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Park Commission's Report 1901

Portland (Or.) Board of Park Commisioners

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Park Commission's Report

PRINTED MARCH 1, 1902

PORTLAND, OREGON

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

THE MAYOR, H. S. ROWE, Ex-officio.

THE CITY ENGINEER, WILLIAM B. CHASE, Ex-officio.

C. F. BEEBE.

T. L. ELIOT.

HENRY FLECKENSTEIN.

L. L. HAWKINS.

RUFUS MALLORY.

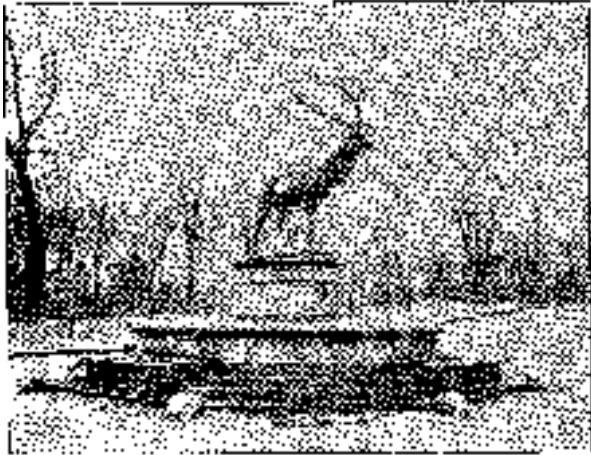
THOS. C. DEVLIN (CITY AUDITOR), SECRETARY.

C. M. MYERS, PARK KEEPER.
(Deceased December, 1901.)

THE Board of Park Commissioners was constituted by the City of Portland under the act of the Legislature of 1899. (See Appendix A.) The provisions of the act required a referendum to the people, which was made in the election of June, 1900. The canvass required for the domination of five Commissioners by Judges of the Circuit Court, was held soon after; and the Commissioners then appointed, having signified their acceptance of the trust, held their first meeting on October 21, 1900, at which time the City Auditor, Mr. T. C. Devlin, was chosen as Secretary. On November 8, the following standing committees were appointed, the Mayor being considered ex officio a member of each:

- (1) Judiciary, Rules and Regulations, and Finances—R. Mallory, C. F. Beebe.
- (2) Engineering, Landscape Gardening, Zoology, Botany, and Forestry—L. L. Hawkins, T. L. Eliot.
- (3) Equipment, Purchasing and Employment—Henry Fleckenstein, W. B. Chase. Subsequently, Messrs. Hawkins and Beebe were added to this committee.

The regular meeting of the Commission is the first Friday of each month, at 10 o'clock.



D. P. THOMPSON FOUNTAIN.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR. ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1901.

IN MAKING their first annual report, the Commissioners have considered that a brief history should be given of the parks of the city prior to October, 1900. The following is a list of park property:

NAME	LOCATION	ACRE-AGE	Date of Acquisition	GIFT OR PURCHASE
Park Blocks.	Bet. Park and West Park Streets, and Salmon and Clay Streets		Dec. 1852	W. W. Chapman, by recorded town plat.
Park Blocks.	Bet. Salmon and Mill Streets.....	10 acres inclusive.	Sept. 1870	By purchase, \$6,500.
Plaza Blocks	Salmon and Madison and 3rd and 4th Streets		Dec. 1852	W. W. Chapman, by recorded town plat and purchase.
Park Blocks.	Mill Street to Caruthers D. L. C.....		Dec. 1867	W. W. Chapman, by recorded plat and part purchase.
Park Blocks.	Couch Addition, from Ankeny to Glisan St., and between Park and West Park.....		Jan. 1869	John Couch, by plat duly filed.
Terwilliger Park.....	South Portland and Macadam Street.....	5 acres.	Sept. 185	James Terwilliger, by plat duly filed.
City Park... Holladay Park.....	On the Amos, N. King D. L. C..... East Portland, East 11th and East 13th Sts., and Holladay Avenue and Multnomah Street	40.78 acres. 5 acres.	Feb. 1871 Dec. 1870	By purchase, \$32,624.00. Plat recorded by B. Holladay.
Columbia Park.....	Vanduyne Addition, North Albina.....	29.46 acres.	June 1891	Purchase (Albina City) \$35,000.
Fractional Blocks..	Block 9, Albina Homestead.....	acre.	July 1891	Purchased of E. . Mallory, \$11,200.
Macley Park.....	Ladd's Addition, south of Hawthorne Avenue....	5 acre.		W. S. Ladd, plat filed.
Governor's Park.....	Cornell Road, Danforth Balch, D. L. C.....	107.78 acres.	June 1897	Gift of Donald Macley.
Governor's Park.....	Thomas Carter, D. L. C., near Spring and 14th Streets.....	About 5 acres.	June 1898	Gift of Sylvester Pennoyer and wife.
Governor's Park.....	Thomas Carter, D. L. C., near Spring and 14th Streets.....	1 acre.	Dec. 1901	Gift of Sylvester Pennoyer and wife.

NOTES ON PRECEDING TABLE.

(1.) For a detailed description of location of parks, see Municipal Reports of 1899, pages 48-51.

(2.) For a more particular account of the titles to park property, see Appendix B.

(3.) In July, 1892, the Cities of Portland, East Portland and Albina were consolidated as the City of Portland. Inclusive acreage of parks, approximately, 205 acres.

(4.) In the original plats the blocks between Salmon and Couch Additions, numbered from 1 to 6, were included as Park Blocks, but were lost to the city by defect in title. This failure of title deprives the public of continuous Park Blocks through the heart of the city, and is greatly to be deplored. A repurchase at this day, exclusive of improvement, would cost a quarter million. The time may come when the city will be glad to condemn and repossess them at even double the price.

A FURTHER brief description of the parks is as follows:

1. The City Park, proper: At the time of the purchase of this tract, it would have been difficult to imagine the order and beauty which thirty years of quite desultory work would create. Situated at a point where steep hills merge into the slopes on which the city is built, the tract was crossed by deep canyons and gullies, filled with the new and old forest trees, and almost impassable by reason of fallen timber and brush. The purchase was at first regarded by most citizens with disapprobation or contempt. It was with great difficulty that even the most beggarly appropriations were obtained for grading and clearing the surface.

For many years the park was without roads or paths or cultivated places. At the present time it may be said that there are few parks of the size anywhere to rival the City Park for picturesque beauty and variety in contour and development. The native trees have been preserved and wisely cared for, the features of deep valley and upland have been used so as to furnish alternation of seclusion and wide prospect. The points of outlook embrace one of the most impressive of landscapes, including the entire city, the river course for many miles, the Cascade Range; and five snow-peaks, from 9,000 to 14,400 feet in height.

Lawns and flower beds, picnic and play grounds, the zoological collections and aviaries complete the equipment of the park, which is yearly improving and attracting all classes of citizens, and, in the season, a host of strangers. It is estimated that during last year a total of over 50,000 persons visited the grounds.

Immediately west of the City Park is a mountainous tract of sixty acres, purchased by the Water Commission of Portland in connection with the care of the reservoirs, which are in the intervening canyon. It is reported to be the intention, at the proper time, to incorporate the tract with the City Park. A few hundred dollars yearly expenditure would make this

addition a crowning attraction. There should be a pavilion on the summit, and the available spaces can be used for cultivated forestry and botanical gardens.

The chief improvement needed at the present time is in connection with the entrance to the park (on Washington street and the Canyon Road). The approaches are marred by a succession of inferior buildings, bad roadways and, sidewalks. It would seem necessary sooner or later to condemn a certain space as an addition to the park entrance. Perhaps the main entrance to the park should be changed to the head of Park avenue, near the Loewenberg residence.

Elsewhere are lists of the animals, birds, etc., and of the native trees and shrubs preserved; with some reference to the City Museum. (See Appendix C.)

2. In the order of present importance, the Park Blocks, Holladay Park and the Plaza may next be noted.

The Plaza adjoins the city and county buildings, and is in a very satisfactory condition of lawn, trees and walks. The D. P. Thompson memorial fountain is at the center, surmounted by a bronze elk.

The Skidmore Fountain is a handsome structure situated at the gore of Ankeny and First streets, and was donated by Stephen G. Skidmore in 1888. It now falls under the care of the Park Board. -

The Park Blocks are nineteen in number, each Too by 200 feet, and are covered with flourishing trees. It is the purpose of the Commission to grade and crosswalk the Park Blocks as fast as means are provided; to make smooth lawns and judiciously cull inferior trees which can be replaced by others. The experiment may also be made, later, of placing in some of the blocks flowering shrubs and central beds of flowers. If the co-operation of the adjoining property-owners could be obtained, these blocks might be made peculiarly attractive and enhance the value of the entire surroundings.

Holladay Park, which includes four blocks, is a grove of young firs, crossed by two or three trails. It can easily be made

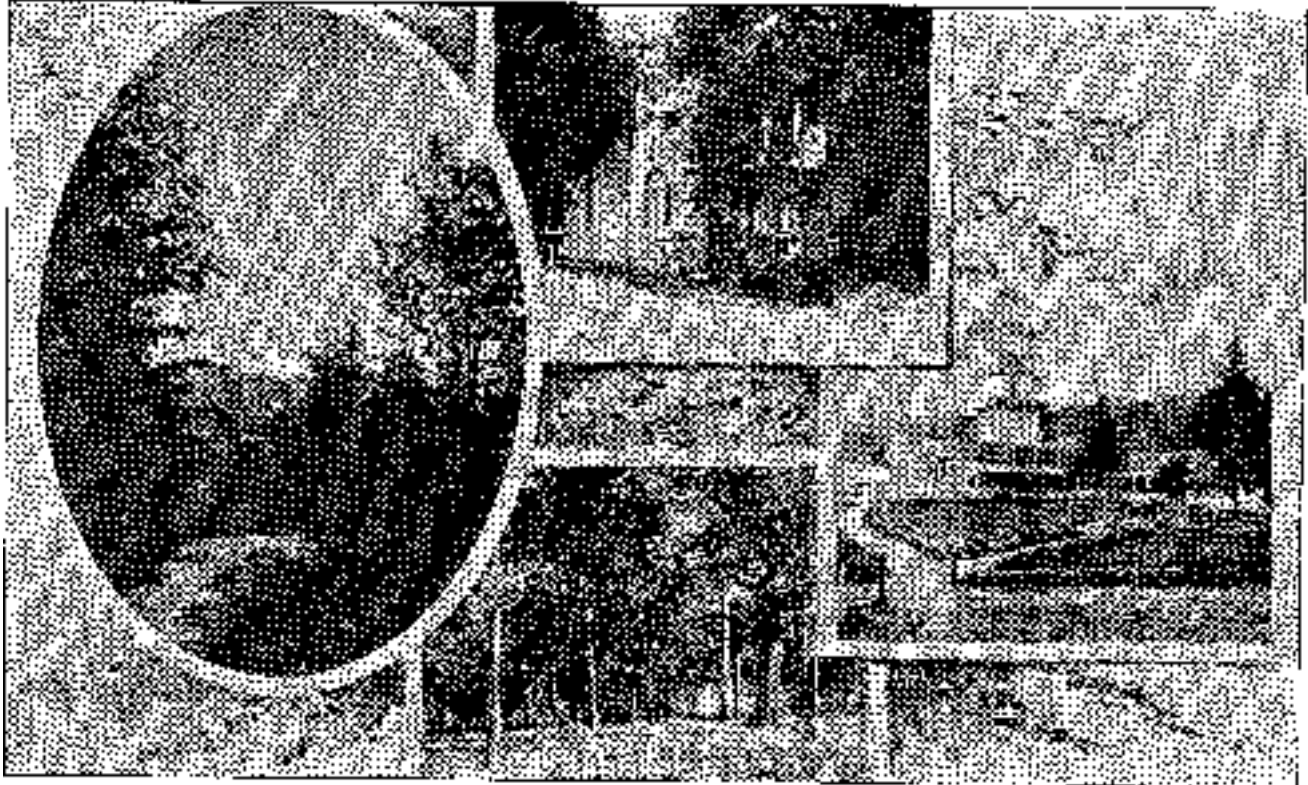


PHOTO BY H. A. HALE.

CITY PARK VIEWS.

PHOTOS BY L. W. MOODY.

very attractive. It is in one of the best residence portions of Portland, and at the present time is the only available park for the people of the East Side. There should be gravel or cement walks traversing it, swings, seats and other conveniences. One of the first needs of the park system is a large tract on the East Side within available walking distance of a majority of that portion of the city. During the year, a proposition to lease what is known as Hawthorne Park, embracing about twelve acres in the center of East Portland, was discussed, but no agreement was reached. It is hoped that at no distant day these grounds, which are capable of improvement as a first-class park, may be entrusted to the care of the Commission, under terms justifying a hope of final acquisition. Other advantageous locations, as upon Johnson's Creek, Ross Island or Mount Tabor, should be considered at an early day. Perhaps the area of the present County Farm (160 acres) can be, by arrangement with the county, treated as a public park.

3. Macleay Park. This, to a superficial observer, is only a rough, deep canyon. But it is destined sooner or later to become one of the most beautiful and attractive of the city pleasure grounds. With the expenditure of a comparatively small sum, all the best features of wild nature may be preserved, and walks, drives and picturesque waterfalls, or small pools, or open spaces of grass can be introduced. The city will be fortunate if it can acquire, by gift, many such tracts, either of valley, hilltop or water front, which may be of a character almost worthless to individuals, but highly available in the course of time for the parks of a growing city. In this connection, the Commission calls attention to a report made at their request by one of their number regarding park systems in the Eastern States, and especially to the suggestion looking to the visit of some competent landscape architect. (Appendix E.)

4. A certain amount of supervision is maintained over the other outlying park grounds described in the table above. The Columbia Park, thirty acres, is soon to be fenced, and set out with trees. Governor's Park will be fenced, and could be made very attractive and easily accessible at small expense. But the

limit of present funds restricts the Commission to the improvement and care of the parks nearer to centers of population. For some time Portland will not feel the same pressure for improved parks which is experienced by cities less favorably situated in native facilities of surrounding country. All the more important is it for us to use the present period of our history in acquiring land in a wild state, inviting gifts for the purpose, and, in some cases, making purchases in order to secure the future.

We would call the attention of holders of large tracts to the fact that the setting apart of a considerable portion of their holdings as a park is one of the surest ways of permanently increasing residence values. In older communities property-owners gladly assess themselves to secure the purchase of contiguous lands for boulevards and park facilities.

At the close of the first year the Commissioners feel that they are just beginning to grasp the interesting problems of their trust. The members are more and more impressed with the dignity and urgency of the work. The uses of parks are not confined to the pleasure and relaxation of the few, nor of an idle, floating population.

The beautifying of the city as a whole, the increased healthfulness of the people, the higher values to all property, the opening of beautiful suburbs and the true expansion of the commonwealth itself are involved. For these reasons we urge the consideration of all our citizens to the subject. The annual tax for maintenance should be liberal. The Commissioners should be encouraged to devise extended plans for the future, and should be furnished the means, under the provisions of the law, for the purchase of new territory. Whether the work is continued in the present form, or shall be undertaken as a more integral part of the city government, its importance should be magnified and the type should be set which coming generations will be grateful to acknowledge and fulfil. A city like Portland, to which nature has been more prodigal in climate, diversity and grandeur of surroundings than any other in the country, should provide itself the name of having been worthy of its

heritage. A park system embracing riverside, mountains and plains, and connected by wide boulevards, would go far to make this the most beautiful city in the world.*

H. S. ROWE.
 WILLIAM B. CHASE.
 C. F. BEEBE.
 T. L. ELIOT.
 HENRY FLECKENSTEIN.
 L. L. HAWKINS.
 RUFUS MALLORY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Portland, Oregon, February 7, 1902.

To the Honorable Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Portland, Oregon:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements on account of the Portland Park Fund, from November, 1900, to December 31, 1901:

PORTLAND PARK FUND.

Receipts

From Common Council.....	\$ 1,837.10	
From taxes, 1901.....	1,445 ⁶ .13	
From miscellaneous sources.....	112.00	
		\$ 16,405 ⁰ .23

Contra

Warrants paid and returned.....	\$ 12,749 ³ .6	
Balance December 31, 1901.....	3,655 ⁸ .7	
		\$16,405.23

Warrant account

Warrants drawn.....		\$12,887.66
Warrants paid.....	\$ 12,749 ³ .6	
Warrants outstanding December 31, 1901.....	138.30	
		\$12,887.66

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. C. DEVLIN, Secretary.

⁵ NOTE—Since the above was prepared for press there have been organized several Improvement Societies, notably on the East Side and in South Portland, with the object of beautifying streets, home yards, and public property. The Commissioners regard such efforts with especial favor, and desire to co-operate, when it is possible, with any individual or associated efforts for public betterments. The assurance of an Exposition in 1905, of national and international importance (The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair)- makes this a favorable time for a forward movement along all lines of ornament and attraction.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A —Act of Legislature, February 17, 1899.

APPENDIX B Account of title and acquisition of parks.

APPENDIX C Animals, flora, etc., City Park; also City Museum.

APPENDIX D —Expenditures past ten years and for current year, 1901.

APPENDIX E —Report on Eastern park systems.

APPENDIX F —Comparative park data from a few other cities.

APPENDIX A.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR PARK COMMISSIONERS, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR PARKS, AND THE MANAGEMENT THEREOF.

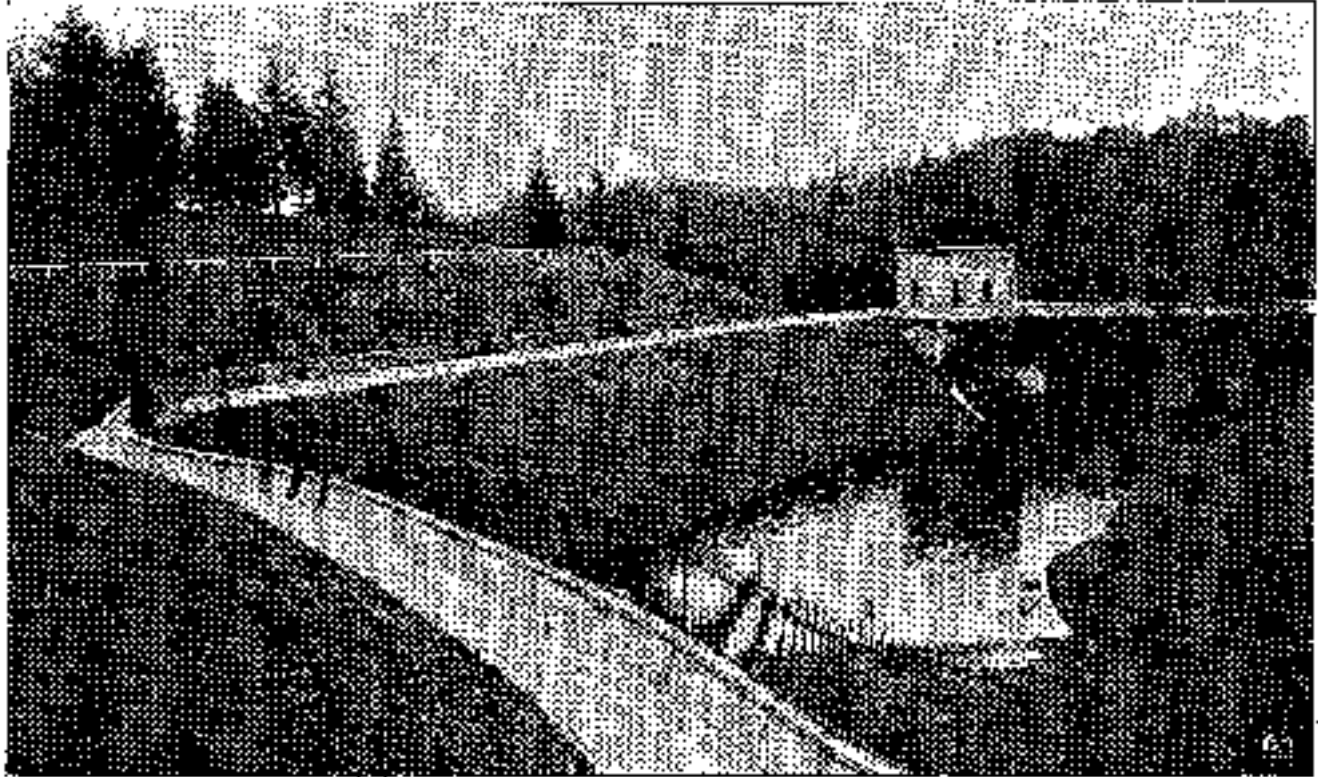
Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That in each of the incorporated cities of this state containing not less than three_ thousand inhabitants, the Mayor and City Engineer, if there be one, and if not, the City Auditor, together with five citizens thereof, to be appointed by the Circuit Court in which such city is situated, shall constitute a Board of Park Commissioners for such city; provided, that, if there be more than one Circuit Judge in the circuit in which the city is situated, said appointment shall be made by all the judges thereof acting together, and not more than three of said citizens so appointed shall be of the same political party; provided, that this act shall not take effect in any of the said cities unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters thereof voting by ballot thereon. Such ballots shall be "yes" or "no," in answer to the question, "Shall an act relating to parks, approved on the 17th day of February, 1899, be accepted?" Said questions and the answer thereto shall be printed on ballots; provided, further, that upon the application in writing of twenty-five taxpayers of any one of said cities, and not otherwise, the officer whose duty it is to provide ballots for city. elections shall submit the above question in the manner above specified to the legal voters of the city, at the regular city election, before the acceptance by said city of said act.

Section 2. Said Commissioners shall organize at a meeting thereof, to be called by said Mayor not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the appointment of the Commissioners is complete, and said Mayor shall be chairman of the Board. Whenever a vacancy occurs in that part of said Commission appointed as aforesaid, the proper judge or judges shall fill the vacancy. None of said Commissioners shall receive any compensation for their services as such.

Section 3. Said Board shall appoint a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of said Board, including all rules and regulations adopted for the government or use of the parks, and the rules and regulations for the violations of which penalties are fixed shall be made public, as the Board shall determine. The City Treasurer shall be the Treasurer of the Board and shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid out on account of said Board, apart from all other accounts, and shall pay out no moneys on account of said Board except upon a warrant drawn upon him by the Chairman or acting Chairman, countersigned by the Secretary or acting Secretary of said Board.

Section 4. Regular meetings of said Board shall be held on the



RESERVOIR No. 3, CITY WATER WORKS IN CITY PARK.

PHOTO BY H. A. HALE.

first Tuesday of each month, and special meetings may be called by the Chairman upon the application of three members of the Board ; and no business shall be transacted at any meeting of said Board without the presence of three or more of said Commissioners, and no land shall be purchased without the concurrence of a majority of said Board of Commissioners. It shall be a crime for any of said Park Commissioners to be interested in any contract to which the Board of which he is a member is a party, or in which it is interested, and such crimes shall be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and to the same extent as a crime defined in Section 1772 of Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon.

Section 5. Said Board of Park Commissioners, at any regular meeting thereof shall have the power to assess a tax not exceeding one-half mill on the dollar in any one year, upon the taxable property of the city of which they are Commissioners, which tax shall be collected like other city taxes, and when so collected shall be exclusively used for park purposes according to their judgment; and said Board of Park Commissioners shall have full and exclusive control of all parks within or connected with their respective cities, and shall have power to lay out or improve such park or parks, to appoint all necessary engineers, surveyors, and all other employees, including a police force to act in such park or parks, and fix the amount of compensation, and shall disburse all moneys appropriated, given, received or collected for the improvement or use of said park or parks; and, generally, shall have power to do all acts needful or proper for the protection, care or improvement of said park or parks, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the use or government of said park or parks, and for breaches of such rules or regulations to affix penalties thereto, not exceeding twenty dollars (\$20.00) for any one offense, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected in the city where such offense is committed.

Section 6. The Board of Park Commissioners of any such incorporated city in this state is hereby empowered to acquire title by purchase gift, devise or otherwise to any land it may deem desirable for a park or parks, the title to be taken in the name of the city, and, if necessary, to provide for the payment therefor by a special tax, not to exceed one-half mill on the dollar in any one year, on the taxable property in the city, to be levied by the Park Commissioners, and collected like other city taxes ; provided, that the proposition to levy such special tax shall be submitted to the legal voters of the city at some regular city election, and if a majority of the votes cast upon the subject shall be in favor of the proposition, such special tax shall be so levied and collected, as hereinbefore provided, but if a majority of the votes cast upon the subject shall not be in favor of the proposition, the levy shall not be made. The vote on the proposition to levy such special tax shall be by ballot, and shall be "yes" or "no" in answer to the following

question: " Shall the Board of Park Commissioners be empowered to levy a special tax, not to exceed one-half mill on the dollar, for the purpose of park property? Such questions and the answers thereto shall be printed on ballots; provided, further, that upon the written application of the Board of Park Commissioners, signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, the officer whose duty it is to prepare ballots for city elections shall submit the above question in the manner above specified to the legal voters of the city, at any regular city election, before such tax shall be levied. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to the ordinary tax for park purposes provided for in section 5 of this act. All contracts for the purchase of land for park purposes shall be made by the Board of Park Commissioners.

Section 7. If the Board of Park Commissioners in any one of said incorporated cities, desirous of acquiring any land for a park or parks, cannot agree with the owner as to the amount to be paid therefor, said Board of Park Commissioners may proceed in the Circuit Court of the county in which said land is situated, as provided in Section 3211 of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon, for the appropriation of such land for park purposes.

Section 8. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 17, 1899.

APPENDIX B.

Account of Title and Acquisition of Parks.

The property longest in possession of the city for park purposes is the park blocks between Park and West Park streets, and between Salmon street on the north and Clay street on the south. In the plat of Portland, recorded December 9, 1852, these blocks are shown from Stark street to Clay street. There was no dedication accompanying this plat, but it may be inferred that these blocks were intended for parks by reason of the names of the streets on the east and west. In fact, they were so recognized, but the title of the city was not clear, and it appears that those blocks between Salmon and Stark streets, or north of the Chapman donation land claim, were owned and occupied as private property. On September 23, 1870, there was filed for record a deed from W. W. Chapman and M. F. Chapman, his wife, confirming to the city its title to blocks 53 and 54, known as the Plaza Blocks, between Salmon and Madison streets and Third and Fourth streets, and which were shown in the same manner as park blocks on the recorded plat. The price paid for those blocks was \$1,200.00. The same deed confirms the title of the city to the park blocks between Salmon and Mill streets, and the price paid therefor was \$6,500.00. The park

blocks between Mill street and the north line of the Caruthers donation land claim were acquired in pursuance of the plat filed December 7, 1867. The park blocks between corresponding streets in Couch's Addition were first 'shown on the plat of said addition, filed January 13, 1869; a second plat was filed June 22, 1869, and the Burrage map filed March 6, 1869, designating the same, was approved and adopted by ordinance No. 619, approved February 27, 1869. A subsequent plat of said addition also showing the park blocks, was filed November 16, 1872.

The five-acre tract fronting on Macadam street and adjoining the Elizabeth Caruthers donation land claim was acquired pursuant to ordinance No. 23, of the City of Portland, approved September 21, 1854, and was a grant from James Terwilliger for a cemetery. In conjunction with a similar tract adjoining and granted upon the same terms by Finice Caruthers, it was used for the purposes set forth in said grant, but afterward burials were discontinued there, and it is now a part of the park lands of the city. The five acres granted by Finice Caruthers were lost to the city by virtue of a decision of the State Supreme Court.

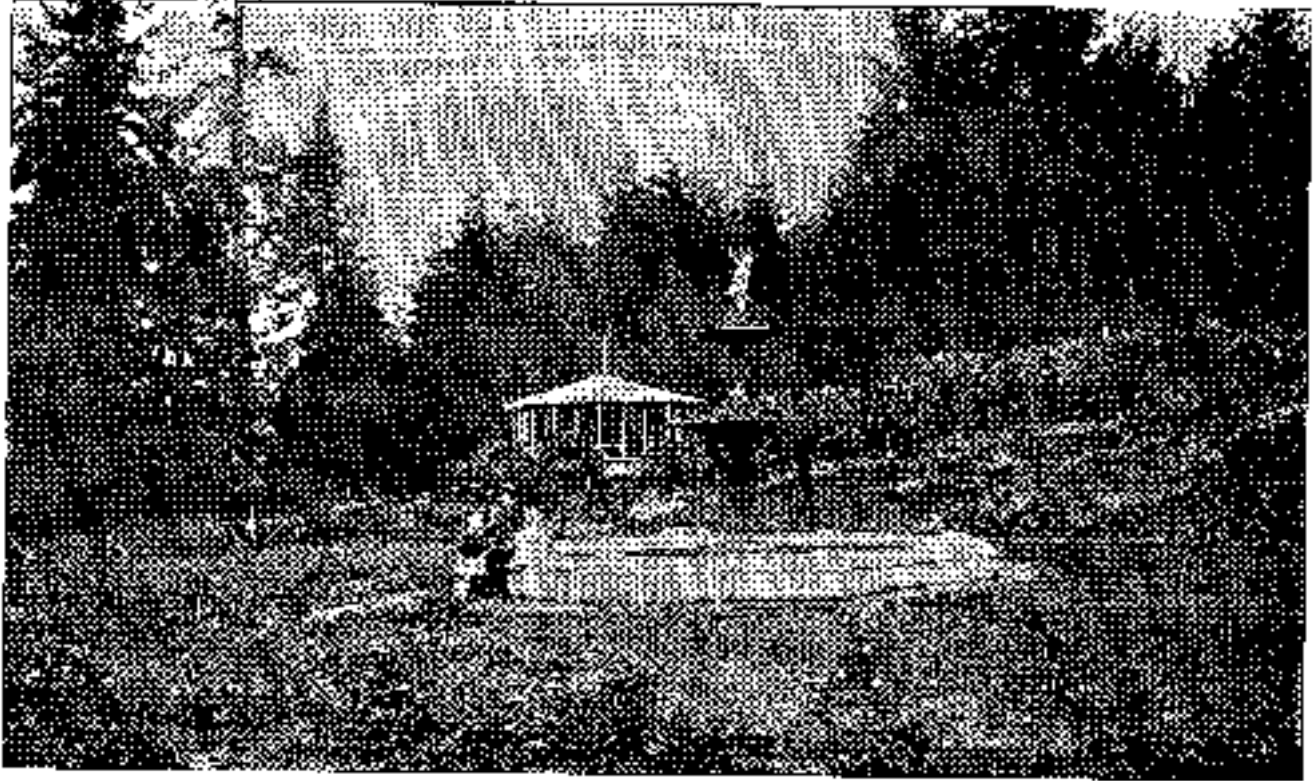
The City Park proper, situated between Washington and Jefferson streets and west of Cedar Hill and Ardmore, was purchased from Amos N. King and wife for the sum of \$32,624.00. This deed was given February 20, 1871, and filed for record on April 10, following. This park contains 40.78 acres.

The only park property acquired by consolidation with East Portland was the Holladay Park, between East Eleventh and East Thirteenth streets, Holladay avenue and Multnomah street, which was dedicated to the city by the plat of Holladay's Addition, filed December 7, 1870, and the corrected plat, filed February 1, 1871. This is the only park on the east side of the river, and south of the division line between East Portland and Albina, excepting the fractional blocks in Ladd's Addition, acquired since the consolidation of the cities.

The former City of Albina was more active in the securing of parks. Immediately preceding consolidation with Portland, the City of Albina purchased from I. Vanduyn and wife, for the sum of \$35,000.00, all of blocks to 13, inclusive, in I. Vanduyn's Addition, and comprising 29.46 acres. This deed was given on the 29th of June, 1891, and was filed for record on the 3d day of July, 1891. On the 2d day of July, 1891, block 9 in Albina Homestead was purchased from E. E. Mallory for \$11,200.00, and the deed therefor filed for record November 10, 1891.

The five public parks in Ladd's Addition south of Hawthorne avenue and east of East Twelfth street, were dedicated to the city by the plat filed

During the last few years the city has acquired valuable park property by gift. By deed given on the 21st day of June, 1897, Donald Macleay gave to the city the tract of land known as Macleay Park, and consisting of 107.78 acres. By deeds given December 29, 1834, an 1 June



CUPID'S FOUNTAIN, CITY PARK.

PHOTO BY H. A. HALE.

28, 1898, Governor Pennoyer and wife gave to the city two valuable tracts of land for park purposes, and taken together comprises what is designated as "Governor's Park." By a recent deed Mr. Pennoyer has added an acre, and the park, which is upon the summit of Robinson's Hill, when properly improved, will be a very attractive and valuable acquisition to the city.

APPENDIX C.

List of Animals, Birds, Trees and Shrubs.

ZOOLOGICAL.

6 American Elk.	2 Gray Foxes.
1 American Deer (Mule).	18 Prairie Dogs.
4 American Deer (Black-tailed).	4 Angora Guinea Pigs.
2 Black Bears.	2 Black Guinea Pigs.
1 Grizzly Bear (Mountain Rocky).	2 Yellow Guinea Pigs.
1 Cinnamon Bear:___	2 Red Guinea Pigs.
2 Wild Cats.	2 Common Guinea Pigs.
5 Raccoons.	2 China Monkeys.
½ Red Fox.	3 Philippine Monkeys.
½ Mountain Lions.	2 Philippine Monkeys.
3 Badgers.	4 Belgian Hares.
2 American Porcupine.	6 White Rabbits (common).
4 Coyotes.	18 German Rabbits.
2 Alaska Dogs.	1 Seal.

ORNITHOLOGICAL.

2 Golden Pheasants.	4 White Cockatoos.
6 Silver Pheasants.	1 Green Parrot.
6 China Pheasants.	2 Turtle Doves.
9 Owls.	Too Canaries.
3 Bantam Chickens.	14 Strawberry Finches.
2 Pea Fowls.	35 Pigeons (two varieties).
12 Japan Chickens.	12 Guinea Fowls.
3 Golden or Royal Eagles.	2 Parrakeets.
4 Bald Headed Eagles.	4 Swans.
2 Brown Shouldered Hawks.	2 Japan Geese.
2 Turkey Buzzards.	3 Wild Geese.

A list of birds that frequent the Portland City Park or other parks, not including the ones that are there in captivity. Prepared by Ross Nicholas. The common name is given first, immediately followed by the scientific name:

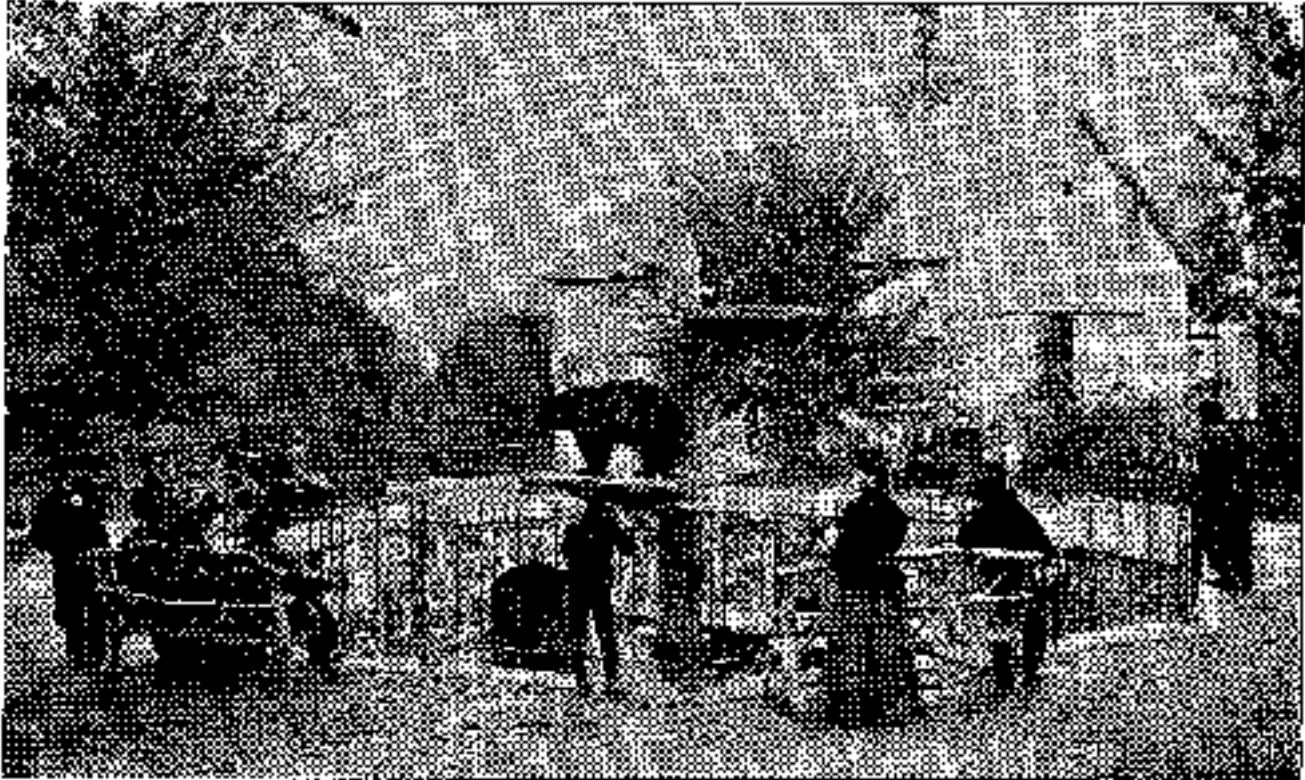
Quail,	Oreortyx pictus.
Scoty Grouse,	Dendraphagus.
Oregon ruffed grouse,	Bonasa umbellus sabinii.
(Commonly called a native pheasant or drummer.)	
Band-tailed pigeon,	Columba fasciata.



VIEW IN CITY PARK.

PHOTO BY H. A. HALE.

Mourning dove,
 Coopers' hawk,
 Western goshawk,
 Western red tail,
 Pigeon hawk.
 American sparrow hawk,
 Kennicott's screech owl,
 Pigmy owl (California),
 Belted kingfisher,
 Harris's woodpecker,
 Downy woodpecker,
 Gairdner's woodpecker,
 Redbreasted sapsucker,
 Lewis's woodpecker,
 Northwestern flicker,
 Western • night hawk,
 Rufous hummingbird,
 Arkansas kingbird,
 Olive-sided flycatcher,
 Western wood pewee,
 Train's flycatcher,
 Stellar's Jay,
 Northwestern crow,
 Western meadowlark,
 Bullock's oriole,
 Brewer's blackbird,
 Western evening grosbeak,
 (Common winter visitant.)
 California purple finch,
 American goldfinch,
 Arkansas goldfinch,
 Pine siskin,
 Oregon vesper sparrow,
 Sandwich sparrow,
 Western Savannah sparrow,
 Intermediate sparrow,
 Gambell's sparrow,
 Golden crown sparrow,
 English sparrow,
 Western chipping sparrow,
 Oregon junco,
 Rusty song sparrow,
 Townsend's warbler,
 Macgillivray's warbler,
 Western yellow throat,
 Pileolated warbler,
 (Immigrant in springtime.)
 Parkman's wren,
 Western winter wren,
 Oregon towhee,
 Blackheaded grosbeak,
 Lazuli bunting,
 Louisiana Tanager,
 Cliff swallow,
 Tree swallow,
 Violet-green swallow,
 Bank swallow,
 Zenaidura macrura,
 Accipiter cooperi.
 N. - atricapillus striatulus.
 Buteo borealis calurus.
 Falco peregrinus anatum.
 F. sparverius.
 Megascops asio kennicottii.
 Glaucidium gnoma californica.
 Ceryle alcyon,
 Dryobates villosus harrisi.
 D. pubescens.
 D. — pubescens gairdneri.
 Spyrapicus rubra.
 Melanerpes torquatus (rare).
 Colaptes cafer saturortior.
 Chordeiles virginianus henryi.
 Trochilus rufus.
 Tyrannus verticalis (rare).
 Contopus borealis.
 — richardsoni.
 Empidonax traillii.
 Cyanocitta stellari.
 Corvus caurinus.
 Sturnella magna neglecta.
 Icterus bullocki.
 Scolecophagus cyanocephalus.
 Coccythraustes vespertinus montanus.
 Carpodacus purpureus californicus.
 Spinus tristis.
 S. — psaltria.
 S. — pinus.
 Poocastes gramineus affinis.
 Anmodramus sandwichensis.
 A. — sandwichensis alaudinus.
 Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia.
 Z. — L. — gambell.
 Z. coronata (winter visitor).
 Passer domesticus.
 Spizella socialis Arizonae.
 Junco hymealis Oregonus.
 Melospiza fasciata guttata.
 Dendroica townsendi.
 Geothlypis 11 Macgillivrayi.
 G. trichas occidentalis.
 Sylvania pusilla pileolata.
 Thrylodytes aedon parkmanii.
 Troglodytes hyemalis pacificus.
 Pipilo Maculatus Oregonus.
 Habia melanocephala.
 Passerina amoena.
 Piranga ludoviciana.
 Petrochelidon lunifrons.
 Tachycineta bicolor,
 T. — Thalassina.
 Clivicola riparia.



BEAR PIT, CITY PARK.

PHOTO BY H. A. HALE.

Cedar waxwing,
 Northern shrike (very rare)
 Western warbling vireo,
 Hutton s vireo (rare),
 Lutescent warbler,
 Audubon s warbler,
 Slender billed nuthatch,
 Red-breasted nuthatch,
 Oregon chickadee,
 Chestnut-backed chickadee,
 Bush-tit,
 Ruby-crowned kinglet,
 West. Golden-crowned kinglet,
 Russet-backed thrush,
 Dwarf hermit thrush,
 Western robin,
 Varied thrush or Alaska robin,
 Western bluebird,

Amelis cedrorum.
Lanius borealis.
Vireo gilvus swainsoni.
Vireo huttoni (rare).
Helminthophila celata lutescens.
Dendroica auduboni.
Sitta carolinensis aculeata.
Sitta canadensis.
Parus atricaillus occidentalis.
Parus rufescens,
Psaltriparus minimus,
Regulus calendula,
Regulus satrapa olivaceus.
Turdus ustulatus.
T. — aonalaschkas.
Merula migratoria propinqua.
Hesperocichla naevia.
Sialia Mexicana.

TREES.

COMMON NAMES.

Austrian Pine,
 American Larch or Tamarack,
 Engelm ann Spruce,
 Colorado Blue Spruce,
 Western Hemlock,
 Douglas Fir,
 White Fir,
 Noble Fir,
 Japanese Cedar,
 California Big Tree,
 Incense Cedar,
 American Arbor Vitae,
 Ware s Arbor Vitae,
 Silver-tipped Arbor Vitae,
 Pacific Red Cedar,
 Chinese Arbor Vitae,
 Port Orford Cedar,
 Pacific Yew,
 Long-leaved Willow,
 Yellow Willow,
 Weeping Willow,
 Lombardy Poplar,
 Weeping Poplar,
 Yellow Birch,
 European White Birch,
 Speckled Alder,
 American Beech,
 Fern-leaved Beech,
 Pyramidal Oak,
 Purple-leaved Oak,
 White Oak,
 Slippery Elm,
 Weeping or Camperdown Elm,
 American Elm,
 Yulan or Chinese White Magnolia,

BOTANICAL NAMES.

Pinus Austriaca.
Larix Americana.
Picea Engelmanni.
Picea -pungens.
Tsuga heterophylla.
Pseudotsuga mucronata.
Abies concolor.
Abies nobilis.
Cryptomeria Japonica.
Sequoia Washingtoniana.
Libocedrus decurrens.
Thuja occidentalis.
Thuja occidentalis var. Wareana.
Thuja occidentalis var. alba.
Thuja plicata.
Thuja a orientalis.
Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana.
Taxus brevifolia.
Salix longifolia.
Salix alba var. vitellina.
Salix Babylonica.
Populus fastigiata.
Populus grandidentata.
Betula lutea.
Betula alba.
Alnus incana.
Fagus Americana.
Fagus sylvatica var. heterophylla.
Quercus pedunculata var. fastigiata.
Quercus pedunculata var. purpur
rascens.
Quercus alba.
Ulmus fulva.
Ulmus montana Camperdown
Ulmus Americana.
Magnolia conspicua.

COMMON NAMES.

Lenne's Purple Magnolia,
 Mountain Ash,
 Elder-leaved Mountain Ash,
 Black Thorn,
 Myrobalan or Cherry Plum,
 Weeping Wild Cherry,
 American Judas Tree or Redbud,
 Golden Chain,
 Locust,
 Tree of Heaven,
 European Holly,
 Mountain Maple,
 Vine Maple,
 Silver Maple,
 Norway Maple,
 Ash-leaved Maple,
 Common Horse Chestnut,
 Red-flowering Horse Chestnut,
 Basswood or Linden,
 Lime or European Linden,
 Western Dogwood,
 White Ash,
 Scarlet-berried Elder,

COMMON NAMES.

Japan Cypress,
 Golden obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress,
 Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress,
 Prostrate Juniper,
 Chinese Juniper,
 Irish Juniper,
 Ground Hemlock or American Yew,
 Wild Hazelnut,
 Tree Paeony,
 Purple-leaved Barberry,
 Japan Quince,
 Deutzia,
 Double White Deutzia,
 Early flowering Hydrangea,
 Red-flowered Currant,
 Bridal Wreath,
 Arrow-wood,
 White Thorn,
 Sweetbrier Rose,
 Spreading Japanese Rose,
 Tree Box,
 Dwarf Buckeye,
 Althea or Rose of Sharon
 Wild Red Osier,
 Rhododendrons (in various colors)
 Common Privet,
 California Privet,
 Common Elder,

BOTANICAL NAMES.

Magnolia Lennei.
 Sorbus Americana.
 Sorbus sambucifolia.
 Prunus spinosa.
 Prunus cerasifera var. Pissardi.
 Prunus serotina var. pendula.
 Cercis Canadensis.
 Laburnum vulgare.
 Robinia Pseudacacia.
 Ailanthus glandulosus.
 Ilex Aquifolium.
 Acer spicatum.
 Acer circinatum.
 Acer saccharinum.
 Acer platanoides.
 Acer Negundo.
 Aesculus Hippocastanum.
 Aesculus rubicunda.
 Tilia heterophylla.
 Tilia Europaea.
 Cornus Nuttallii.
 Fraxinus Americana.
 Sambucus callicarpa.

SHRUBS.

BOTANICAL NAMES.

Retinospora plumosa.
 Retinospora pli mosa var aurea.
 Retinospora squarrosa.
 Juniperus Sabina var procumbens.
 Juniperus compacta.
 Juniperus communis var. Hibernica.
 Taxus Canadensis.
 Corylus Californica.
 Paeonia Moutan.
 Berberis vulgaris var. purpurea.
 Pyrus Japonica.
 Deutzia crenata.
 Deutzia crenata var. candidissima.
 Hydrangea vestita.
 Ribes sanguineum.
 Spiraea prunifolia var. flore plena.
 Holodiscus ariaefolius.
 Crataegus coccinea.
 Rosa rubiginosa.
 Rosa Wichuriana alba.
 Buxus semuervirens.
 Aesculus Pavia.
 Hibiscus Syriacus.
 Cornus stolonifera.
 Rhododendron hybridum.
 Ligustrum vulgare.
 Ligustrum ovalifolium.
 Sambucus Canadensis.

COMMON NAMES.

Golden Elder,
Laurestinus,
Common Snowball or Guelder
Rose,
Weigelia,

BOTANICAL NAMES.

Sambucus nigra var. *aurea*.
Viburnum Tinus.
Viburnum Opulus var. *sterilis*.
Diervilla candida.

FLOWERS AND VINES.

COMMON NAMES.

Pampas Grass,
Spanish Dagger,
Wild Buckwheat,

Chinese Wistaria,
Virginia Creeper or American Ivy,
English Ivy,
Forget-me-not,
Trumpet Flower,
Acanthus,
Solomon's Seal,
Jerusalem Artichoke,

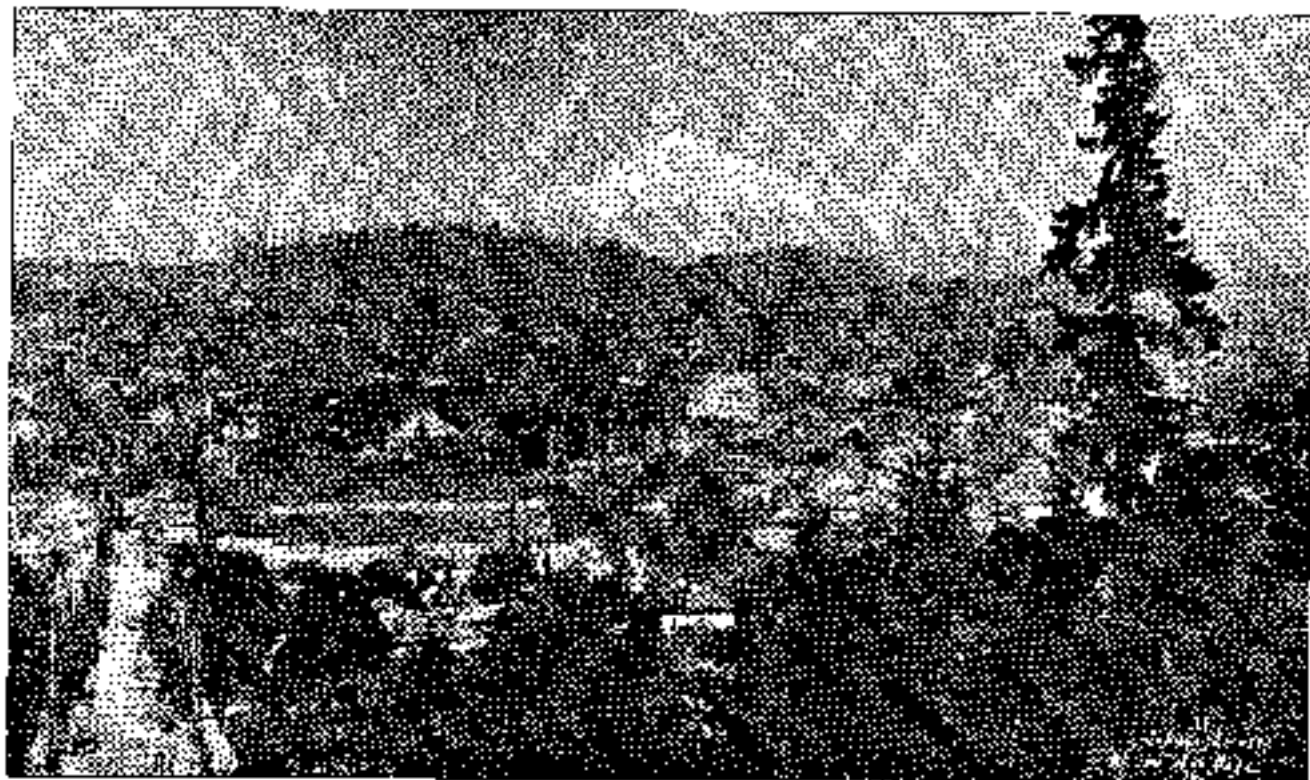
BOTANICAL NAMES.

Gynerium argenteum.
Yucca filamentosa.
Polygonum dumetorum var. *scandens*.
Kraunhia Chinensis.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
Hedera Helix.
Myosotis laxa.
Bignonia radi cans.
Acanthus latifolius.
Polygonatum biflorum.
Helianthus tuberosus.

In many cities a public museum is maintained in connection with the park system. It seems proper to note that a portion of the City Hall is at present assigned by the Common Council for museum purposes and the Historical Society. The museum, as now constituted, has been brought together and cared for through the earnest efforts of one of the Park Commissioners, Mr. L. L. Hawkins, as an entirely voluntary labor. The following is an outline list of the contents of the museum.

- 53 Cases, well filled with Miscellaneous Specimens.
- 4 Tables covered with Miscellaneous Specimens.
- 140 Wall Specimens.
- 21 Floor Specimens, too large for tables or cases.
Of the above, there are 378 well-mounted Birds and Animals.
- 6000 Shells of first grade, and very handsome, not including four cases kindly loaned by Mr. J. G. Malone.
- moo Beautiful Crystals of various kinds.
- Boo Eggs.
Whales' heads, lower jaws and vertebra; Mammoth and Mastodon tusks, jaws and teeth, etc., etc.

In addition to the main museum there are several branches, The forestry divisions contain nearly all the woods of Oregon, besides many other Pacific Coast varieties. This department is much appreciated by every one interested in the forest industries of our state. The Mazamas, an organ'zation of mountain-



VIEW FROM CITY PARK.

climbers, have two rooms, with well-selected mountain views, constantly thrown open to the public. The John Burroughs Society will soon have one room, well filled with mounted birds and such other data as will be of special interest to the public.

All specimens are first-class of their kind, and are selected with not only an eye to the beautiful in nature, but with a view to their educational advantages.

APPENDIX D.

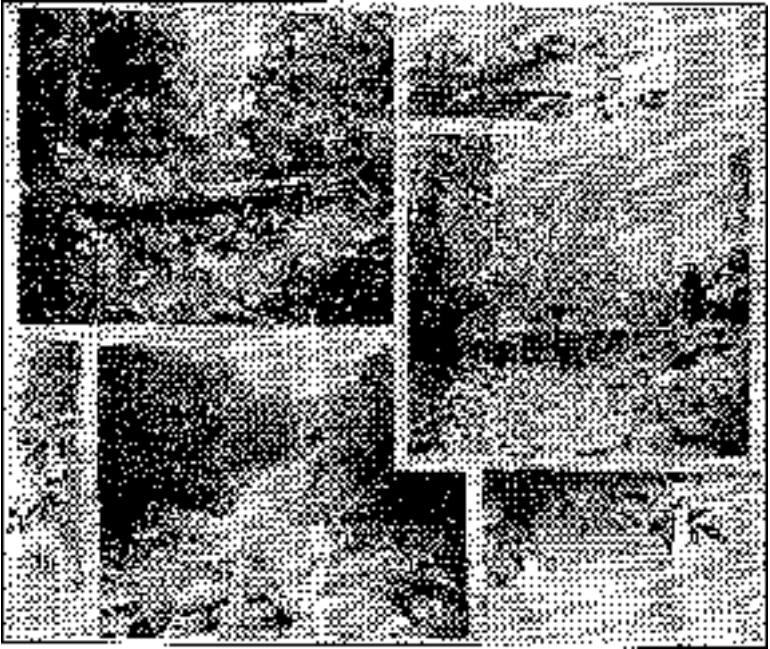
The following table shows the expenditures for park purposes from January 1, 1892, to December 31, 1901; and the estimates made at the beginning of each year:

Year.	Estimated Expense.	Expenditure.
1892.....	\$11,200.00	18,093.64
1893.....	16,200.00	¹ 5,382.61
1894.....	10,000.00	¹ 7, ⁰¹ 3.35
1895.....	14,400.00	16,616.47
1896.....	7,000.00	8,59 ⁸ .76
1897.....	7,800.00	9,201.45
1898.....	9,44 ^{0.00}	9,695.73
1899.....	6,750.00	7,548.23
1900.....	¹⁰ ,47 ⁶ .37	8, ⁶ 39. ²⁷
1901 (to date).....		11,513.00

At the monthly meeting of the Park Commissioners July 8, T. L. Eliot, who had recently studied park situations in the East, presented the following report:

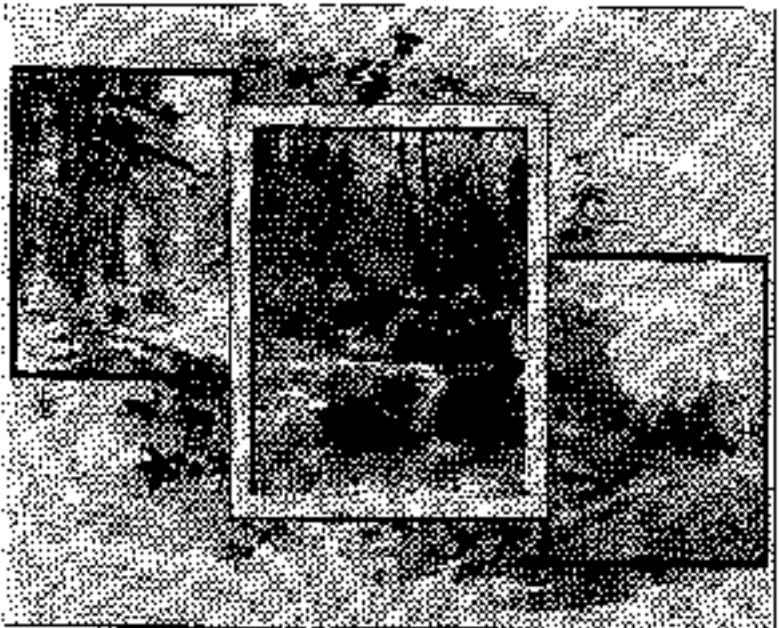
In pursuance of a resolution passed in your meeting of March, 1901, asking for such information concerning parks as might be obtained during a brief visit in the Eastern States, the undersigned has to report that he inspected park systems in leading cities, notably Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis. In the case of Boston there were exceptional opportunities of studying the history and methods of organization. The Boston system is what is known as the metropolitan parks, embracing some 37 towns and cities, and involving, during the past 20 years, a very large expenditure, chiefly for the purchase of new unoccupied lands, or the establishment of great reservations along the sea shores north and south of the metropolitan district.

An instructive fact is the vastly increased betterment of private property adjacent to all improvements by boulevards or reserves. The system as now constituted is one of the best in the world, and is characterized by (1) large bodies of hilly land, more or less wooded; (2) fen lands



VIEWS IN MACLEAY PARK.

PHOTOS BY R. H. BLOSSOM.



MACLEAY PARK VIEWS.

PHOTOS BY R. B. LAMSON.

or low marshes, and (3) tracts contiguous to the sea or rivers and brooks emptying into Massachusetts Bay. These, with the older cultivated parks already existing, and extensive lines of approaches or boulevards, uniting the whole system, constitute the present metropolitan parks.

The most interesting feature of the system is the parking of the shores of the rivers and brooks. In this way a narrow strip is reserved on each side of the water run and the river or brook border is beautified and broad roadways, driving and cycle paths, for many miles, follow the windings of the stream. The expense of acquiring these properties in so old a community, along the rivers and ponds, has been very great, but the remaining properties fronting thereon have increased enormously in values, and have in many instances been taxed for the improvement.

The commission has been bending its efforts supremely for the past 10 years to acquisition of these sea shore and riparian tracts, and of the large mountain reserves, because ownership by the public at this time could be obtained at so much less cost than in the future; and delays would mean irreparable losses to the public, in forest destruction or private exploitations.

The extent of the system may be judged from the fact that it includes, besides 24 principal reservations, some 200 smaller parks, individual squares, open spaces and fields, included in an inhabited district of perhaps 1,600,000 people. The cost of all this, including expenditures of the City of Boston proper, and other municipalities, has been some \$26,000,000. One of the most conspicuous useful parks is that known as Revere Beach. The city provides an extensive bathing plant, which is self-supporting from the fees for the individual bath houses. The sea-shore is open and improved for six miles, and as many as 125,000 people have sometimes visited the beach in a single day. When it is known that a mere handful of officials and police suffice to maintain the rules and order, it will be seen what an immense benefit is done the public, and how great an element of good will and harmony intelligent park systems promote.

It may be asked what bearing all this seems to have upon our own situation and the future of the park system of Portland. I may say that I had some earnest conferences with the founders of these systems, both in Boston and in other communities, conferences in which were laid before them the facts of our population, topography, present parks and available means. I may refer especially to my meeting the firm of Olmsted Bros., the leading landscape architects of America, who have in charge at this time the most important works in the country, including the new parks of Washington City, and the great Vanderbilt arboretum of North Carolina.

These eminent men confirmed the advices I received from others almost unanimously, namely, that it is of prime importance, very early in the inception of the life of any park system, that a study be made of

the whole surrounding district of a city, and that the "eye of genius" should overlook and define, in broad outlines, the policy and the directions of the movement, which can be then followed for an indefinite future by the Commissioners as trustees of the public, and as their advisers for future purchases, or the intelligent landscaping of parks or open spaces already owned. I was especially advised of the importance of elevations or canyons or rocky districts or shores of rivers, which are often comparatively useless except as the expenditure of public funds can make them recreation grounds or highways for the people. I ascertained that under proper contract and at a moderate cost a visit of some expert can be obtained and a preliminary study may be made of all the conditions of our trust as a Park Commission, and the net result of my observations and conferences is to say that probably no money can be appropriated more judiciously at the outset than the expenditure necessary to such a visit from a competent landscape architect whose experience would benefit us and save us many costly errors in the organization and development of both the present and future parks of the city. I was told by one landscape architect who has seen Portland and its environs that no city in the country has more admirable natural features for a park system, having, as we have, mountains, woods, river and plain in practically measureless amount, for the purpose.

APPENDIX F.

Comparative Park Data From a Few Other Cities.

	Total Park Area	Population of City	Total Park Expenditures for 1901	Average Yearly Expenditure for Last Ten Years
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,363	350,000	\$255,362.00	\$225,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,413	400,000	80,000.00	70,000.00
Detroit, Mich.....	912	350,000	145,265.00
Denver, Colo.....	576	160,000	91,466.00	
Toledo, Ohio.....	848	135,000	26,774.00	
Worcester, Mass.....	387	120,000	23,165.00	21,000.00
* Los Angeles, Cal.....	3,737	102,479	65,221.00	56,000.00
Seattle, Wash.....	567	80,671	10,685.00	9,521.00
Omaha, Neb.....	592	103,000	43,762.00	40,764.00
Portland, Ore.....	205	90,426	11,513.00	11,000.00
Portland, Me.....	110	50,000	8,500.00	6,500.00
Tacoma, Wash.....	697	37,714		8,000.00
Kansas City, Mo.....	1,831	165,000	139,500.00	

*Griffith Park, 3000 acres in the foothills, is entirely undeveloped.
 †1350 acres by gift.

NOTES.

Cleveland, O., reports expenditures of \$500,000 during 1901 for extensive new work. Kansas City, Mo., has spent, since 1893, \$2,900,000 in acquiring and maintaining parks and boulevards. Los Angeles, Cal., reports as total expenditures for park improvements from November 14, 1890, \$521,565; salaries, 1901, \$2,580.

For the purpose of close comparison the cities of Worcester, Toledo, Omaha, Los Angeles and perhaps Kansas City and Denver may serve, as being of a population nearest to Portland. It will be seen that their park areas are from two to nine and in one instance eighteen times larger, and their annual expenditures from over twice to six times (in one instance thirteen times) as great. Omaha, Los Angeles and Worcester expend respectively about four, six and twice as much as Portland, for an acreage respectively of three times, four times and twice the park area.