk		2		1	1			1				1	1			1	1
Elmira:																	
Recreation commission	1	1	11			11				6						23	
Park commission	3	2	3			4	1	1				4	6		1	1	1
Glens Falls: Recreation commission	1		1			2				1							
Gloversville	2		1							1					1	6	
Hornell	1		2				2			1							
Hudson										2							
Ithaca	1		1	1	1	1	1					1	1				1
Jamestown	1		2			3						3				11	
Kingston			2													3	
Lackawanna	2		6			5							1				
Little Falls		4	1				1					1					
Massena		1				1											
Mount Vernon	1	1	1											1		8	
Newburgh: Recreation commission		1	2			4			2	2		1		1	1	8	
New Rochelle	3	1	2	2	1	1			3		1	2				2	
New York City:																	
Bronx	3	10	37	2	2	24			3	3		6		1	1	81	
Brooklyn	2	1	53	5	2	40		1	1	12		3			1	395	
Manhattan	16	28	30		3	35	10			12		7	28			46	6
Queens	4		75	3		24			3	7		5				38	
Richmond		3	12	2		10			1	1		5		4		14	
Niagara Falls	1		8						1	6						10	2
Oneonta		1	3			2		1		1	1	3	2		1	7	
Oswego	3		4	2		5				2						6	
Peekskill			1			1								5		2	
Port Chester																6	
Poughkeepsie	1		4			10				1						6	
Rochester	9	3	26	2	1	36		1	1	2		17	5		1	4	6
Syracuse		2	20			16	2	2	2	10		3	12		12	42	2
Tonawanda	2	1	7			7				4		1		1		80	
Troy			3			10		1		4						10	
Utica	1		5							4			1		1	25	
Watertown	3		3						1	4		2	3			22	
Yonkers	1		5			13		2		2	6				2	4	4

TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

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NORTH CAROLINA																		
Asheville.....	2	1	2		1	3	1		1			9	5		2	4		
Charlotte.....	4	2	6					1				2				12		
Durham.....			2			1		1				1	1		1	2		
Gastonia.....	3	1	3									1		1	1	1		
Greensboro.....			1			5						1				4		
Rocky Mount.....	2	2	2			7								2	1	6	3	
Wilmington.....	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1			1				8		1
Winston-Salem.....	14	1	15			19						1			5	32		
NORTH DAKOTA																		
Grand Forks.....	1	2	4		1	3	1		1	13		3			1	11	3	1
OHIO																		
Akron.....		1	10	1		8			1			2				2		
Canton.....		1	3			7				1		2			3	7		
Cincinnati.....		5						1	1			14	1	1				
Cleveland.....		2	70	2	4	34			2	35	3			1	9	79		
Cleveland Heights.....	1					1				2		2			1	6	1	
Columbus.....	3		55			27			1		5		2	1	1	45		
Dayton.....	2	3	11	1	4	21	3		3			7	3	1	1	53		1
East Cleveland.....	3	1	3			3				1			4	3	1	6		
Elyria.....	2		1		1	1						4			1	5		
Fremont.....	2	1	1			2						1		2	3	3		
Hamilton.....	2	1	14			7			1			3			1	9		
Lakewood.....			2			3			2	1		3				4		
Lima: Recreation department.....	1		4			2	2					2						1
Mansfield.....	1		1		1							2				1		
Marietta.....		1	1			2				2		2				2		
Massillon.....		2	1			2	1					2				1		
Middletown.....	1		5			6									1	2		
Norwood.....	1		1			3									1			
Painesville.....	1																	
Parma.....																2		
Salem.....																2		
Sandusky.....			3	1		4				1					1			
Springfield.....			1		1	2			1			4				6		
Staubenville.....			5			5		1		1		4			1	2		1
Toledo.....	2	4	19	1		22		1	2	9	1	7			8	31	2	
Warren.....	1	1	3			4						3			10	2		1

Wooster.....			3			2					8			1		
Youngstown:																
Township park commission.....			5	1										8		
Park department.....		3	7			10		1	1	2				8		
Zanesville.....		2				2								3		36
OKLAHOMA																
Chickasha.....				1		1					1			1	2	
Enid.....	1	1	2								1			1		
Lawton.....	1	1	1		2	3								4	4	1
Oklahoma City.....		1	3	2		10	1	1	2		173	1		3	24	
Okmulgee.....			1			3									3	
Ponca City.....		1	2			4								1	5	
Tulsa.....			5	1		13	1		1		17	2		2	27	
OREGON																
Astoria.....						2										
Eugene: Playground commission.....	1		1	1		1					1					
Medford.....	2		1			5		1		3					5	5
Portland.....	2	1	13			24		1	2				3	7	59	
PENNSYLVANIA																
Allentown.....	4	1	12	3		21				1	2	1		1	2	
Altoona.....	1		2			14						2		2	4	
Bethlehem.....	2	1	2			1				1		2		1		
Bradford.....	1		1						1						1	
Carlisle.....						2										
Chester.....			2								2					
Clairton.....							1				1					
Coatesville.....	3	1	7			4				1		1		1	11	
Easton.....	1	1	4			4					1			2	4	1
Ellwood City.....											1					
Erie.....	3	2	5	2		6		1	1		10		1	1	12	1
Harrisburg.....		1	2	1	1	2		1		2	3				10	
Johnstown.....	5		5	1		8					5		3	1	8	1
Lancaster:														1		
Recreation Association.....	2														11	
Park department.....			3			2		1			3				12	
Lower Merion.....			2			5									4	
Meadville.....	1		3			3			1		1					1
Nanticoke.....						1										
New Castle.....						4			1						8	
Norristown.....			1			1				1	2			1		
Oil City.....	1		1												4	1
Philadelphia:																
Bureau of recreation.....	29		30	1		14								39	18	
Bureau of city property.....			3								5		1			
Fairmount Park Commission.....	1	6	24	1	10	2			2	5					75	
Pittsburgh:																
Bureau of recreation.....	38		38			33								19	5	
Bureau of parks.....	2	9	11		3				1		21				36	1

TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

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PENNSYLVANIA—continued																		
Reading.....		2	2			3					1	4					6	
Scranton.....		1			1	2				2		2	2		1		4	
Taylor.....															1		2	
Vandergrift.....	1		1			2											5	
Warren.....			2			2												
West Chester.....						1							1	1			1	
Wilkes-Barre.....	5	1	5			12		1				2			1		19	
Williamsport.....						3	1	1				1					1	1
York.....	2	3	12			5						5					9	
RHODE ISLAND																		
Bristol: Recreation department.....			1	1		1												
Cranston.....	1		1			5							1					
Newport:																		
Board of recreation.....	4	1	7			5											9	
Park commission.....		2																
Providence:																		
Board of recreation.....			16		1	4	20			7		2			8		27	
Board of park commissioners.....	5	4	10		1	26			1			1	20				37	1
Woonsocket.....	1	2	1			4				2		1	3		3		4	
SOUTH CAROLINA																		
Charleston:																		
Municipal golf committee.....									1									
Board of parks and playgrounds.....			5			5								1			10	
Columbia.....	3	1	3			5						3					10	
Florence.....						1									1		3	
Greenville.....	6	1	4			6		1				4					6	6
Spartanburg.....	1	1	2	1	1	7	1					2		1	1		7	
SOUTH DAKOTA																		
Huron.....	1	1	1			5				3							2	
Mitchell.....	1		1	1		4		1		2							5	1
Rapid City.....	1																	1
Sioux Falls.....		3		1		4	1	1	1	3		6					9	1
Watertown.....									1	1							5	1

TENNESSEE														
Chattanooga.....	2	4	9		29	3		1		2	5	1	1	18
Knoxville.....	2	2	8		14		1				3	1	1	6
Memphis.....	3	7	8		24	3	2		3	2		5	2	29
Nashville.....	5	8	36	2	17		2	1				26	10	32
TEXAS														
Amarillo.....	1	1			6		1		1	2				6
Austin: Recreation department.....	5	12	2		7	1				8			3	6
Beaumont.....		2	2		10		1		2	4			3	13
Dallas.....	4		31	4	48		1	3	6	54	7	1	28	72
Fort Worth.....	3	4	24		5		2			42	1		4	32
Galveston.....		1	1		3	2					2			6
Greenville.....		1												
Houston.....	1	1	11			1		1	2	7			1	25
Lubbock.....													3	
Port Arthur.....		4	3	1	4	1				1	7		1	3
San Antonio: Recreation department.....	1	7	18	2	20	9	1	1	1	3			8	33
Sweetwater.....	2	1	1		1		1			2				4
Waco.....	3		7		8	1		1		5	1			9
Wichita Falls.....	1	2	12		15			1		15	1		2	12
UTAH														
Provo.....	1	1	3		3		1		1					6
Salt Lake City.....		2	16		18		2		3				8	25
VERMONT														
Barre.....	1	1	1	1	1				2				1	
VIRGINIA														
Danville.....						1				1	1			7
Lynchburg.....														
Recreation department.....	3		3		3								1	11
Park forestry department.....	1	2	1		2				1	2	1	1	3	4
Newport News.....	4		2		4					1				2
Norfolk.....	2	1	4		16		2	1		1			1	15
Petersburg.....	1	1	1	1	3				1	1			3	
Portsmouth.....		2			7					1	2			3
Richmond.....	5	8	22		17					2			1	17
Roanoke.....		2	2		7					1				18
Staunton.....	1	1	1		1	1	1			1	1			1
WASHINGTON														
Aberdeen.....	2		2		2									2
Bellingham.....	2	1	1		8					4				10
Bremerton.....	1	1	1	1	3					1				3
Everett.....	1		1	1	2					2			1	2
Hoquiam.....					2									
Longview.....				1										
Seattle.....	1	1	21	10	35		1	2		15	14			82

TABLE C.—Recreation facilities and buildings in cities of 10,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Athletic fields	Band stands	Baseball diamonds	Bathing beaches	Boat-houses	Children's play-grounds	Dance pavilions	Golf courses, 9-hole	Golf courses, 18-hole	Ice-skating rinks	Miniature golf courses	Picnic places	Recreation buildings	Stadiums	Swimming pools	Tennis courts	Toboggan slides	Tourist camps
WASHINGTON—continued																		
Spokane.....	1	2	12			9			1	3		12			4	37		
Tacoma.....	2	2	2	4	1	8					1	20				10		
Walla Walla.....		1	3										2	1	1	7		
Wenatchee.....	1	1	1			2				1						3		1
Yakima.....		2				2									1	3		1
WEST VIRGINIA																		
Charleston.....	1		5			11					2						4	
Morgantown.....						1						2						
Wheeling.....	1	2	2			3	2	2			1	60	6		1	4		
WISCONSIN																		
Appleton.....		1	2					1			3		2			9		1
Beloit.....		1	7	1		7		1				1				11	3	
Eau Claire.....	3		2	2	2	1				3		6						1
Green Bay.....		1	4	1		7	1			4		2	1			5		
Janesville.....		1	12	1		1		1		2		5			2	9		
Kenosha.....	3		5	2				1		5						8	2	
La Crosse.....		2	1	1		3				8		3				1		1
Manitowoc.....		2	6	1						5						2		1
Milwaukee.....	2	5	8	3	4	12	3	1		14		20		1	1	70	5	
Oshkosh.....	2	2	4	3	1			1		2	1	4				3		
Racine.....	1		6	1		8		2		5		2	3			13	1	
Sheboygan.....		4	19	2		5				4		3				8		1
Shorewood.....				2						2							3	
Superior <sup>1</sup> .....				1	1			1	1			3					1	1
Two Rivers.....		1	1	2		5				3		1			1	5	1	1
Watertown.....	1	2	1	1		2				3						4		
Wausau.....	3	2	6		1					5		1			1			1
Wauwatosa.....	1	1	4	1		1				3		1				6	1	
West Allis.....		1	1			2				3		2				8		
WYOMING																		
Cheyenne.....	1	1	1	1		3		1	1			3				2		

<sup>1</sup> Report received too late to include in summary.

TABLE D.—Park construction and maintenance in cities of 20,000 and over, 1930, by States

City and State	Population	Number of trees planted	Number of shrubs planted	Number of bulbs planted	Number of plants set out	Number of trees trimmed	Number of trees sprayed	Number of acres graded	Number of acres planted	Roads constructed	Parkways and boulevards constructed	Walks constructed
										Miles	Miles	Miles
Arizona:												
Phoenix.....	48, 118	362	240	340		4, 360			8.2	27.0		7.0
Arkansas:												
Little Rock.....	81, 679	20	500	1, 000	5, 100			24.0		6.0		2.0
California:												
Bakersfield.....	26, 015	200	500			600	600		5.0			
Berkeley.....	82, 109	640	4, 620		7, 420	5, 559	2, 131	1.0	1.0		0.3	
Glendale.....	62, 736	15, 000										
Huntington Park.....	24, 591	200				1, 000				2.0		
Long Beach.....	142, 032	1, 000	3, 000	10, 000		5, 000			10.0			
Los Angeles.....	1, 238, 048	27, 333	45, 902		218, 797	3, 297	2, 422					
Oakland.....	284, 063	500	10, 000	100, 000	200, 000	500	1, 000	51.0	25.0			3.5
Pasadena.....	761, 086	5, 084	11, 395	1, 364	50, 259	30, 508		22.0	7.0			
Pomona.....	20, 804	3, 000	150	2, 500	5, 000	1, 000						
Riverside.....	29, 696	1, 906	5, 951		25, 795	40, 000						
San Diego.....	147, 995	2, 000	5, 678	20, 000	37, 500							
Santa Barbara.....	33, 613	3, 000	732		1, 500	1, 300	2, 000	41.6				
Santa Monica.....	37, 146	9, 000	4, 000	3, 000	10, 000	30, 000		10.0	12.0			
Stockton.....	47, 963	1, 000	1, 250		1, 000	40, 000	500					
Colorado:												
Colorado Springs.....	33, 237									2.0		
Pueblo.....	50, 096	143	81	20	12, 932	8, 144			5.5			
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport.....	146, 716	250	1, 000	5, 000	80, 000	500		5.0	5.0	1.2		
Hartford.....	164, 072	150	500	25, 000	125, 000	1, 800	300	90.0	75.0	1.5		.2
Manchester.....	21, 950	5	50	3, 000		25	70	.1				.1
Meriden.....	38, 481				1, 000							15.0
New Britain.....	68, 128	40	500	10, 000	1, 800	1, 000	2, 300	5.0	5.0	1.0		.8
New London.....	29, 640			300		300						
Norwich.....	23, 021	2, 000	125		50			.3	1.1	1.0		
Stamford.....	46, 346			6, 500	800	1, 500	180		1.5	1.5		3.3
Waterbury.....	99, 902							4.0	4.0			
Westhaven.....	25, 808		375			100	125	4.0			2.3	.3
Delaware:												
Wilmington.....	106, 597	150	250	300				6.0				
Florida:												
Tampa.....	101, 161	3, 103	543	270	3, 845	600	100	6.0	8.0			1.0
Georgia:												
Atlanta.....	270, 366							60.0				
Augusta.....	60, 342	500										
Macon.....	53, 829	200	1, 800	12, 000	2, 000				25.0			
Savannah.....	85, 024	646	4, 320									

TABLE D.—Park construction and maintenance in cities of 20,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of trees planted	Number of shrubs planted	Number of bulbs planted	Number of plants set out	Number of trees trimmed	Number of trees sprayed	Number of acres graded	Number of acres planted	Roads constructed	Parkways and boulevards constructed	Walks constructed	
										Miles	Miles	Miles	
<b>Idaho:</b>													
Boise.....	21,544	250	175	3,850	5,000	250	2,700	15.0	15.0			0.3	
<b>Illinois:</b>													
Aurora.....	46,589											.5	
Chicago—													
Lincoln Park commissioners	3,376,483	3,638	46,606	300,000	368,000			75.0	100.0		0.6	2.1	
South Park commissioners				100,000	100,000			120.0	120.0				2.0
West Park district				131,420	242,839		7,500	7,500	37.0		3.0	6.0	1.0
Other park districts				7,800	5,600		2,700		1.5	1.5			
Cicero.....				66,602	2,185	38,400							
Decatur.....	57,510	15,060	20,000	8,000	75,000								
Galesburg.....	28,830	2,000	200	1,000		2,000		200.0		8.0	2.5		
Joliet.....	42,993	250	1,000	5,000	30,000	100	100	203.0		4.0		1.0	
Kankakee.....	20,620	110			110	100		6.0	6.0				
Moline.....	32,236		2,500	5,000	15,000	575							
Oak Park.....	63,982	100	400	8,000	46,000	460							
Rock Island.....	39,953	200	300	2,000	10,000	200	200			2.0		1.0	
Springfield.....	71,864	500	150	4,000	10,000	100		100.0		4.0			
<b>Indiana:</b>													
East Chicago.....	54,784			5,000	10,000	1,000	2,000						
Elkhart.....	32,949	20	100			500	5,000	.5	2.0	.3	.5	.5	
Gary.....	100,426	814	1,560	9,200	22,119	5,620	11,867						
Hammond.....	64,560	200	5,000	2,000	20,000	500	3,000	10.0	10.0	2.5			
Indianapolis.....	364,161	2,654	16,200		201,400								
Kokomo.....	32,843	900	1,100	3,000	20,000	3,000	2,500	15.0	17.0	2.0			
New Albany.....	25,819							15.0					
South Bend.....	104,193	1,000	3,500	44,000	62,000	2,500	4,260	3.0	2.0		1.5		
Terre Haute.....	62,810	1,200	1,000			300				5.0			
<b>Iowa:</b>													
Cedar Rapids.....	56,097	50	100	1,000	10,000				100.0	5.0			
Davenport.....	60,751	400	625	13,800	50,000				16.0				
Des Moines.....	142,559	47	1,399		51,397	491	156						
Dubuque.....	41,679	100	25,000			100							
Fort Dodge.....	21,895	1,100	3,000	1,700	25,000	400	400	3.0			2.0		
Waterloo.....	46,191	200	400		4,500	65							
<b>Kansas:</b>													
Salina.....	20,155	200	10,000	500	5,000	500							
Topeka.....	64,120	500	350	1,500		200		11.0	11.0	1.0		1.0	
<b>Kentucky:</b>													
Covington.....	65,252	1,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	50.0	50.0	6.0			
Louisville.....	307,745	2,802	9,100	1,500		2,830	509						
Paducah.....	33,541	500	600	500		300				.5			

<b>Louisiana:</b>														
Alexandria	23,025	150	100	2,000	700									
Monroe	26,028	200												
New Orleans	458,762	600	1,250		10,000	50	550					3.0		
<b>Maine:</b>														
Portland	70,810	218	500	13,000	4,000	934	100	5.0	5.0				1.0	
<b>Maryland:</b>														
Baltimore	804,874	894			300,000	4,633	13,163							
Cumberland	37,747		500	1,000										
Hagerstown	30,861	50				250								
<b>Massachusetts:</b>														
Belmont	21,748		1,319						12.0	12.0				
Boston	781,188											28.0	15.0	67.0
Brockton	63,797												4.5	
Cambridge	113,643	250	100			1,084	13,000							
Chelsea	45,316				320		42			60.0				
Chicopee	43,930	200		400		40	75			7.5				
Fall River	115,274	3	50			300	50							
Fitchburg	40,692	350		2,843	250	25	20							
Frammingham	22,210					100	100			1.0				
Lowell	100,234	1,462	384	54,500	14,740	1,323				20.0				
Lynn	102,320	300	200	15,000	15,000	300				150.0	25.0		8.0	
Malden	68,686	50	100			50	50			2.0				
Melrose	23,170				1,000	24								
North Adams	21,621					56				1.3				
Quincy	71,983	500	1,000	100,000	1,000	400	2,500	50.0	100.0					
Revere	35,680					12	12							
Salem	43,353	119				98				2.0	4.0			.5
Springfield	149,900	14,500	3,000	3,000		20,000	25,000			16.0			2.0	
Taunton	37,355		50	5,000		500	2,200			2.0			.3	.1
Waltham	39,247											3.0		
Weymouth	20,882	12	100		100									
Worcester	195,311	1,206	382	40,104	28,301	4,600	1,332							
<b>Michigan:</b>														
Detroit	1,568,662	4,342	9,130	127,336		54,324	54,324	40.0	20.0			3.0		1.5
Flint	156,492	1,000	1,200		10,000	5,000	100	50.0						
Grand Rapids	168,592	65	450	35,000	30,500	270								
Kalamazoo	54,786	450	2,000	50,000		4,310	1,500							
Lansing	78,397	1,600												
Port Huron	31,361	101	9	5,000	500	200	200					24.0		
<b>Minnesota:</b>														
Duluth	101,463	1,047	2,105	300	356					13.5				
Minneapolis	464,356	6,280	2,591	2,000	84,674	18,000	300							2.0
St. Cloud	21,000	280	100							3.0				
St. Paul	271,606									60.2			4.0	2.0
<b>Mississippi:</b>														
Jackson	48,282	200	200	400	50,000					5.0				
<b>Missouri:</b>														
Joplin	33,454	300	1,000	2,000	5,000	500	100							
Kansas City	399,746	950	1,200											
Springfield	87,527			800	1,000	200								
<b>Montana:</b>														
Great Falls	28,822	508	175		450	34,000	20,000			42.0		7.0	4.0	

TABLE D.—Park construction and maintenance in cities of 20,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of trees planted	Number of shrubs planted	Number of bulbs planted	Number of plants set out	Number of trees trimmed	Number of trees sprayed	Number of acres graded	Number of acres planted	Roads constructed	Parkways and boulevards constructed	Walks constructed
										Miles	Miles	Miles
Nebraska:												
Lincoln.....	75,983	39,439	5,278			10,000	5,000	800.0	500.0	10.0		0.1
New Hampshire:												
Manchester.....	76,834	500	900	250	4,500	15,000	15,000	10.0	10.0	.3		.3
Nashua.....	31,463	400	200	2,000	2,500	500		2.0	.3	.4		.1
New Jersey:												
Irvington.....	56,733	200	1,000	3,000		300	500					
Jersey City.....	316,715	1,500	2,500	6,000	12,000	5,000	65,000	15.0	15.0			4.0
Newark.....	442,337	933	1,500	6,000	6,200	20,000	24,000	10.0	8.0			.5
New Brunswick.....	34,555	64	97	1,000	6,769	120						.3
Passaic.....	62,959		350			3,025	475	2.5				
Paterson.....	138,513	39	5,000	3,000	95,000	2,374	1,987					
Perth Amboy.....	43,516							24.0	19.0	.3		2.0
Trenton.....	123,356	200		40,000	40,000							
Woodbridge.....	25,266	304	2,766	350	800	60						
New York:												
Albany.....	127,412	726	1,700	55,000	75,000			15.0	15.0	2.0	10.0	
Auburn.....	36,652	300	500	100	200	265	550	6.0	2.0			
Buffalo.....	673,076	7,000	17,565	65,000	65,000	150,000	300,000	18.6	3.0			
Elmira.....	47,397	10	2,000	500				10.0		3.0		1.0
Gloversville.....	23,099	8,000	200	500	10,000		400					
Ithaca.....	20,708	25,181	420		400	840	129	35.0	20.0	1.0		
Jamestown.....	45,155			4,500			75	2.0				
Kingston.....	28,088	5,000								.5		1.5
New Rochelle.....	54,000	139		10,000	23,660	3,000	19,000					
New York City—												
Brooklyn.....	2,560,401	9,282	7,112	72,000	193,000	10,635	44,313	1,064.0	12.0			2.0
Oswego.....	22,652		100			117		20.2				
Poughkeepsie.....	40,288	450	800	25,000	30,000	1,200	1,500					
Rochester.....	328,132	2,595	25,000	69,900	71,000	14,411	2,140	800.0	500.0			
Syracuse.....	209,326	600	12,000	121,000	200,000			70.0	70.0	.5	2.0	3.0
Utica.....	101,740		9,000			500						
Watertown.....	32,205	1,000				200	200	2.0	2.0	.5		1.0
North Carolina:												
Wilmington.....	32,270	3,500	60,000	30,000	3,000							
Winston-Salem.....	75,274	520	700	1,000								
Ohio:												
Canton.....	104,906	5,000	10,000	12,000	25,000	100		5.0				
Cincinnati.....	451,160	3,296	12,958	130,100	84,966			15.0		2.5	.3	.6
Cleveland.....	900,429	1,673		50,000		1,064	25,356					
Columbus.....	290,564	150	17,808		60,000	806		7.0	7.0			

Dayton	200,982	2,055	2,475	11,000	5,400	13,978	14,906	10.0		1.0			.5
East Cleveland	39,687	25	350	250		20		11.0	1.0			.1	.5
Elyria	25,633	2,000						8.0		.8			
Hamilton	52,176	3,000	1,000	5,000		500	500	2.0					
Lakewood	70,509	165				1,248							
Massillon	26,400	8,000	217		1,800	100							
Middletown	29,992	301	50			30		14.0	8.0		.5		
Norwood	33,411	60				60	60						
Sandusky	24,622				175,000								
Springfield	68,743				20,000	150		2.0	2.0				
Steubenville	35,422	60	750			600		1.9					
Toledo	290,718	1,390	3,250	1,300		1,713	66,000	65.0	40.0	3.0	2.0		.5
Warren	41,062	300	600							2.3			1.5
Oklahoma:													
Enid	26,399	50		1,500	1,200								
Oklahoma City	185,389	3,020		3,500	7,500	1,000		20.0	20.0				
Tulsa	141,258	300	1,000	8,000	30,000	1,000	5,400	90.0		1.5	4.0		2.0
Pennsylvania:													
Allentown	92,563	200	75	10,000	25,000	500	500	45.0	45.0	1.4			
Altoona	82,054				1,600	51	51	12.0			.4		
Bethlehem	67,892	300	100	3,000	10,000	500	100						
Easton	34,468	25,000	500	8,000		350		8.0		1.0			.5
Johnstown	66,993							7.0			1.0		
Nanticoke	26,043			500		20	20						
New Castle	48,674	1,000				40							
Norristown	35,853	350		8,500		50	50		4.0				
Oil City	22,075	50	300	500	1,000	400	400			2.0			1.0
Philadelphia—													
Bureau of city property		400		110,000	50,000	1,200		3.0	5.0				.5
Fairmount Park Commission	1,950,961	4,905	10,618	106,308									
Pittsburgh	669,817	250	2,500	100,000	250,000	1,500	700	8.0	5.0				
Reading	111,171	51		40,050	25,200			5.3					
Scranton	143,433	2,500	4,000	10,000	3,500	500	5,000	2.0	5.0				
Wilkes-Barre	86,626	400	500	50,000	60,000	600	1,000	40.0	20.0				
Williamsport	45,729	24		300									
Rhode Island:													
Cranston	42,911	6	10					6.0					
Providence	252,981	300	5,000	20,000	20,000	150,000	150,000						
Woonsocket	49,376	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,000								
South Carolina:													
Charleston	62,265	933											
Greenville	29,164	800	1,200	6,000									
Spartanburg	28,723		500	25,000	7,000	150		15.0					
South Dakota:													
Sioux Falls	33,362	200	150		10,000	200	200						
Tennessee:													
Chattanooga	119,798	250	500	5,000									
Memphis	253,143	600		124,032		3,100	10,000						
Texas:													
Austin	53,120	260	2,600	6,000		267	19	8.0	8.0				
Beaumont	57,732	240	2,660	2,384		600							
Dallas	260,475	740				19,901	212						
Fort Worth	163,447	500	3,000	100		10,000	20,000	100.0	100.0	10.0	5.0		2.0

TABLE D.—Park construction and maintenance in cities of 20,000 and over, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Number of trees planted	Number of shrubs planted	Number of bulbs planted	Number of plants set out	Number of trees trimmed	Number of trees sprayed	Number of acres graded	Number of acres planted	Roads constructed	Parkways and boulevards constructed	Walks constructed
										Miles	Miles	Miles
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>												
Galveston.....	52,938							2.0	2.0			
Houston.....	292,352	350	10,000	300	250,000	1,250	180	5.0		0.5		0.5
Port Arthur.....	50,902							25.0	15.0		2.5	1.0
Danville.....	22,247	200	50	2,000	1,000	800	500	4.0	8.0			
<b>Virginia:</b>												
Lynchburg.....	40,661	509	307	4,062	13,988	337	886	4.0	3.0			.5
Norfolk.....	129,710	3,538	13,000				17,850					
Petersburg.....	28,564	50		400		35	75		2.0	2.0		2.0
Richmond.....	182,929	2,006				6,517	9,644				4.0	
Roanoke.....	69,206	85	460	4,000	3,000	100						
<b>Washington:</b>												
Seattle.....	365,583	300	2,445	25,400	45,600		1,445	36.0	36.0			
Tacoma.....	106,817		200	20,000	20,000	1,000	1,500					2.0
<b>West Virginia:</b>												
Huntington.....	75,872	12,000										
Wheeling.....	61,659	2,500	10,000	10,000	50,000							
<b>Wisconsin:</b>												
Beloit.....	23,611	115		5,500	4,500	5,000		5.0	20.0	1.0		.5
Green Bay.....	37,415					10		4.0		.1		
Janesville.....	21,828	40	1,000	1,600								
Kenosha.....	50,262	253	2,742	15,154	23,005			15.0	18.0			
La Crosse.....	39,614	75		7,000	30,000							
Manitowoc.....	22,963	500	250			650		3.0		1.5	1.0	
Oshkosh.....	40,108	100	50	300	2,500							1.0
Racine.....	67,542	125	4,500	25,000	3,700	800						
Sheboygan.....	39,251	500	1,300	3,130	2,901		4,200	5.0	3.0			
Superior.....	36,113	2,000	100			1,200		1.0	1.0			
Wausau.....	23,758							35.0	50.0		.5	2.0
West Allis.....	34,671	780	1,000			6,000	15,000	2.0				.5

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expenditures, 1926-1930
		Land, buildings, and improvements	Supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds		
<b>Alabama:</b>							
Birmingham	259, 678		\$55, 814. 54	\$88, 006. 34		\$185, 064. 58	\$198, 115. 50
Fairfield	11, 059					2, 000. 00	9, 500. 00
Mobile	68, 202		6, 493. 95	14, 163. 96		20, 657. 91	
Montgomery	66, 079	\$1, 396. 00	12, 285. 94	30, 132. 50		43, 814. 44	21, 787. 62
Selma	18, 012						3, 500. 00
Talladega	7, 596	300. 00		750. 00		1, 050. 00	4, 000. 00
Troy	6, 814					300. 00	
<b>Arizona:</b>							
Bisbee	8, 023	250. 00	54. 00	450. 00		754. 00	2, 145. 00
Nogales	6, 006		150. 00	600. 00		750. 00	
Phoenix	48, 118	3, 309. 00	3, 740. 00	24, 450. 00		31, 499. 00	24, 639. 00
Prescott	5, 517					7, 537. 93	12, 368. 15
<b>Arkansas:</b>							
Fort Smith	31, 429					7, 500. 00	\$50, 000. 00
Little Rock	81, 679	22, 424. 16	7, 596. 50	24, 800. 00		54, 820. 66	35, 000. 00
<b>California:</b>							
Alameda	35, 033	19, 784. 00	8, 095. 74	28, 727. 49		56, 607. 23	227, 454. 26
Anaheim	10, 995		16, 500. 00	21, 200. 00		37, 700. 00	53, 625. 00
Bakersfield	26, 015	8, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	27, 000. 00		41, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Berkeley	82, 109	15, 999. 00	7, 535. 28	38, 772. 90		62, 307. 18	26, 390. 00
Beverly Hills	17, 429	205, 958. 15	25, 395. 23	56, 643. 02	\$27, 550. 00	408, 546. 40	890, 720. 63
Brawley	10, 439	850. 00	1, 350. 00	5, 475. 00		7, 675. 00	2, 000. 00
Burbank	16, 662	8, 699. 16	8, 042. 66	27, 986. 84		44, 728. 66	8, 699. 16
Burlingame	13, 870	2, 277. 40	1, 772. 91	8, 727. 75	4, 530. 00	17, 231. 06	10, 000. 00
Calexico	6, 299		1, 000. 00	4, 000. 00		5, 000. 00	
Chico	7, 961					15, 541. 00	
Colton	8, 014	600. 00	822. 02	4, 604. 09		6, 026. 11	
Compton	12, 516	3, 000. 00	379. 86	1, 686. 98		5, 066. 84	
Coronado	5, 425	1, 008. 00	5, 085. 00	8, 250. 00		14, 335. 00	6, 000. 00
Culver City	5, 669					1, 000. 00	
Dunsmuir	6, 050					207. 22	
Eureka	15, 752			6, 135. 09	212. 19	6, 347. 28	
Fresno	52, 513	4, 770. 00	13, 241. 00	45, 076. 00		63, 087. 00	18, 000. 00
Glendale	62, 736					77, 711. 62	
Hermosa Beach	5, 000					11, 753. 01	
Huntington Park	24, 591					6, 000. 00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930					Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expenditures, 1926-1930
		Land, buildings, and improvements	Supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds	Total		
California—Continued.								
Long Beach	142,032		\$8,700.00	\$82,900.00		\$91,600.00		\$240,000.00
Los Angeles	1,238,048	\$486,602.40	166,694.43	873,892.81	\$23,250.00	1,550,339.64	\$1,051,750.00	\$4,820,476.64
Modesto	13,842		8,674.79	17,471.44		26,145.23		
Montebello	5,498		3,956.23	6,334.25		10,390.48	100,000.00	100,000.00
Monterey	9,141	14,373.96		4,000.00	1,702.70	20,076.66	30,000.00	76,237.89
Napa	6,437	284.85	1,480.73	3,636.60		5,402.18		
National City	7,301	8,950.44	843.70	1,491.00		11,285.14		12,165.30
Oakland	284,063					224,943.71		\$430,771.47
Ontario	13,583		3,998.07	15,098.22		19,096.29		
Oxnard	6,285		1,500.00	2,400.00		2,900.00		
Palo Alto	13,652	40,251.24	6,200.23	26,536.44		71,987.91		167,411.08
Pasadena	76,086	215,525.46	64,240.09	193,868.28	698.66	474,332.49		546,500.12
Petaluma	8,245	600.00		3,887.57		4,487.57		14,000.00
Pittsburg	9,610	6,250.35	1,274.56	4,469.99		11,994.90		32,965.33
Pomona	20,804		72,131.82	32,129.39		104,261.21		
Redlands	14,177		9,751.34	17,095.01	4,175.00	26,846.35		40,000.00
Redondo Beach	9,347		3,000.00	5,500.00		8,500.00		
Riverside	29,696	10,888.61	15,807.89	40,228.64		66,925.14		54,803.10
Sacramento	93,750	6,966.24	26,383.92	118,005.51		151,356.67		
San Bernardino	37,481		4,538.93	14,674.84		19,113.77		10,860.20
San Buenaventura	11,603	7,000.00		5,000.00		12,000.00		24,000.00
San Diego	147,995	5,661.20	57,970.55	170,776.95		234,408.70		102,885.20
San Francisco	634,394	446,881.00	447,749.00	694,375.00		1,619,005.00		\$3,217,632.89
San Jose	57,651					52,975.47		43,687.88
San Leandro	11,455					2,800.00		200.00
San Mateo	13,444	2,750.00	2,572.00	10,700.00		16,022.00		2,750.00
Santa Ana	30,322	100.00	748.94	2,820.00		3,668.94		2,750.00
Santa Barbara	33,613	21,857.02	13,627.12	32,511.19	14,417.02	82,412.33		104,123.15
Santa Clara	6,303					600.00		
Santa Cruz	14,395					2,400.00		
Santa Monica	37,146	3,900.00	8,925.00	45,622.50		58,447.50		
South Pasadena	13,730	2,400.00	5,100.00	21,800.00		29,300.00		
South San Francisco	6,193	4,469.07	2,356.57	5,780.00	656.33	13,262.27		33,802.72
Stockton	47,963	1,883.50				107,010.67		61,500.00
Torrance	7,271		1,000.00	4,600.00		5,600.00		
Upland	5,830		2,158.65	2,843.42		5,002.07		
Visalia	7,263	3,500.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	19,500.00	50,000.00	10,000.00
Whittier	14,822			14,232.00	5,412.00	19,644.00		

Colorado:								
Colorado Springs	33,237	14,586.54	13,851.67	64,570.21			93,008.42	111,389.88
Denver	287,861						849,133.00	
Durango	5,400			1,200.00			1,200.00	4,500.00
Fort Collins	11,489		3,333.83	11,832.50			15,166.33	3,000.00
Grand Junction	10,247	7,595.55	4,850.25	11,698.87	3,000.00		27,144.67	35,000.00
Longmont	6,029		2,211.62	6,000.00			8,211.62	
Pueblo	50,096	409.45	14,369.14	40,844.21		35,454.44	91,077.24	6,418.75
Sterling	7,195	2,500.00	1,940.00	3,800.00		960.00	9,200.00	2,500.00
Trinidad	11,732		415.14	3,934.52			4,349.66	
Connecticut:								
Ansonia (recreation department)	19,898							20,000.00
Branford	7,080	5,720.27	133.70	576.80			6,430.77	
Bridgeport	146,716	42,050.00	69,934.50	116,160.00			228,144.50	200,000.00
East Hartford	17,125						4,618.63	240,000.00
Fairfield	17,184						2,500.00	5,000.00
Hamden	20,250						400.00	
Hartford	164,072						708,195.49	272,203.02
Manchester	21,950	722.82	1,658.16	8,281.00			10,661.96	5,000.00
Meriden	38,481		4,400.00	5,100.00			9,500.00	74,000.00
Milford	12,500	8,000.00		2,000.00			10,000.00	19,000.00
New Britain	68,128	66,464.47	30,301.29	63,818.64			160,784.40	
New Canaan	5,431						2,500.00	
New Haven	162,655						377,000.03	680,000.00
New London	29,640						30,056.00	992,580.01
Norwalk (recreation commission)	36,019							10,000.00
Norwich	23,021						1,050.00	
Mohegan Park Commission		1,000.00	1,509.16	5,590.84			8,100.00	
Rockville	7,445	2,000.00		2,000.00			4,000.00	3,000.00
Seymour	6,600						1,500.00	
Shelton	10,113	712.80	435.21	1,315.46			2,463.47	3,015.56
Stamford	46,346		8,090.80	34,350.00			43,440.00	486,000.00
Torrington	26,040						6,601.00	5,000.00
Wallingford	11,170						1,040.53	
West Hartford	24,941	35,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00			40,000.00	35,000.00
West Haven	25,808	2,000.00	9,900.00	6,300.00			18,200.00	14,000.00
Wethersfield	7,507						<sup>10</sup> 5,250.00	15,000.00
Delaware:								
Wilmington	106,597	78,487.43	49,954.50	58,326.85			186,768.78	225,000.00
District of Columbia:								
Washington	486,869	388,344.10					1,217,085.90	5,678,413.63
Florida:								
Avon Park	6,600						2,750.00	40,000.00
Bradenton	5,986	1,128.56		4,561.60			5,688.18	
Clearwater	7,607		1,804.00	8,196.00	5,600.00		15,600.00	60,000.00
Coral Gables	5,897						76,000.00	2,491,742.60
Fort Lauderdale	8,666	1,411.84	3,111.93	13,210.13			17,733.90	862,000.00
Jacksonville	129,549						<sup>10</sup> 87,850.00	
Miami	110,637	3,350.00	10,950.00	61,230.00			75,530.00	48,000.00
Orlando	27,320		5,419.06	24,829.22			30,248.28	
Palatka	6,500		1,200.00	1,750.00			2,950.00	
River Junction	5,624						451.00	1,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Total	Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds			
<b>Florida—Continued.</b>								
St. Augustine.....	12,111					\$3,766.13	\$232,500.00	\$251,500.00
Sanford.....	10,100					6,600.00		
South Jacksonville.....	5,587		\$2,714.44	\$2,832.96		5,548.40		
Tallahassee.....	10,700					<sup>10</sup> 13,500.00		
Tampa.....	101,161	\$25,200.00		\$50,055.00		75,255.00		<sup>11</sup> 77,871.00
Winter Haven.....	7,130	2,890.30	\$2,300.00	5,700.00		10,890.30		
<b>Georgia:</b>								
Atlanta.....	270,366	19,853.68	100,625.41	136,876.89		257,355.98		300,000.00
Augusta.....	60,342		4,777.44	13,704.00		17,481.44		68,000.00
Brunswick.....	14,022					<sup>10</sup> 5,000.00		
Columbus.....	43,131	31,785.71	2,115.85	10,021.65		43,923.21	100,000.00	62,234.29
Dublin.....	6,681			367.61		367.61		
Gainesville.....	8,624	4,196.80	36.40	500.00		4,733.20		8,606.81
Macon.....	53,829		4,417.33	9,400.00		13,817.33		
Savannah.....	85,024	750.00	6,119.64	21,210.92		28,100.56		750.00
Bacon Park Commission.....			6,230.39	16,521.75		22,742.14		155,000.00
Valdosta.....	13,482		945.46	3,500.00		4,445.46	150,000.00	150,000.00
<b>Idaho:</b>								
Boise.....	21,544	10,000.00	4,665.50	21,224.50	\$1,110.00	37,000.00		30,000.00
Lewiston.....	9,403	252.89	1,313.74	3,026.11		4,592.74		
Nampa.....	8,206					8,000.00	19,500.00	34,000.00
Pocatello.....	16,471	7,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00		22,000.00		
Twin Falls.....	8,787					2,400.00		
<b>Illinois:</b>								
Alton.....	30,151	108,934.00				122,934.00	100,000.00	<sup>11</sup> 120,934.00
Batavia.....	5,045	7,500.00				7,500.00		7,500.00
Belleville.....	28,425					1,500.00		1,500.00
Cairo.....	13,532		2,000.00	3,500.00		5,500.00	9,000.00	
Canton.....	11,718	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	22,000.00	100,000.00	90,000.00
Centralia (recreation department).....	12,583							2,000.00
Chicago.....	3,376,483	8,379,560.97	2,224,917.35	8,261,351.46	7,248,212.63	27,079,899.41	63,781,000.00	63,619,602.34
Bureau of parks, recreation, and aviation.....						911,721.00	1,500,000.00	1,200,000.00
Calumet Park district.....		15,000.00				42,311.00		
Edison Park district.....		3,644.51	3,373.10	2,770.20	11,998.22	21,786.03	27,000.00	22,644.51
Irving Park district.....		724,530.29		126,282.74	130,456.26	981,269.29	1,325,000.00	<sup>10</sup> 1,231,076.18
Lincoln Park commissioners.....		2,381,846.05	702,514.71	2,080,400.00		5,164,760.76	15,350,000.00	13,122,013.45
Northwest Park district.....							2,650,000.00	2,836,235.39
Norwood Park district.....						26,825.00	85,000.00	
Ravenswood Manor and Gardens Park district.....			576.19	5,159.50	5,110.65	10,846.34		

Ridge Avenue Park district		102,000.00	12,979.00	24,500.00	9,250.00	148,729.00	150,000.00	115,000.00
River Park district			22,849.50	30,256.83	55,795.00	108,901.38	830,000.00	1,003,039.89
South Park commissioners		4,827,457.17	1,149,599.57	3,491,266.35	5,735,860.00	15,204,183.09	29,750,000.00	33,772,407.10
West Park district		325,082.95	333,025.28	2,500,715.79	1,299,742.50	4,458,566.52	12,114,000.00	10,317,185.82
Chicago Heights	22,311	2,500.00	5,242.87	8,647.50	22,552.60	38,942.97	70,000.00	131,010.67
Cicero	60,602					<sup>10</sup> 66,830.89		
Clyde Park district						15,000.00	250,000.00	200,000.00
Hawthorne Park district		55,000.00	10,000.00	2,500.00	7,000.00	74,500.00	60,000.00	120,000.00
Decatur	57,510	6,931.41	29,918.11	47,394.26	34,259.76	115,503.54	382,000.00	
Des Plaines	8,798	33.75	2,904.31	4,645.22	9,201.74	16,785.02	89,000.00	36,300.00
Dixon	9,908					10,758.41		
East Moline	10,107	3,590.00	150.00	1,000.00		4,650.00		11,750.00
East St. Louis	74,347	176,043.26				125,893.13		
Edwardsville	6,235					457,128.79	700,000.00	552,186.83
Elgin	35,929	10,853.83	17,996.86	21,221.13		5,400.00		1,500.00
Elmhurst	14,055					50,101.82		
Galena	5,216		1,400.00	1,425.00		<sup>10</sup> 88,572.34	160,000.00	
Galesburg	28,830	60,000.00	10,000.00	45,500.00	4,500.00	2,825.00		625.00
Glen Ellyn	7,680	3,424.13	5,577.46	17,398.84	25,735.98	130,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
Highland Park	12,203	53,253.00	24,822.00	48,435.00	45,700.00	52,136.41	155,000.00	46,198.30
Hinsdale	6,923	2,000.00	500.00	2,000.00		172,210.00	332,000.00	170,800.00
Hoopeston	5,613					4,500.00		250,000.00
Joliet	42,993	296,289.97	37,416.18	54,936.75	39,400.00	10,000.00		1,000.00
Kankakee	20,620					428,042.90	1,000,000.00	894,781.36
Kewanee	17,093	100,977.48	8,813.41	10,000.00	15,575.00	27,825.30	150,000.00	150,000.00
Lombard	6,197	19,958.01	2,771.65	6,495.18	4,023.66	135,365.89	30,000.00	150,000.00
Metropolis	5,573					33,248.50	118,000.00	120,299.73
Moline	32,236	7,922.50	1,500.00	14,225.00	2,971.40	<sup>10</sup> 1,500.00		
Niles Center	5,007	167,672.99	5,827.55	28,462.89		26,618.90		202,000.00
Oak Park	63,982		5,504.74	43,780.78	20,851.25	201,963.43	225,000.00	170,800.00
Olney	6,140					70,136.77		<sup>14</sup> 24,000.00
Park Ridge	10,417	1,000.00	2,300.00	4,600.00	7,587.50	1,000.00		
Peoria	104,969					15,487.50	67,000.00	70,000.00
River Forest	8,829					274,851.15		<sup>15</sup> 430,338.51
Riverside	6,670		500.00	6,000.00		18,434.38		
Rockford	85,864	40,137.82	87,829.98	92,100.30	2,664.32	6,500.00		
Rock Island	39,953		4,860.75	12,000.00	7,639.25	222,732.42		255,767.38
St. Charles	5,377	5,000.00	852.00	687.00	1,687.97	24,500.00		
Springfield	71,864	35,000.00	27,500.00	105,000.00	18,800.00	8,226.97		12,400.00
Sterling-Rock Falls	10,012	4,691.59	5,619.53	5,608.62	11,432.63	186,300.00		
Streator	14,728	2,800.00	1,200.00	4,000.00		27,402.37		74,620.95
Taylorville	7,316					8,000.00		7,000.00
Urbana	13,060	1,356.00	22,253.85	10,125.61	6,500.00	<sup>10</sup> 4,858.39		
Waukegan (recreation department)	33,499					40,235.46	150,000.00	100,000.00
Wheaton	7,258					<sup>10</sup> 71,000.00	125,000.00	1,400.00
Wood River	8,136	1,919.08	1,358.06	2,342.13		5,619.27		
Indiana:								
Auburn	5,088			500.00		500.00		
Bedford (recreation commission)	13,208							4,000.00
Bicknell	5,212		200.00	500.00		700.00		
Brazil	8,744	281.35	1,244.08	2,016.26		3,541.69		5,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Total	Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds			
<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>								
Clinton.....	7,936		\$271.83	\$1,268.97		\$1,540.80	\$6,550.94	
Crawfordsville.....	10,355					1,157.50		
East Chicago.....	54,784		37,000.00	40,000.00		77,000.00	\$65,000.00	
Elkhart.....	32,949					13,050.00		
Evansville.....	102,249					192,102.46	50,000.00	
Fort Wayne.....	114,946	\$64,810.54	92,450.76	10,465.25		167,727.55		
Gary.....	100,426	168,856.78	27,821.47	109,239.00		305,917.25	402,000.00	
Hammond.....	64,560	41,536.47	9,762.90	42,519.50		93,818.87	158,698.00	
Hartford City.....	6,613	2,229.04	110.92	190.00		529.96		
Huntington.....	13,420	2,422.89	1,007.52	4,281.95		7,712.36	9,400.00	
Indianapolis.....	364,161	246,126.83	161,556.39	290,639.88	\$274,019.23	972,342.33	921,200.00	
Jeffersonville.....	11,946	325.00	1,173.30	1,170.60		2,668.90	1,000.00	
Kendallville.....	5,439					2,915.75		
Kokomo.....	32,843		905.00	20,004.42		20,909.42		
La Porte.....	15,755					19,000.00	100,000.00	
Linton.....	5,085	67.11	382.74	771.55		1,221.40	5,000.00	
Mount Vernon.....	5,035		150.00	200.00		350.00		
New Albany.....	25,819			4,000.00		4,000.00		
Newcastle.....	14,027	21,910.00		6,600.00		28,510.00	15,000.00	
Plymouth.....	5,290			300.00		300.00		
Rushville.....	5,709		100.00	900.00		1,000.00		
Seymour.....	7,508					10 2,250.00	600.00	
South Bend.....	104,193	102,402.33	111,629.91	80,561.88		214,082.24	228,757.86	
Terre Haute.....	62,810	4,580.62	27,439.65	43,083.00		75,103.27		
Vincennes.....	17,564	932.80	3,400.00	4,065.00		8,397.80	41,000.00	
Wabash.....	8,840	481.35	1,755.15	1,851.90		4,088.40		
Warsaw.....	5,730	3,277.20	5,420.92	2,839.33	530.00	12,067.45	20,000.00	
<b>Iowa:</b>								
Ames.....	10,261	1,290.05	247.40	3,694.06		5,231.51		
Boone.....	11,886				1,800.00	6,764.65		
Cedar Falls.....	7,362	726.16	5,330.61	4,296.46	185.00	10,538.23	3,000.00	
Cedar Rapids.....	56,097	2,376.00	5,930.00	30,000.00		38,306.00	20,000.00	
Centerville.....	8,147		569.33	690.00	1,600.00	2,859.33		
Creston.....	8,615	612.58	1,214.16	2,023.95	1,982.29	5,832.98	3,000.00	
Davenport.....	60,751	29,710.42	23,130.89	70,098.34	10,892.50	134,642.15	149,639.15	
Des Moines.....	142,559	36,617.75	39,037.98	99,591.04	29,315.00	204,561.77	175,000.00	
Dubuque.....	41,679	8,000.00	2,000.00	16,000.00		26,000.00	67,000.00	
Fairfield.....	6,619					714.14		

Fort Dodge	21,895	10,142.00		1,740.00		11,882.00		18,000.00	
Iowa City	15,340					7,805.37	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Keokuk	15,106		1,403.42	4,504.61		5,908.03			
Mason City	23,304	1,977.68	3,306.42	5,278.65		10,562.75		25,000.00	
Muscatine	16,778					<sup>10</sup> 10,979.83			
Newton	11,560		1,398.44	3,526.13	2,628.75	7,553.32	11,625.00	13,625.00	
Oelwein	7,794	600.00	279.23	1,200.00		2,079.23		3,000.00	
Perry	5,881					2,414.40			
Sioux City	79,183					101,881.42		130,732.10	
Spencer	5,019		930.00	1,000.00	770.00	2,700.00		500.00	
Waterloo	46,191		6,000.00	19,066.00	15,290.00	40,356.00			
Webster City	7,024	500.00	400.00	1,600.00		2,500.00		3,500.00	
Kansas:									
Coffeyville	16,198					4,000.00		1,900.00	
Concordia	5,782		841.94	1,720.00		2,561.94			
Dodge City	10,059	1,481.41	3,628.44	4,835.51		9,945.36			
Hays	5,500							5,500.00	
Iola	7,160					1,736.00			
McPherson	6,147	1,072.00		1,839.15		2,911.15		1,072.00	
Newton	11,034	1,150.00	100.00	2,500.00		3,650.00		1,150.00	
Pittsburg	18,145	6,021.96	3,343.84	8,674.18		18,039.98			
Salina	20,155					<sup>10</sup> 11,440.00		650.00	
Topeka	64,120	14,777.91	9,766.50	40,603.83		75,148.24			
Wichita	111,110					312,934.79	637,860.00	620,084.07	
Kentucky:									
Covington	65,252	4,331.52	6,929.74	10,342.74		21,604.00			
Louisville	307,745					340,642.19	1,500,000.00	1,512,224.80	
Ludlow	6,485			900.00		900.00		1,600.00	
Newport	29,744		10,000.00	2,600.00		12,600.00			
Paducah	33,541					15,000.00		45,000.00	
Louisiana:									
Alexandria	23,025					8,130.00			
Monroe	26,028					<sup>10</sup> 28,200.00			
New Orleans (City Park Improvement Association)	458,762					100,678.46	1,800,000.00	<sup>10</sup> 2,130,413.10	
Parking commission						<sup>10</sup> 105,404.00			
Shreveport	76,855	5,000.00	11,773.00	31,956.00		48,729.00		75,000.00	
West Monroe	6,566							26,476.00	
Maine:									
Augusta	17,198	500.00	300.00	800.00		1,600.00			
Belfast	5,511	100.00	300.00	600.00		1,000.00			
Portland	70,810	36,060.00	88,734.00	5,449.24	11,177.12	116,854.66	130,000.00		
Rockland	9,075					<sup>10</sup> 300.00			
Sanford	13,392					<sup>10</sup> 700.00			
Waterville	15,454		1,372.47	1,843.00		3,215.47			
Maryland:									
Baltimore	804,874	35,992.14	604,329.51	716,945.71	48,800.00	1,406,067.36		2,138,124.14	
Cambridge	8,544	16,000.00				16,000.00		16,000.00	
Cumberland	37,747	7,000.00		900.00		7,900.00		7,000.00	
Frederick (playground commission)	14,434							137,241.69	
Hagerstown	30,861					22,500.00			
Salisbury	10,997	5,500.00				5,500.00		10,000.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Total	Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds			
<b>Massachusetts:</b>								
Amherst.....	5,888	\$764.00	\$36.02	\$952.59		\$1,752.61		
Belmont.....	21,748	37,250.00	5,050.00	5,990.00		48,290.00		
Beverly.....	25,086					14,695.21		
Boston.....	781,188	1,184,055.25	514,236.68	1,261,756.31		2,960,048.24		\$3,227,192.25
Braintree.....	15,712			900.00		900.00		
Bridgewater.....	9,055					100.00		
Brockton.....	63,797	30,000.00	3,840.51	8,381.36		42,221.87		150,000.00
Brookline.....	47,490					146,942.69		
Cambridge.....	113,643	39,427.21	18,967.17	102,625.15	\$20,876.50	181,896.03	\$106,000.00	285,431.80
Chelsea.....	45,816					27,020.00		
Concord.....	7,477	2,306.72	1,635.55	2,777.19		6,719.46		22,300.00
Danvers.....	12,957					10,000.00		
Dartmouth.....	8,778	364.80				364.80		364.80
East Hampton.....	11,323					650.00		150.00
Fall River.....	115,274		5,127.63	63,900.59		69,028.22	25,000.00	59,452.88
Fitchburg.....	40,692	617.72	4,039.22	17,774.46		22,431.40		
Framingham.....	22,210	3,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00		8,000.00		15,400.00
Gardner.....	19,399	8,054.27	5,928.93	5,815.72		19,798.92		8,624.88
Gloucester.....	24,204					9,000.00		17,35,000.00
Grafton.....	7,028		52.02	217.00		269.02		
Great Barrington.....	5,934					10,2,800.00		
Greenfield (recreation commission)	15,500							2,000.00
Haverhill.....	48,710		5,054.91	8,930.61		13,985.52		
Holyoke.....	56,537	3,300.00	21,533.96	43,659.40		68,493.36	44,140.00	64,634.10
Hudson.....	8,469					10,1,800.00		
Ipswich.....	5,599		100.00	504.00		604.00		
Lawrence.....	85,068		15,625.00	47,024.38		62,649.38	206,983.93	309,758.93
Lexington.....	9,467	9,655.12	3,431.24	5,763.96		18,850.32		24,712.51
Lowell.....	100,234	9,301.26	12,302.00	57,297.16		78,900.42	16,711.51	194,569.93
Lynn.....	102,320	96,200.00	16,043.46	42,495.43		154,738.89		130,350.00
Malden.....	58,036		9,230.00	41,421.00		50,651.00		
Melrose.....	23,170		5,900.00	10,900.00		16,800.00		26,000.00
Milton.....	16,434					5,710.00		
Needham.....	10,845					4,185.00		
New Bedford.....	112,597		14,184.00	53,816.00		68,000.00		
Newburyport.....	15,084					2,000.00		
Newton (recreation commission)	65,276	56,986.40	9,550.00	64,538.00		131,074.40		18,63,546.00
North Adams.....	21,621			1,492.90		1,492.90		

Norwood	15,049	63,000.00	5,019.00	11,583.00	3,580.00	53,162.00	55,500.00	63,000.00
Orange	5,365					1,700.00		
Pittsfield	49,677		8,778.00	24,960.00	2,318.00	36,046.00	5,000.00	
Plymouth	13,042	1,500.00	4,111.51	12,000.00		17,500.00		10,000.00
Quincy	71,983	4,000.00	4,000.00	16,000.00		24,000.00		300,000.00
Revere	35,680		2,360.00	5,240.00		7,700.00		15,301.27
Rockland	7,524	1,478.66	145.64	1,825.05		3,449.37		12,956.00
Salem	43,353		21,128.30	37,189.50		58,189.50		14,969.41
Somerville	103,908		23,188.24	33,292.11		56,480.35		64,700.00
Spencer	6,272			250.00	260.00	510.00		
Springfield	149,900					402,777.97		<sup>19</sup> 3,310,690.00
Stoneham	10,060	500.00	300.00	600.00		1,400.00		12,000.00
Taunton	37,355		5,918.96	11,830.96		17,749.92		
Uxbridge	6,285					50.00		
Wakefield	16,318			1,500.00		1,500.00		
Walpole	7,273		4,955.55	11,331.29		16,286.84		
Waltham	39,247					6,304.74		6,765.00
Ware	7,385		34.54	1,203.82		1,238.36		
Watertown	34,913					4,750.00		
Wellesley	11,439		3,079.19	10,503.72		13,682.91		
Weymouth	20,882	9,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		12,000.00		
Whitinsville	6,668							7,500.00
Whitman	7,638					1,493.00		
Winchendon	6,202		66.13	633.25		699.38		
Winchester	12,719	15,700.00	4,181.53	10,144.15	2,704.37	32,730.10	32,500.00	57,575.00
Winthrop	16,852		375.00	5,100.00		6,475.00		
Woburn	19,434		719.87	4,149.84		4,869.71		
Worcester	195,311	53,513.14	77,446.94	142,614.73		273,574.81		260,176.76
<b>Michigan:</b>								
Albion	8,324					2,300.00		
Bay City	47,355					10,000.00		
Charlotte	5,307					<sup>10</sup> 1,100.00		
Detroit	1,568,562	697,645.24	191,068.77	870,382.20	79,500.00	1,838,568.21	8,990,000.00	<sup>19</sup> 4,463,022.40
Flint	156,492	35,770.32	7,660.00	112,076.00		155,503.32		202,852.00
Grand Rapids	168,692	98,490.00				254,714.82		377,800.00
Grosse Pointe	5,173					12,000.00		
Holland	14,344	4,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	2,000.00	20,500.00		14,000.00
Ionia	6,662	933.75	1,147.71	1,589.75		3,671.21		
Ironwood	14,299	9,358.98	851.55	1,515.44	1,875.00	13,690.97		11,000.00
Jackson	55,187		3,706.00	4,890.00		8,596.00		
Ella W. Sharp Park		45,852.43	3,395.73	42,173.70		91,421.88		45,850.00
Kalamazoo	54,786	22,046.28	10,420.69	26,788.81	450.00	59,705.76		11,000.00
Lansing	78,397	27,130.04	28,952.32	110,532.48		167,114.84		189,172.00
Manistee	8,073		150.00	580.00		730.00		
Manistique	5,198					2,500.00		5,000.00
Marquette	14,789	3,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00		8,500.00
Marshall	5,019	35,000.00	200.00	716.00		35,916.00		
Mount Pleasant	5,211	500.00	250.00	1,000.00		1,750.00		
Niles	11,326					1,000.00		1,687.25
Pontiac	64,928	29,162.30	14,298.25	15,500.00		58,960.55		69,162.30
Port Huron	31,361	3,072.32	4,633.69	9,635.94		17,341.95		64,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Total	Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds			
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>								
Saginaw.....	80,715	\$4,200.00	\$44,476.00	\$18,882.00	\$50.00	\$67,608.00		\$16,000.00
St. Joseph.....	8,349		434.18	1,657.12	2,250.00	4,341.30		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	13,755	4,547.48	42.03	2,393.59		6,983.10		
Sturgis.....	6,950					1,615.00		
Three Rivers.....	6,873	100.00	154.60	1,326.50		1,581.10		4,796.51
Ypsilanti.....	10,143		3,000.00	5,000.00		8,000.00		7,500.00
<b>Minnesota:</b>								
Albert Lea.....	10,169	600.00	1,900.00	3,100.00		5,600.00		
Chisholm.....	8,308			7,800.00		7,800.00		
Cloquet.....	6,782	2,032.50	1,496.25	5,587.71		9,146.46		7,256.58
Crookston.....	6,321	1,172.33	1,511.05	2,453.87	2,209.40	7,346.65		5,194.46
Duluth.....	101,463	49,947.76	29,816.25	79,492.97		159,256.98	\$125,000.00	410,150.76
Ely.....	6,151					3,000.00		
Eveleth.....	7,484					59,542.08		
Fairmont.....	5,521					2,751.00		
Fergus Falls.....	9,389		1,700.00	4,000.00		5,700.00	25,000.00	51,000.00
Hastings.....	5,086		50.00	300.00		350.00		
Hibbing.....	15,666					68,003.78		
International Falls.....	5,036		200.00			200.00		
Little Falls.....	5,014					500.00		2,000.00
Minneapolis.....	464,356	96,860.00	886,595.00	726,083.00	600,044.00	<sup>21</sup> 2,309,582.00	1,835,950.00	2,295,528.00
Red Wing.....	9,629	25,621.00	4,181.00	1,600.00		31,402.00		26,147.00
St. Cloud.....	21,000	2,300.00	2,000.00	6,000.00		10,300.00		17,500.00
St. Paul.....	271,605	251,711.73	61,733.76	168,628.15	104,422.92	586,496.55	875,000.00	1,016,510.97
South St. Paul.....	10,009					666.66		6,300.00
Stillwater.....	7,173			755.00		755.00		
Virginia.....	11,963					27,918. <sup>64</sup>		
Wilmar.....	6,139					<sup>10</sup> 1,200.00		6,500.00
<b>Mississippi:</b>								
Biloxi.....	14,850							5,000.00
Greenville.....	14,807					2,500.00		
Jackson.....	48,282	500.00	200.00	25,000.00		25,700.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Laurel.....	18,017					70,000.00		
Natchez.....	13,422					2,843.75		20,000.00
Yazoo City.....	5,579	300.00		100.00		400.00		
<b>Missouri:</b>								
Cape Girardeau.....	16,227	3,600.00		9,470.00	3,725.00	12,795.00		
Joplin.....	33,454			21,287.00		42,193.93		180,000.00

Kansas City.....	399,746		257,474.85	521,804.46		779,279.31	250,000.00	
Mexico.....	8,290					700.00		11,000.00
Moberly.....	13,772	80.00	200.00	1,980.00		2,260.00		
St. Charles.....	10,491	9,000.00	2,000.00	2,400.00		13,400.00		40,000.00
St. Joseph.....	80,935		43,883.19	60,243.50	36,210.00	140,336.69	818,000.00	
St. Louis.....	821,960					1,123,379.86		409,018.00
Sedalia.....	20,806					5,018.00		10,000.00
Sikeston.....	5,676		383.80	321.06		704.88		
Springfield.....	57,527	49,156.18	15,021.37	26,126.70	38,295.30	128,599.55		54,156.18
Trenton.....	6,992	558.26	529.22	2,019.00		3,106.48		5,500.00
Montana:								
Bozeman.....	6,855		2,760.00	5,875.00		8,635.00		
Great Falls.....	28,822		21,007.26	17,740.25		38,747.51		4,300.00
Havre.....	6,372	1,200.00	2,846.44	1,433.74		5,480.18		
Lewistown.....	5,358		350.00	1,589.00	764.00	2,703.00		10,000.00
Livingston.....	6,391					6,284.55		17,000.00
Missoula.....	14,657		2,178.39	4,095.00		6,273.39		
Nebraska:								
Beatrice.....	10,297					8,000.00	10,000.00	150,000.00
Chadron.....	5,720					3,000.00		3,000.00
Falls City.....	5,787		2,100.00	900.00		3,000.00		15,000.00
Grand Island.....	18,041					7,000.00		
Lincoln.....	75,933	52,932.84	9,563.34	65,543.82		128,040.00		191,286.10
McCook.....	6,688	2,000.00		1,000.00		3,000.00		
Norfolk.....	10,717					4,000.00		
North Platte.....	12,061	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00		6,000.00		
Omaha.....	214,006	95,600.00		158,543.63		254,143.63	500,000.00	450,000.00
York.....	5,712	800.00	300.00	2,500.00		3,600.00		
Nevada: Reno.....	18,529					23,952.32		
New Hampshire:								
Claremont.....	12,377	2,944.41	776.33	5,159.18		8,879.92		4,500.00
Concord.....	25,228					8,500.00		
Dover.....	13,573	5,155.02	773.11	3,531.00		9,459.13		
Keene.....	13,794	897.09	94.81	679.33		1,671.23		2,500.00
Laconia.....	12,471					1,400.00		
Manchester.....	76,834		12,128.18	35,197.06		47,325.24		
Nashua.....	31,463	2,998.40	2,322.12	9,158.22		14,478.74		11,300.00
Somersworth.....	5,680		116.83	1,068.90		1,249.63		
New Jersey:								
Atlantic City.....	66,198		14,880.64	37,086.42		51,967.06	162,500.00	164,458.38
Belleville (recreation department).....	26,974							10,000.00
Bloomfield (recreation commission).....	38,077							110,000.00
Bridgeton.....	15,699	860.00	3,565.00	5,550.00	25.00	10,000.00		
Camden.....	118,700	104,670.88				161,480.82		
Dover.....	10,031			300.00		300.00		
Dunellen.....	5,148	1,000.00		500.00		1,500.00		
East Orange (board of recreation commissioners).....	68,020							542,689.89
East Rutherford.....	7,080	20,000.00	200.00	1,200.00		21,400.00		27,500.00
Elizabeth.....	114,589					25,115.50		
Englewood.....	17,805						350,000.00	410,000.00
Fort Lee.....	8,759					2,500.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930					Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds	Total		
<b>New Jersey—Continued.</b>								
Glen Ridge	7,365			\$100.00		\$100.00		\$450.00
Hammononton	7,656					296.61		
Irvington	56,733		\$2,400.00	10,000.00		12,400.00	\$124,046.00	114,000.00
Jersey City	316,715	\$75,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00		375,000.00	200,000.00	175,000.00
Kearny	40,716			2,400.00		2,400.00		\$ 50,178.79
Leonia	5,350	3,500.00	250.00	1,750.00	\$8,100.00	18,600.00	32,000.00	40,000.00
Long Branch	18,399			2,000.00		2,000.00		
Millburn	8,548	2,933.79	3,477.94	11,375.64		17,787.37		
Moorestown	7,500					3,050.00		13,000.00
Morristown	15,197					15,000.00		
Newark	442,337	46,153.53				192,532.96		900,000.00
New Brunswick	34,555	43,962.22	6,958.85	14,027.08		64,948.15	44,000.00	\$ 46,662.22
Passaic	62,959		6,201.59	42,205.18		48,406.77	110,000.00	110,000.00
Paterson	188,513					94,551.90		
Perth Amboy	43,516					150,000.00	133,000.00	133,000.00
Pitman	5,411					700.00		00
South Orange	13,630					<sup>10</sup> 23,000.00	46,000.00	35,000.00
Teaneck	16,513					1,500.00		35,000.00
Tenafly	5,669		2,008.70	8,208.86		10,217.56		25,000.00
Trenton	123,356	8,587.00	55,929.56	79,073.89		143,590.45		12,000.00
Verona	7,161			250.00		250.00		
Vineland	7,556					4,495.75		
Weehawken	14,807					15,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00
Westfield	15,801	3,000.00	1,600.00	11,400.00		16,000.00		
West Orange	24,327		4,500.00	19,885.00		24,385.00		
Wildwood	5,330	15,000.00	2,730.00	2,000.00		19,730.00	12,000.00	16,000.00
Woodbridge	25,266					75,000.00	359,500.00	300,000.00
Woodbury	8,172			302.59		302.59		
<b>New Mexico:</b>								
Raton	6,090	300.00	100.00	600.00		1,000.00		1,500.00
Santa Fe	11,176					500.00		
<b>New York:</b>								
Albany	127,412		35,000.00			278,000.00		
Amsterdam	34,817					15,000.00		15,000.00
Auburn	36,652	18,500.00	2,200.00	12,550.00		33,250.00	15,721.75	40,421.75
Batavia	17,375					15,000.00		19,000.00
Bronxville	6,387			900.00		900.00		
Buffalo	573,076		193,834.51	927,662.67	458,340.25	1,579,837.43	456,400.00	456,400.00

Canandaigua	7,541		900.00	1,980.00		2,880.00		
Corning	15,777		4,003.50	6,500.00		10,503.50		
Cortland	15,043		300.00	2,100.00		2,400.00		
Dunkirk	17,802		500.00	6,200.00		6,700.00		
Elmira	47,397	24,500.00	2,500.00	12,000.00		39,000.00		
Fredonia	5,814		100.00	75.00		175.00		
Glens Falls (recreation commission)	18,531							15,000.00
Gloversville	23,069					7,484.19		
Hempstead	12,660	288.80	895.34	2,700.00		3,884.14		2,824.19
Hornell	16,260					3,000.00		
Hudson	12,337		400.00	1,600.00		2,000.00		
Hudson Falls	6,449		464.00	1,218.00		1,682.00		
Ithaca	20,708		6,444.72	19,684.50		26,129.22		
Jamestown	45,155	3,386.06	9,209.21	11,539.54		24,134.81		9,579.75
Kingston	28,088		1,630.02	8,450.30		10,080.32		17,029.45
Lackawanna	23,948		1,200.00	5,500.00	3,040.00	9,740.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Larchmont	5,282	6,000.00	1,800.00	1,000.00		8,800.00		6,000.00
Little Falls	11,105		321.86	1,977.21		2,299.07		2,098.14
Lynbrook	11,993			780.00		780.00		
Massena	10,637		260.00	512.00		772.00		
Medina	6,071		3,138.00	1,368.00		4,506.00		
Mount Vernon	61,499						225,000.00	
Newburgh	31,275					31,570.02		* 43,446.45
New Rochelle	54,000	14,879.75	** 122,065.88			136,945.63		103,446.05
New York City	6,930,446	2,153,200.00	855,453.85	6,485,608.51		9,503,262.36	** 28,990,516.00	15,867,020.72
The Bronx	1,265,258		212,291.11	1,697,025.98		1,918,317.09	** 4,505,250.00	** 881,001.00
Brooklyn	2,560,401	2,153,200.00	247,254.74	1,840,132.22		4,240,586.96	** 6,330,375.00	** 5,413,364.55
Manhattan	1,867,312		312,968.00	2,316,506.31		2,629,474.31	** 8,960,000.00	** 1,711,033.46
Queens	1,079,129		82,940.00	631,944.00		714,884.00	** 4,480,000.00	** 5,070,646.53
Richmond	158,346						** 4,214,891.00	** 2,790,975.18
Niagara Falls	75,460	10,000.00	28,131.12	86,303.79		124,434.91	230,000.00	236,000.00
North Tonawanda	19,019		1,700.00			5,300.00		
Ogdensburg	16,915	1,300.00		2,700.00		4,000.00		2,740.00
Oseonta	12,536					12,500.00		
Oswego	22,662	6,000.00	400.00	11,500.00		17,900.00		6,000.00
Peekskill	17,125	19,000.00	1,200.00	8,000.00		28,200.00	19,000.00	
Port Chester	22,662					27,353.95		
Poughkeepsie	40,288	929.92	24,119.08	38,699.20		63,718.20		65,000.00
Rochester	328,132		125,982.65	502,068.01		628,050.66		292,195.00
Salamanca	9,577	3,000.00	3,315.00	3,505.00		10,065.00		14,800.00
Scarsdale	9,690				185.00	23,582.00	363,250.00	
Seneca Falls	6,643			400.00	23,582.00	400.00		
Solvay	7,986	3,000.00		500.00		3,500.00	12,000.00	7,000.00
Syracuse	209,326	176,761.00	88,767.00	180,413.00		444,941.00	976,876.12	870,613.72
Troy	73,763					74,069.00	9,000.00	110,000.00
Utica	101,740	7,855.00	22,018.20	58,435.00		88,308.20	82,500.00	82,500.00
Watertown	32,205		2,472.90	14,775.79		17,248.69		12,589.84
Wellsville	5,674	1,019.00	72.60	650.65		1,741.65		1,019.00
Yonkers	134,646					51,960.15		1,362,947.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930					Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds	Total		
<b>North Carolina:</b>								
Asheville	50, 193					\$65, 000. 00		
Charlotte	82, 675	\$45, 675. 00	\$6, 800. 00	\$26, 299. 00		78, 774. 00	\$59, 249. 00	
Durham	52, 037	100. 00				100. 00	100. 00	
Gastonia	17, 093	1, 240. 00	471. 32	1, 147. 00		2, 858. 43		
Greensboro	53, 589					4, 014. 43		
Rocky Mount	21, 412	3, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	2, 200. 00		9, 200. 00	14, 000. 00	
Wilmington	32, 270					13, 000. 00	4, 500. 00	
Winston-Salem	75, 274					16, 375. 00		
<b>North Dakota:</b>								
Devils Lake	5, 451	1, 192. 14	3, 425. 11	3, 753. 79	\$3, 827. 09	12, 198. 13	\$5, 000. 00	30, 000. 00
Grand Forks	17, 112	4, 269. 62	15, 639. 64	18, 804. 06	4, 076. 25	42, 789. 57		10, 688. 76
Mandan	5, 037	525. 00	2, 614. 25	3, 208. 89	2, 040. 00	8, 388. 14		1, 557. 40
Valley City	5, 268	1, 085. 44	3, 411. 78	2, 076. 30	300. 00	6, 873. 52		5, 890. 34
<b>Ohio:</b>								
Akron	255, 040		3, 053. 95	19, 519. 60		22, 573. 55	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00
Berley	7, 396			4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00		
Bowling Green	6, 688	1, 269. 34		2, 899. 51		4, 168. 85	46, 150. 00	47, 850. 00
Canton	104, 906	10, 000. 00	7, 569. 70	23, 249. 86		40, 819. 56	15, 405. 00	215, 405. 00
Cheviot	8, 046					1, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	10, 500. 00
Cincinnati	451, 160	926, 320. 77	51, 857. 97	174, 385. 70		1, 152, 564. 44	5, 850, 000. 00	2, 731, 225. 69
Cleveland	900, 429	996, 057. 38	130, 663. 46	584, 806. 53		1, 711, 527. 37	7, 145, 000. 00	5, 255, 828. 00
Cleveland Heights	50, 945	25, 000. 00	4, 390. 25	15, 500. 00		44, 890. 25	329, 000. 00	329, 000. 00
Columbus	290, 564	6, 320. 14	42, 714. 20	42, 714. 20		49, 034. 34	8, 700. 00	1, 690. 08
Dayton	200, 982	151, 601. 00	38, 114. 00	279, 889. 00	5, 300. 00	318, 003. 00	190, 000. 00	546, 601. 00
Dover	9, 716			881. 25		881. 25		
East Cleveland	39, 667	7, 282. 28	3, 193. 75	8, 818. 34	4, 796. 00	24, 090. 37	62, 000. 00	101, 142. 00
Elyria	25, 633	3, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	7, 000. 00		14, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Fremont	13, 422		2, 266. 25	4, 098. 20		6, 364. 25		
Greenville	7, 036	1, 900. 00	190. 00	3, 314. 57		5, 404. 57		1, 900. 00
Hamilton	52, 176					10 27, 477. 65		10, 000. 00
Lakewood	70, 509		2, 500. 00	19, 500. 00		22, 000. 00		
Mansfield	33, 525					18, 200. 00		22, 000. 00
Marietta	14, 285		585. 00	3, 000. 00		3, 585. 00		
Martins Ferry	14, 524					7, 885. 37		7, 885. 37
Massillon	26, 400	11, 568. 10	2, 427. 57	7, 220. 00		21, 215. 67	22, 000. 00	18, 568. 10
Miamisburg	5, 518			1, 200. 00		1, 200. 00		6, 000. 00
Middletown	29, 092	2, 480. 00	310. 00	6, 000. 00	2, 800. 00	11, 590. 00	20, 000. 00	23, 000. 00
Newark	30, 596	400. 00	156. 89	2, 111. 95		2, 668. 84		400. 00

Norwood.....	33,411	5,000.00				5,600.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
Painesville.....	10,944	233.00				1,524.55		25,000.00
Parma.....	13,899					2,150.00		
Ravenna.....	8,019			300.00		300.00		
Reading.....	5,723	14,000.00	500.00	1,000.00		15,500.00	25,000.00	14,000.00
Salem.....	10,622	317.16	379.97	1,124.29		1,821.87		
Sandusky.....	24,622					15,000.00		
Shelby.....	6,198					9,610.90	20,000.00	
Sidney.....	9,301	500.00	500.00	1,500.00		2,500.00		
Springfield.....	68,743	3,000.00	3,488.68	15,390.40		21,879.08		3,000.00
Stuebenville.....	35,422	15,600.37	5,782.85	18,333.90		39,717.12	165,000.00	169,000.00
Toledo.....	290,718	2,525.00	4,110.00	64,300.00		70,835.00		
Wapakoneta.....	5,378		475.00	925.00		1,400.00		12,000.00
Warren.....	41,062		4,000.00	12,000.00		16,000.00		
Wellsville.....	7,956					1,000.00		1,200.00
Wooster.....	10,742	1,709.38	3,006.74	4,519.01		9,235.13		10,000.00
Xenia.....	10,507					25.00		20,000.00
Youngstown.....	170,002	128,164.90	15,549.30	90,023.80		233,738.00	333,000.00	333,000.00
Township park district.....		68,018.16	39,240.56	106,142.59	27,812.50	241,213.81		877,733.57
Zanesville.....	36,440					7,450.00		
Oklahoma:								
Anadarko.....	5,036					1,500.00		
Bristow.....	6,619		245.00	3,450.00	7,245.00	10,940.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Chickasha.....	14,099					10,000.00		
El Reno.....	9,384		800.00	1,500.00		2,300.00		
Enid.....	26,399						50,000.00	50,000.00
Lawton.....	12,121					3,150.00		
Oklahoma City.....	185,389	64,625.00	35,125.00	68,300.00	470,976.66	639,026.66	4,710,000.00	4,601,133.04
Okmulgee.....	17,097					6,499.13		
Ponca City.....	16,136					15,000.00		54,000.00
Tulsa.....	141,258		23,252.55	71,747.45		95,000.00	1,100,000.00	752,997.15
Oregon:								
Albany.....	5,325		50.00	300.00		350.00		
Baker.....	7,858					500.00		
Bend.....	8,848					3,500.00		14,000.00
Eugene (playground commission)	18,893							300.00
Marshfield.....	5,287							6,000.00
Medford.....	11,007							4,000.00
Oregon City.....	5,761		100.00	600.00		700.00		
Pendleton.....	6,621		1,142.50	2,187.50		3,330.00		
Portland.....	301,815	69,035.23	124,186.28	330,267.29		523,538.80		450,378.00
Pennsylvania:								
Arlington.....	18,648	10,280.16				10,280.16		30,352.82
Allentown.....	92,563	104,445.54	57,514.07	34,480.74		196,040.35		104,445.54
Altoona.....	82,054	4,399.16	4,938.53	16,585.49		25,923.18	25,000.00	27,500.00
Avalon.....	5,940	40,368.00	2,479.00	2,610.00	1,284.00	46,741.00	40,000.00	40,368.00
Bethlehem.....	57,892					22,500.00		
Blairsville.....	5,296	908.47	335.90	839.47		2,083.84		3,000.00
Bradford.....	19,306	2,800.00		2,400.00		5,200.00		
Chambersburg.....	13,788							10,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Total	Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds			
Pennsylvania—Continued.								
Cheltenham	15,731					\$12,166.09		
Chester	59,164					8,485.68		
Clairton	15,291	\$2,500.00	\$2,325.00	\$3,910.00		8,965.00	\$70,000.00	\$100,000.00
Coatesville	14,582	484.88	1,957.42	5,007.42	\$4,591.00	12,040.72		
Coraopolis	10,724							13,000.00
Easton	34,468					13,350.92		
Ellwood City	12,323	30,000.00	500.00	500.00		31,000.00	30,000.00	30,500.00
Emaus	6,419					1,585.84		
Erie	115,967					61,954.00	45,000.00	432,229.00
Greensburg	16,508							8,000.00
Harrisburg	80,339			36,755.61		83,440.00		
Johnstown	66,993		3,428.41	14,935.78		18,364.19	250,000.00	
Lancaster	58,949		3,835.00	10,500.00		14,335.00		14,420.00
Lehighton	6,490	696.28	173.27	766.75		1,636.30		
Lock Haven	9,668			2,000.00		2,000.00		
Lower Merion	35,166		4,055.16		1,630.00	31,273.31		29,759.51
McKeesport	54,632		2,333.32	11,611.92		13,945.24	140,000.00	
Meadville	16,698					104,100.00		
Mechanicsburg	5,647		1,296.87			3,181.98		6,642.96
Milton	8,552	1,334.29	72.65	804.50		2,226.52		5,000.00
Monongahela (recreation commission)	8,675							50,000.00
Nanticoke	26,043		500.00	1,500.00		2,000.00		
New Castle	48,674		9,434.60	14,290.08		23,724.68		30,991.59
Norristown	35,853					10,000.00		
Oil City	22,075			2,500.00		2,500.00		5,000.00
Philadelphia (Bureau of City Property)	1,950,961	2,714.00	15,954.00	211,894.00		230,562.00	100,000.00	983,363.81
Fairmount Park Commission		1,054,241.00	755,550.00	1,643,450.00	8,910.83	3,462,151.93		9,954,022.29
Pittsburgh	669,817	99,652.98	134,074.28	413,099.15		646,826.41		1,739,652.98
Pottsville	24,300					750.00		
Rankin	7,956					4,200.00		
Reading	111,171	25,829.13	18,600.12	48,799.75		93,229.00		128,805.23
Scranton	143,433					75,146.00		
Taylor	10,428	150.00	80.00	3,000.00		3,230.00		
Titusville	8,055			900.00		900.00		
Vandergrift	11,479	40,097.76		1,083.87		41,118.63	70,000.00	58,066.07
Warren	14,863		970.39	4,734.53		5,704.92		
West Chester	12,325		834.14	1,512.85		2,346.99		
West York	5,381							150.00

Wilkes-Barre	86,626	25,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00		60,000.00		540,000.00
Williamsport	45,729					45,654.98		
York	55,254					14,000.00		
Rhode Island:								
Newport	27,612					13,755.86		14 7,155.00
Providence	252,981	200,000.00	168,000.00	244,000.00		612,000.00		14 618,542.25
Warren	7,974					4,926.09		
Woonsocket	49,376	550.00	850.00	7,900.00		9,300.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
South Carolina:								
Charleston	62,265		13,319.19	29,933.20		43,252.39		
Municipal golf committee		25,499.64	1,296.34	6,081.08		32,877.06		42,503.19
Darlington	5,556		300.00			300.00		
Florence	14,774	1,300.00	1,004.50	1,645.50	4,100.00	8,049.22	40,000.00	50,000.00
Greenville	29,154	3,000.00				6,800.00		110,000.00
Orangeburg	8,776					10,000.00		
Spartanburg	28,723	4,000.00	8,500.00	17,000.00	3,157.00	32,607.23		83,415.00
Union	7,419					1,000.00		
South Dakota:								
Huron	10,946			6,400.00		6,400.00		
Lead	5,733		1,000.00	2,000.00				8,000.00
Mitchell	10,942	2,820.71	5,271.63	12,179.27		20,271.61		13,589.33
Rapid City	10,404		4,127.00	3,116.00		7,243.00		
Sioux Falls	33,362	12,964.99	5,055.66	26,555.16		44,575.81		
Watertown	10,214					15,526.43		
Tennessee:								
Chattanooga	119,798		6,634.92	27,262.83		52,299.08		132,000.00
Knoxville	105,802	224,175.00	10,775.00	25,085.00		260,035.00	225,000.00	444,175.00
Memphis	253,143	72,940.91	128,322.92	260,066.70	37,051.93	498,382.46	350,000.00	379,275.00
Nashville	153,866					418,592.34	975,000.00	1,031,498.14
Texas:								
Amarillo	43,132					85,000.00	25,000.00	150,000.00
Austin	53,120	104,668.85	9,091.16	32,306.06		146,050.87	750,000.00	400,000.00
Beaumont	57,732	2,382.42	16,200.16	26,329.89	8,900.00	53,812.47	175,000.00	146,058.57
Bryan	7,814	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,675.00		3,175.00		20,000.00
Cisco	6,027	1,500.00		5,000.00		6,500.00		
Dallas	260,475	106,199.72	113,133.38	186,903.65	153,411.24	559,647.99	550,000.00	478,320.99
Denton	9,587					2,873.87	85,000.00	95,000.00
Eagle Pass	5,059					2,000.00		
Fort Worth	163,447	14,217.93	49,957.87	115,069.68	13,086.26	186,587.68	500,000.00	628,000.00
Galveston	52,938	1,535.00	3,114.97	3,240.00		7,889.97	300,000.00	
Greenville	12,407	800.00	200.00	2,500.00		3,500.00		
Highland Park	8,422	645.13	2,710.70	11,651.03	5,833.33	20,840.19		
Houston	292,352	10,000.00	41,444.44	150,887.53		202,331.97	200,000.00	85,000.00
Kingsville	6,815					949.55		
Lubbock	20,520	5,792.36	3,090.29	1,935.49		10,818.14		16,172.05
Lufkin	7,311			200.00				2,600.00
Luling	7,970							
New Braunfels	6,242					2,000.00		
Orange	7,813		90.00	910.00		1,000.00		
Port Arthur	50,902	10,882.16	1,029.63	5,480.55	9,375.00	26,767.34	30,000.00	14,882.16
San Antonio	231,542	51,817.36				216,817.36	550,000.00	14 1,022,890.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930					Total	Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expend- itures, 1926-1930
		Land, build- ings, and im- provements	Supplies, equipment, and miscel- laneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and sinking funds				
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>									
Sulphur Springs.....	5,417					\$2,900.00		\$15,500.00	
Sweetwater.....	10,848		\$113.25	\$1,439.04		1,552.29			
Taylor.....	7,463					2,200.00			
Waco.....	52,848					45,091.07			
Wichita Falls.....	43,690		26,538.36	38,000.00	\$4,255.66	68,794.02			
<b>Utah:</b>									
Provo.....	14,766					14,500.00		65,000.00	
Salt Lake City.....	140,267	\$17,000.00	100,000.00	111,685.48		228,685.48		150,000.00	
Tooele City.....	5,135			300.00		300.00			
<b>Vermont:</b>							\$25,000.00	24,000.00	
Barre.....	11,307	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	10,200.00			
Brattleboro.....	8,709					600.00			
St. Albans.....	8,020					1,500.00			
St. Johnsbury.....	7,920		79.01	645.25		724.26			
<b>Virginia:</b>									
Charlottesville.....	15,245		234.71	1,329.05		1,563.76			
Clifton Forge.....	6,839	400.00	250.00	1,005.00	87.50	1,742.50		18,560.00	
Danville.....	22,247	1,000.00	500.00	8,075.00		9,575.00		50,000.00	
Lynchburg.....	40,661		6,000.00	19,718.00		25,718.00		31,000.00	
Martinsville.....	7,705							700.00	
Newport News.....	34,417		6,291.50	2,398.50		8,690.00	14,000.00		
Norfolk.....	129,710		8,699.47	53,973.27		62,672.74			
Petersburg.....	28,564		1,500.62	5,639.38		7,140.00		4,699.33	
Portsmouth.....	45,704		4,650.00	8,307.00		12,957.00			
Richmond.....	182,929	6,200.00	38,000.00	112,476.00		156,676.00			
Roanoke.....	69,206	4,307.00	2,080.00	6,810.00		13,197.00		3,000.00	
Staunton.....	11,990		1,481.00	4,744.00		6,225.00			
<b>Washington:</b>									
Aberdeen.....	21,723	4,000.00	1,700.00	4,770.00		10,470.00		6,500.00	
Anacortes.....	6,564					2,899.81			
Bellingham.....	30,823			30,400.00		30,400.00		54,061.22	
Bremerton.....	10,170	330.01	584.25	2,990.22		3,904.58			
Centralia.....	8,058	1,570.64	636.95	1,200.00	1,000.00	4,407.59		9,000.00	
Everett.....	30,567	2,093.72	3,247.72	12,415.50	2,751.42	20,508.36			
Hoquiam.....	12,766	2,050.00	1,175.19	700.00		3,925.19		5,000.00	
Olympia.....	11,733		801.02	3,174.62		3,975.64		2,000.00	
Seattle.....	365,583	497,514.64	143,520.61	450,863.59	7,119.58	1,099,018.72	89,000.00	2,833,365.76	
Spokane.....	115,514	39,952.12	43,756.67	115,863.50		199,572.29		136,186.19	

Tacoma	106,817	19,917.69	78,081.51	93,053.00	2,857.36	193,909.56	184,333.00
Walla Walla	15,976					17,300.00	
Wenatchee	11,627	10,399.19	473.00	8,815.78		19,687.97	15,300.00
Yakima	22,101	10,500.00	2,000.00	10,000.00	3,388.00	25,888.00	
<b>West Virginia:</b>							
Charleston	60,408	2,696.31	1,527.94	5,775.75		10,000.00	12,000.00
Elkins	7,345			150.00		150.00	
Grafton	7,737	100.00	100.00	550.00		750.00	
Huntington	75,572	3,500.00	2,500.00	19,200.00		25,200.00	
Morgantown	16,186					2,000.00	2,500.00
Wheeling	61,659	40,000.00				173,000.00	350,000.00
<b>Wisconsin:</b>							
Appleton	25,267		5,000.00	6,500.00	4,400.00	15,900.00	
Baraboo	5,545	2,500.00		1,000.00		5,000.00	15,000.00
Beloit	23,611	29,784.95	14,353.03	19,712.42	9,365.00	73,215.40	70,000.00
Eau Claire	26,287			10,242.19	4,126.40	14,368.59	2,904.24
Fort Atkinson	5,793					2,901.86	3,000.00
Green Bay	37,415	33,518.64	24,244.67	19,284.63	7,920.15	84,968.09	25,000.00
Janesville	21,628	23,400.00		12,426.55		35,826.55	77,900.00
Kenosha	50,262	52,427.10	16,330.30	43,778.93	7,070.00	119,606.33	249,600.00
La Crosse	39,614					27,377.00	22,802.73
Manitowoc	22,963			13,365.00		13,365.00	
Marshfield	8,778					5,708.05	
Menasha	9,062	2,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	1,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00
Menominee	5,595	100.00	600.00	900.00		1,600.00	
Merrill	8,458					2,500.00	2,000.00
Milwaukee	578,249	1,281,962.57	397,659.75	687,553.95		2,367,376.27	6,482,269.55
Monroe	5,015					400.00	
Neenah	9,151	8,022.54	4,111.99	5,700.00		17,834.53	38,465.92
Oconto	5,030	488.00		415.15		863.15	2,500.00
Oshkosh	40,108	8,000.00	4,000.00	14,793.10		26,793.10	26,000.00
Portage	6,308			738.63		2,083.23	
Racine	67,542		62,708.00	62,417.90		125,125.00	160,883.77
Rhinelander	8,019	8,500.00	200.00	1,000.00		9,700.00	8,500.00
Sheboygan	39,251	19,591.70	17,391.66	63,228.28	300.00	100,511.64	115,727.96
Shorewood	13,479		6,250.00	8,500.00		14,750.00	108,000.00
Superior "	36,113	6,639.68		18,971.09		25,610.77	
Two Rivers	10,083	350.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	5,500.00	10,850.00	21,500.00
Watertown	10,613			4,111.92	2,630.00	6,741.92	
Wausau	23,758	287.46	2,463.03	9,249.51		12,000.00	45,873.40
Wauwatosa	21,194	18,000.00	4,600.00	14,500.00		37,000.00	91,000.00
West Allis	34,671	2,500.00	16,409.35	30,865.96		49,775.31	51,343.00
Whitefish Bay	5,362	15,000.00	500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	23,500.00	15,000.00
Wisconsin Rapids	8,726	2,000.00	500.00	4,000.00		6,500.00	15,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE E.—Park expenditures in 762 cities, 1930, by States—Continued

City and State	Population	Expenditures, 1930				Bond issues, 1926-1930	Capital expenditures, 1926-1930
		Land, buildings, and improvements	Supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous	Salaries and wages	Interest and Sinking funds		
Wyoming:							
Laramie.....	8,609		\$500.00	\$1,200.00		\$1,700.00	\$3,600.00
Rock Springs.....	8,440	\$500.00	94.34	1,700.00		2,294.34	
Sheridan.....	8,536		1,125.00	5,000.00		6,125.00	

<sup>1</sup> \$8,000 was spent by recreation department.

<sup>2</sup> \$240,000 was spent by recreation commission.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$2,847,106 spent by playground and recreation department.

<sup>4</sup> Includes expenditure for land, buildings, and improvements.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$75,000 spent by recreation department.

<sup>6</sup> Includes expenditure for supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$786,176.89 spent by playground commission.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$50,000 spent by recreation department.

<sup>9</sup> Spent by recreation commission.

<sup>10</sup> Receipts. Expenditures not reported.

<sup>11</sup> Includes \$50,000 spent by recreation department.

<sup>12</sup> Includes \$12,000 spent by recreation department.

<sup>13</sup> For 2-year period only.

<sup>14</sup> Spent by playground board.

<sup>15</sup> Includes \$50,000 spent by recreation department.

<sup>16</sup> Includes \$87,460.60 spent by playground community service commission.

<sup>17</sup> Includes \$20,000 spent by recreation department.

<sup>18</sup> For new construction only.

<sup>19</sup> Represents increased assessed valuation rather than expenditures.

<sup>20</sup> Includes \$1,246,433.46 spent by recreation department.

<sup>21</sup> Includes \$499,578 spent for park improvements.

<sup>22</sup> Includes \$2,700 spent by recreation department.

<sup>23</sup> Includes money spent for salaries and wages.

<sup>24</sup> Mostly money allotted by board of estimate and apportionment for purchase of parks and playgrounds "from bond issues and from the real estate fund."

<sup>25</sup> Funds spent for purchase of land and for improvements in bureau of recreation, 1928-1930.

<sup>26</sup> Money allotted by board of estimate and apportionment for purchase of parks and playgrounds "from bond issues and from the real estate fund."

<sup>27</sup> Expenditures for land only.

<sup>28</sup> Includes \$5,420 spent by recreation department.

<sup>29</sup> Includes \$873,186.81 spent by bureau of recreation.

<sup>30</sup> Amount appropriated, and not actual expenditures.

<sup>31</sup> Includes \$1,240,000 spent by bureau of recreation.

<sup>32</sup> Spent by board of recreation commissioners.

<sup>33</sup> Includes \$333,542.25 spent by board of recreation.

<sup>34</sup> Includes \$472,890 spent by recreation department.

<sup>35</sup> Spent by recreation department.

<sup>36</sup> Report received too late to include figures in summary tables.

TABLE F.—Gifts for park purposes in 189 cities, 1926 to 1930, by States

City and State	Value of land donated for parks	Value of other gifts	City and State	Value of land donated for parks	Value of other gifts
Alabama: Talladega.....	\$4,600.00	\$2,600.00	Massachusetts—Contd.		
Arizona: Phoenix.....	20,000.00	1,500.00	Lexington.....	\$7,050.00	\$2,500.00
Arkansas:			Lowell.....	600.00	4,531.78
Fort Smith.....	20,000.00		Milton.....	1,800.00	
Little Rock.....	75,000.00		New Bedford.....	11,350.00	
California:			Newton.....	2,500.00	
Berkeley.....		500.00	Quincy.....	100,000.00	15,000.00
Culver City.....	25,000.00		Rockland.....		100.00
Eureka.....		2,000.00	Springfield.....	1,312,425.95	5,000.00
Glendale.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	Ware.....		2,700.00
Los Angeles.....	542,925.00	870,000.00	Wellesley.....	5,000.00	
Modesto.....		25,000.00	Whitman.....		18,000.00
Monterey.....	13,000.00		Worcester.....	17,300.00	
Oakland.....		18,000.00	Michigan:		
Pasadena.....	3,750.00	12,948.09	Detroit.....	397,100.00	
Petaluma.....	10,000.00	4,000.00	Flint.....	6,500.00	10,000.00
Pomona.....	26,500.00		Kalamazoo.....	30,000.00	
Redlands.....		40,000.00	Lansing.....	70,000.00	20,000.00
San Buenaventura.....		1,200.00	Marquette.....		5,000.00
San Diego.....	350,000.00	500,000.00	Marshall.....	1,000.00	35,000.00
San Francisco.....	250,000.00	200,000.00	Port Huron.....	600.00	
Santa Barbara.....		47,487.69	Ypsilanti.....		1,500.00
Upland.....		2,500.00	Minnesota:		
Colorado: Colorado Springs.....	50.00	4,000.00	Cloquet.....		3,730.10
Connecticut:			Duluth.....	67,400.00	20,763.92
Bridgeport.....	10,000.00		Minneapolis.....	33,600.00	107,427.00
East Hartford.....		3,000.00	St. Paul.....		30,000.00
Putnam.....	1,000.00		South St. Paul.....	3,000.00	
Rockville.....	30,000.00		Stillwater.....	20,000.00	
Torrington.....	12,030.00		Missouri:		
Wethersfield.....	3,500.00	1,250.00	Joplin.....	25,000.00	
Delaware: Wilmington.....	134,100.00	26,926.16	Kansas City.....	300,000.00	
Florida:			Montana: Livingston.....	5,000.00	2,200.00
Miami.....	5,000.00	2,000.00	Nebraska:		
Palatka.....		75,000.00	Lincoln.....	75,000.00	
St. Augustine.....		19,000.00	North Platte.....	1,500.00	
Tallahassee.....		800.00	New Hampshire:		
Georgia:			Manchester.....	5,270.00	
Atlanta.....	50,000.00		Nashua.....	1,000.00	2,000.00
Savannah.....	500,000.00		Somersworth.....		500.00
Idaho: Twin Falls.....	1,600.00		New Jersey:		
Illinois:			Morristown.....	8,000.00	
Chicago—			Newark.....	900,000.00	
Lincoln Park commissioners.....		50,000.00	Teaneck.....	15,000.00	
South Park commissioners.....		600,000.00	Tenafly.....	362.00	
Chicago Heights.....		5,000.00	Woodbridge.....	4,000.00	
Des Plaines.....	45,000.00		New Mexico: Raton.....		250.00
Downers Grove.....	2,160.00		New York:		
Glen Ellyn.....		500.00	Anburn.....		1,000.00
Hinsdale.....		200,000.00	Batavia.....		15,000.00
Lombard.....	100,000.00		Buffalo.....		10,000.00
Rockford.....	127,500.00		Corning.....		14,786.84
Rock Island.....		46,000.00	Gloversville.....	1,104,000.00	
Sterling.....		5,000.00	Little Falls.....	10,000.00	
Wood River.....	100,000.00		Lynbrook.....	2,000.00	150.00
Indiana:			North Tonawanda.....		1,500.00
Bloomington.....		35,000.00	Oneonta.....		12,000.00
Jeffersonville.....	1,000.00	500.00	Peekskill.....	5,500.00	
South Bend.....	4,500.00		Salamanca.....		2,000.00
Valparaiso.....		10,000.00	Scarsdale.....	8,500.00	
Warsaw.....	2,000.00	4,806.11	North Carolina:		
Iowa:			Charlotte.....	43,000.00	
Cedar Rapids.....	5,000.00		Durham.....	30,000.00	4,000.00
Creston.....		1,000.00	Greensboro.....	60,000.00	
Davenport.....		12,304.91	Wilmington.....	250.00	1,000.00
Des Moines.....		1,100.00	Ohio:		
Dubuque.....	22,000.00		Akron.....	15,000.00	
Newton.....	100.00		Canton.....		200,000.00
Kansas: Pittsburg.....		2,000.00	Dayton.....	77,600.00	
Maine:			Greenville.....	1,000.00	900.00
Sanford.....	20,000.00		Hamilton.....	35,000.00	
Waterville.....	10,000.00		Marietta.....		250.00
Maryland: Baltimore.....	300,000.00	250,000.00	Painesville.....		25,000.00
Massachusetts:			Shelby.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Brockton.....	500,000.00		Wapakoneta.....	2,000.00	1,250.00
Fall River.....	2,500.00		Wellsville.....	1,000.00	
Gardner.....	150.00		Xenia.....	2,500.00	5,000.00
			Youngstown.....	6,000.00	

<sup>1</sup> Includes value of other gifts.

TABLE F.—*Gifts for park purposes in 189 cities, 1926 to 1930, by States—Continued*

City and State	Value of land donated for parks	Value of other gifts	City and State	Value of land donated for parks	Value of other gifts
<b>Oklahoma:</b>			<b>Texas—Continued.</b>		
Anadarko.....		\$250.00	Houston.....	\$90,000.00	\$15,000.00
Chickasha.....		300.00	Kingsville.....	7,000.00	
Oklahoma City.....		6,000.00	Waco.....		6,000.00
Sand Springs.....	\$7,500.00		Utah: Salt Lake City.....	35,000.00	
Tulsa.....	10,000.00		Virginia:		
<b>Oregon:</b>			Charlottesville.....	1,000.00	
Albany.....	5,000.00		Clifton Forge.....	12,000.00	14,000.00
Pendleton.....		25,000.00	Washington:		
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>			Anacortes.....	20,000.00	
Altoona.....	2,500.00		Seattle.....	3,000.00	25,000.00
Avalon.....	1,000.00	100.00	Spokane.....	15,000.00	
Blairsville.....		900.00	Tacoma.....	10,000.00	
Bradford.....	15,000.00		West Virginia:		
Philadelphia.....	2,000.00	2,640.00	Morgantown.....	3,800.00	
Titusville.....	25,000.00	100.00	Wheeling.....	1,000,000.00	250,000.00
Wilkes-Barre.....	150,000.00		Wisconsin:		
<b>Rhode Island: Providence</b>	50,000.00		Baraboo.....	2,500.00	500.00
<b>South Carolina:</b>			Beloit.....	26,650.00	
Charleston.....	34,500.00		Eau Claire.....	450.00	
Florence.....	5,800.00	800.00	Green Bay.....	2,928.00	
<b>Tennessee:</b>			Janesville.....	45,000.00	
Humboldt.....	1,500.00	1,750.00	Kenosha.....	73,019.50	
Knoxville.....	21,200.00		La Crosse.....		30,000.00
Memphis.....	300,000.00	65,000.00	Manitowac.....	5,000.00	
Nashville.....	193,600.00	20,000.00	Menasha.....		22,000.00
<b>Texas:</b>			Merrill.....		800.00
Amarillo.....	8,000.00		Neanah.....	25,000.00	
Austin.....	4,440.00	5,900.00	Racine.....	100,000.00	
Beaumont.....	16,000.00	10,000.00	Wausau.....	77,225.00	
Dallas.....	302,500.00		Wisconsin Rapids.....		5,000.00
Fort Worth.....	35,000.00		Wyoming: Sheridan.....	6,000.00	
Galveston.....		2,000.00			
Highland Park.....	42,000.00	10,000.00	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,568,257.08</b>	<b>\$4,248,082.44</b>

\* Reported by 134 cities.

\* Reported by 101 cities.