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WHEELING
PLAYGROUND
ASSOCIATION

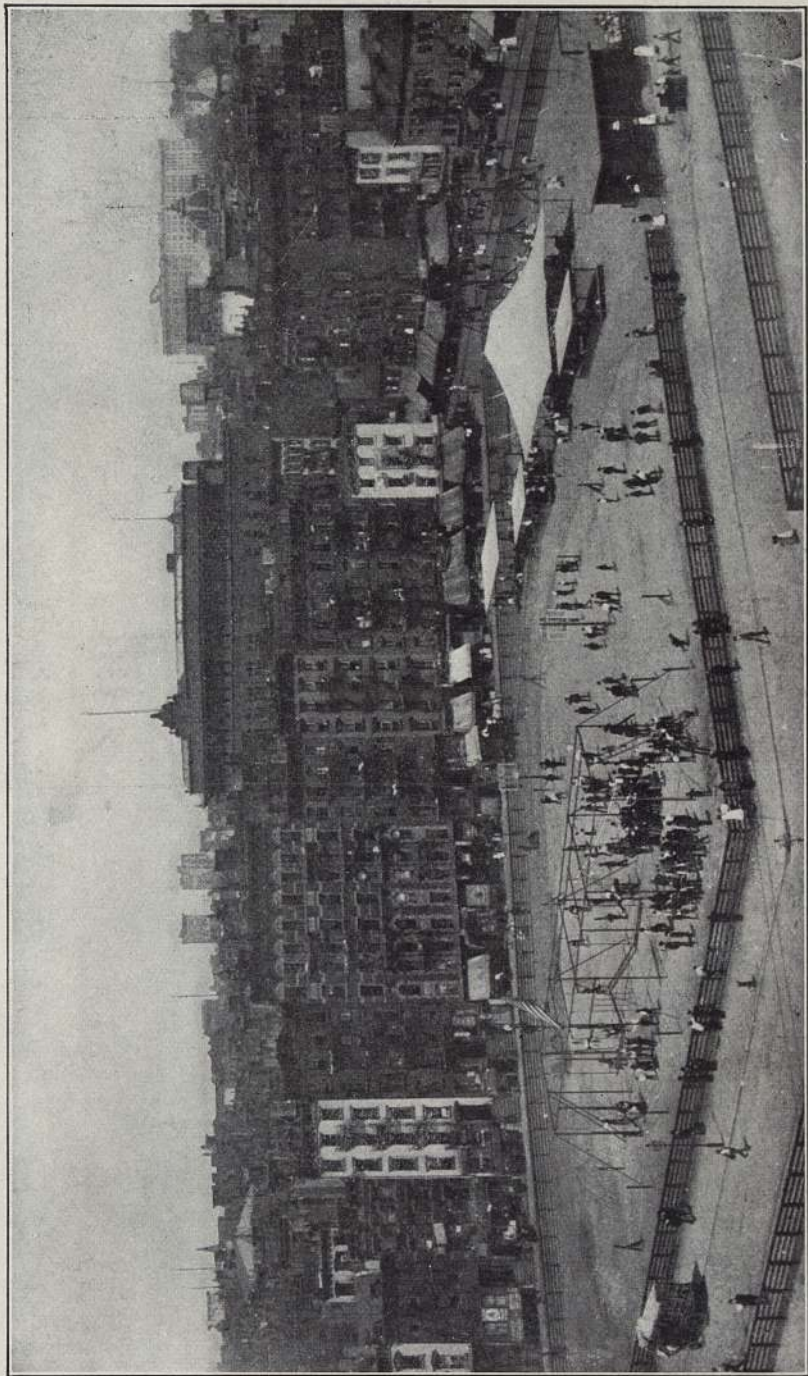


First Annual Report

**"The Boy Without a Playground is Father to the
Man Without a Job"**

Wheeling, West Virginia

1910



SEWARD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.—One of the costliest playgrounds in the world, located in the Ghetto, the crowded east side district of New York. Nearly \$1,800,000 was spent for the site alone.

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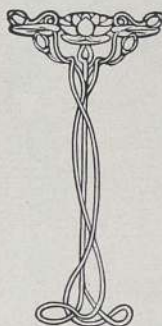
The play of children has the mightiest influence on the maintenance or non-maintenance of laws.

—PLATO.

First Annual Report

OF THE

**Wheeling Playground
Association**



CONTAINING

History of Organization, Reports of Officers,
Constitution, Roster of Officers and
Members, Facts and Figures about
the Movement and a Plea
for Playgrounds

Officers and Directors for 1910

President.

GEORGE O. NAGLE.

General Manager Wheeling Traction Co.

First Vice President.

GEORGE W. LUTZ.

President Board of Trade.

Second Vice President.

MISS FRANCES L. BELL.

Treasurer.

JAMES CUMMINS.

Member Board of Education.

Secretary.

R. B. NAYLOR.

Secretary Board of Trade.

Assistant Secretary.

MISS ELIZABETH I. CUMMINS.

DIRECTORS.

Guy R. C. Allen	George J. Mathison
Miss Frances L. Bell	Dr. John H. McClure
Jesse A. Bloch	Rev. Chas. H. McDonald
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Miss Helen Burt	J. C. McKinley.
Miss Elizabeth I. Cummins	Miss Anna C. Meyer
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Dr. John L. Dickey	R. B. Naylor
Prof. I. E. Ewing	Prof. H. E. Ogders
Mrs. H. C. Franzheim	Wm. E. Rownd
Miss Kate Hazlett	Leon B. Stein
Dr. E. A. Hildreth II.	Miss Agnes Wilson
Mrs. Julius Horkheimer	W. Alfred Wilson
Rev. Harry Levi	Prof. H. B. Work
George W. Lutz	Miss Carrie Zane

Committees for 1910

Grounds and Equipment—

J. C. MCKINLEY, Chairman.
CHAS. A. BOWERS.
JESSE A. BLOCH.
MISS HELEN BURT.
MRS. H. C. FRANZHEIM.

Membership—

LEON B. STEIN, Chairman.
MRS. T. C. BURKE.
MISS HELEN BURT.
MISS E. I. CUMMINS
MRS. LOUIS HORKHEIMER.
DR. W. H. MCLAIN.
R. B. NAYLOR.
JOHN H. RENNARD.

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GEO W. LUTZ, Chairman.
MISS KATE HAZLETT.
REV. HARRY LEVI.
MISS ANNA C. MEYER.
C. M. VESTER.
C. H. WATKINS, JR.
W. E. WEISS.

Municipal Commission—

R. B. NAYLOR.
JOHN S. BUTTS.
HENRY W. SCHREBE.

The Wheeling Playground Association

A Short Sketch of its Organization and its Work

The Wheeling Playground Association was organized on February 26 last year through the efforts of a special committee of the Board of Trade appointed for that purpose, following an address before the Board a few weeks previous by Mr. Lee F. Hanmer, Field Secretary of the Playground Association of America, who told of the great advantages of public playgrounds and the splendid work they were doing in other cities. The organization started with about 100 members, which has since been largely increased and sufficient funds were raised for equipment and instructors at East End Park, which were formally opened July 10 and continued in use until about October 1st. In that period thousands of children, not only from the East End, but from all sections of Wheeling joyously indulged in the advantages offered by park and equipment for healthy, happy play. There is no doubt of the beneficial effect of the playground in promoting health and keeping children out of danger and mischief, and the coroner of the county testified during the season to its efficiency in reducing the number of accidents in the city.

With the equipment on hand the Association will be under less expense in East Wheeling, but desires a larger income for playgrounds in other parts of the city. It is planned this season to open at least two and possibly three new playgrounds, one on the Island and one or two on the South Side, and \$1,200 more than we now have on hand

are needed for these as well as for the continuation of the East Wheeling work. Every progressive city of our size in the United States recognizes the immense value of playgrounds in the proper training of youth, and the Association earnestly desires to continue its labors until this city is adequately supplied.

The Association heartily appreciates the measure of public support it has won and especially the constant encouragement given the movement by the press of the city, and hopes the coming season may see great and substantial advance in the good work.



STORY TIME

Cambridge (Massachusetts) Playgrounds

Why You Should Support Playgrounds

A Dozen Strong, Convincing Points for the Playground Movement

They teach the child to play fair and to consider the rights of others.

They guide the childish impulse to romp and play in the right direction.

They make for the physical, mental, moral and social welfare of the child.

They supplement the work of the school in building up sound and healthy bodies.

They inculcate a love of fresh air and sunshine which makes for health and happiness.

They always reduce juvenile accidents and juvenile delinquency and thus save the child physically and morally.

They are good investments since they pay dividends in the way of training children into strong, better and more useful men and women.

They keep children off of the streets and alleys and out of the way of street cars and railroad trains and thus protect them from accidents which maim and kill.

They inculcate discipline and tend to make children good and obedient since play is properly supervised and no disorder, bad language or unseemly conduct permitted.

They are heartily endorsed and strongly supported by men and women who have studied the subject of children's needs and the people's welfare such as Theodore Roosevelt, Jane Addams, Judge Lindsay, Jacob A. Riis, Wm. H. Taft, Rev. Dr. Hillis, Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop Greer, Governor Hughes and a host of others who recognize the vast benefits which modernly equipped and properly directed playgrounds produce for the children of today and the citizens of tomorrow.

Get in the game. Send a contribution to any of our officers, join the Association, and thus help the good cause which makes for happier and healthier childhood and better and stronger manhood and womanhood. Any sum from \$1.00 up makes you a member and will be gladly received.

Playground Truisms

“The child is the greatest asset of the State.”

“Red blood corpuscles are foundation of all kinds of success.”

“The athletic field is equal in importance with the school house.”

“Even in playground work it takes some years to get the best results.”

“The citizenship of the future rests largely in the playground of today.”

“Children learn to know one another better in the playground and field than in the class room.”

“The give and take of physical competition develops a knowledge of human nature that serves in after years.”

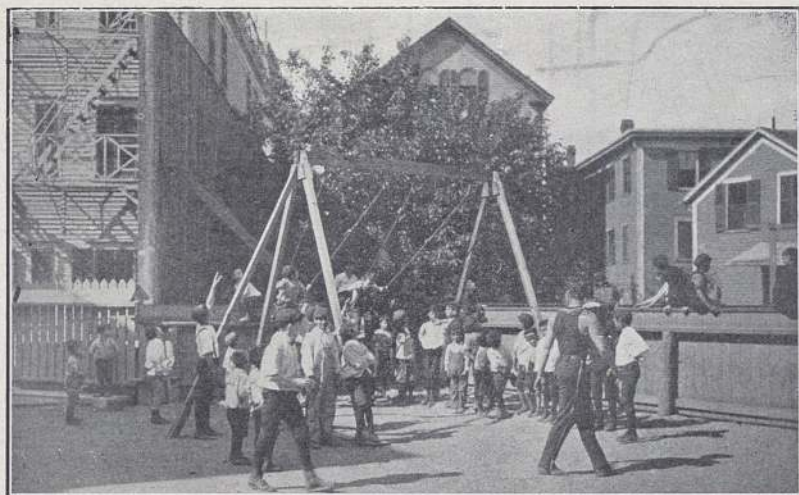
“The boy that grew up where he had no right to play regarded police and property owners as his natural enemies.”

The head of the Boston schools says: “The primary use of the playground is to foster ideals—ideals of law and order, of social morality, good fellowship and develop a physically stronger boy and girl.”

The head of the schools of New York City says:

“Public playgrounds have induced children to come to school whom we could not previously reach; they are a potent instrumentality for raising the health, mentality and morals of the community.”

“If we are living for the fun we can get out of existence, amusement is of little consequence. When Saint Paul said bodily exercise profits little, he spoke of the professional athletes of his time, who lived only for the sports of the arena. If, however, amusement and exercise are to supplement mental and moral growth, they must be regarded as potent elements in modern progress.”



WHAT ONE PIECE OF APPARATUS MAY DO
Providence, Rhode Island

Secretary's Annual Report

Showing the Progress of the Playgrounds Movement in Wheeling

To the Wheeling Playground Association:

Nearly twentyfive hundred years ago that wise Greek philosopher, Plato, said that "The play of children had the mightiest influence on the maintenance of laws," but it is only within the past generation that the tremendous truth of this statement has been fully realized and attention turned from home and nursery play to public playgrounds, where, in the open air, with proper equipment and competent direction, the child may most beneficially enjoy himself and build best for the future, physically, morally and mentally. Scotland took the lead in this movement not many years ago. It spread all over the British Isles and Europe and has reached our land, until today there is scarcely a city of any size in the country without public playgrounds, maintained in most cases out of the public treasury. It is a cause for congratulation that the movement has been well begun in this city, and the record of the first year of the Wheeling Playground Association gives great encouragement to our efforts to provide safe and healthy play for the little ones of our city. The Association started its work at the East Wheeling park late last spring and on July 10th the opening occurred of the first modernly organized and equipped playground in West Virginia. The equipment was secured at low cost, owing to the sympathy and co-operation of local dealers, and it is quite as complete as the size of the grounds will allow.

The place was open for play from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day except Sunday, during July, August and September, and was in charge of competent directors, Prof. I. E. Ewing, of the Third ward school, and Prof. H. E. Ogders, of Linsly Institute, dividing the work between them. Miss Mary Cole assisted, and Silas Steinhouser had charge of the grounds. The police department rendered good service in preventing disorder in the evening and looking after the equipment.

That the grounds filled a real want is evident from the fact that the daily attendance was 300, while in the evenings it was considerably over that figure. Not only did children of the Fourth ward patronize the grounds, but they came from all wards and even from suburbs in Ohio, and the good influence was felt all over the greater city. Coroner Rogers stated in a newspaper interview that fewer juvenile accidents occurred last summer than for years, and gave the credit to the playgrounds. While this is true, the good done in keeping boys and girls out of danger and mischief, and making them stronger and healthier cannot be estimated.

The work of the year has thus been very satisfactory, and augurs well for the future. The plans of the Association for grounds on the South Side and the Island will probably be carried out, as the indications are that space can be secured and support obtained for this purpose. We will need more money for this work, for while we have a respectable sum out at interest and subscriptions for the year are coming in, it will take considerably more than we have in sight to continue the grounds in the East End, equip two new ones and provide directors and instructors for the same. There is every reason to believe that with united effort the money needed can be raised, for as the propaganda is better understood by our people, it will command larger support. Last year the police and fire-

men kindly assisted the cause by a benefit base ball game, and we understand they are ready to repeat the contest the coming season.

So far the city government has not made any appropriation, but we may succeed in this direction this time. Last year the subject was presented very late, after the annual budget had been made up, but even then came near success, and if taken up in time this year some aid can doubtless be secured. Certainly the safety, health and morals of the citizens of the future should have the attention of our municipal guardians, and if the experience of many other cities, like Chicago, Pittsburg and many smaller places, counts for anything, the time will come when Wheeling's government will materially assist this movement. Until this time, however, it is the duty of the Association to carry on its work vigorously by private subscription and give the city the great benefit to be derived by the children from safe, sane and ordered play. It is gratifying to report that the influence of our Association was felt in the State and plans are under way at Fairmont for modern playgrounds, and no doubt there will be others.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that the coming year may see greater progress than ever in our work for the children of today and the men and women of tomorrow.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. NAYLOR,

Secretary.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 3, 1910.

Treasurer's Statement

According to the report of Treasurer James Cummins, made to the Board of Directors on January 6, the Association received during 1909 from all sources, including membership fees and police and firemen's benefit base ball game, a total of \$1,294.40, of which \$104.06 was spent in printing of various kinds and distribution of same; \$373.14 for instructors, assistants and care-takers; \$294.71 for equipment and installing the same; \$108.80 for the base ball game, and \$32 for band at the opening, making a total of \$912.71, and leaving a balance of \$381.69, which has been put on deposit at interest.

Since that report, \$276.00 have been collected, making a total of \$657.69 on hand on March 10, with about \$200.00 still due.

Twelve hundred dollars more are needed for the work planned for this year, and contributions will be received by Mr. Cummins or any of the officers or directors.

A Plea for Playgrounds

Interesting Data About the Movement and the Good
it is Doing

A progressing world, often called cruel, is in reality kinder. The municipal body no longer contents itself with the dull routine that once marked its work. It is more with an eye to the humanitarian side that it looks to things now. The future of the city is in the hands of its children. To educate them is not enough. Healthy minds are only of value when housed in healthy bodies.

How to get these? The answer is not far to seek. American municipalities are giving their answer:

Playgrounds places, for the youngsters to play and develop their young lungs by exercise is really becoming one of the big items in the budget of a city. Chicago, for instance, has spent eleven million dollars on a system of playgrounds and recreation centers, containing outdoor and indoor gymnasiums, swimming pools, wading pools, shower baths, swings, slides, ball fields and rooms for lectures and social meetings. New standards have been set up in neighborhoods that knew them not, and the benefit is accounted so great that the cost of \$2.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation of the property benefited is regarded as an ideal investment of the city's income.

But Chicago has no monopoly of this worthy tendency. An examination of the records shows that three hundred and thirty-six cities of more than five thousand inhabitants have organized playgrounds and are expending every

month on their acquirement, supervision and maintenance the enormous sum of one million dollars.

Last year Chicago, which deserves every credit for being one of the foremost in the national movement to conserve the life of the young, used \$180,000 merely for the maintenance of her playgrounds and opened five new ones in addition.

On the very heels of her disaster, while the need for economy was great, and while every dollar of expenditure was being carefully watched, San Francisco appropriated one million dollars for establishing playgrounds, determined that the rebuilt city should have proper facilities for the healthful life of childhood.

Cleveland had nine playgrounds last summer, and thinks so well of the results attained that this year it will have twenty-nine.

Detroit, always enterprising and quick to grasp the advantages of a modern movement, has fallen quickly into line. There were nine playgrounds there last summer, but this year's advent of warm weather will be marked by greater activity in the interest of the little ones, for the Mayor has found between sixty and seventy real estate owners who are only too willing to turn over their vacant lots for the pleasure of the little ones.

Berkeley, Cal., has issued bonds for \$450,000 for playgrounds, and Portland, Ore., has employed one of the most celebrated landscape architects in the country to transform a great tract of land into the most wonderful playgrounds and athletic fields.

The same movement has already been marked in Europe, and it will in its final development have the effect of doing away with the wretched tenement life of the big cities that stifled the health, the youthfulness, the brightness out of children, made them old before they reached their teens, cramped their lungs and killed their future hopes.

If Friedrich Wilhelm August Froebel could come back now, and see the new care that is given to children by men who are following the system that he first presented to the world, the great German would feel that he had not lived in vain.

Froebel, who was the first to see that the system of educating children was faulty in that it lacked proper consideration for the production of a healthy body, was a peasant, the humble pastor of a Thuringian church.

He wanted to be a teacher, but he was made an apprentice to a forester. He never made a sensation in his special line of work, but it gave him a chance to think, and he had still more opportunities for reflection when he enlisted and spent long hours doing sentry duty against Napoleon.

Then he reflected and worked out his plan of education. It was a theory that gained him little credit then, but this neglect has been undone by his followers and the German who died in 1852, is now acclaimed as one of the great benefactors of all time for having given the world what is known as the kindergarten system of education.

Full and harmonious training of children, taking them young, learning their native mental and physical strength and weakness, supporting them where needed, and through it all with gentleness and patience for those who developed slowly, this was the idea of the German, and it is a growing influence.

Cities have long provided the schools, now they are taking care of the playgrounds also, recognizing that the two elements, play and work, must be properly proportioned to get the right start for a child.

Until Froebel sounded his note the very life of children meant nothing to the authorities. Cities were congested, there was no place for play, no opportunity for child life to expand along happy lines.

But the lesson of Froebel has had its effect, and now the councilman has become a sort of fairy godfather to the young constituent, when he provides him the place to play.

Scotland has a right to be everlastingly proud of the fact that it was the first country of the world to take up the matter of free school and municipal playgrounds. Berlin and Hamburg were next on the proud roll of honor.

The United States was a little slow. In fact the issue did not arise here as quickly, for the congestion of cities in the new world is really only a comparatively late development.

But when the time came the action was prompt and impressive and now the son of Uncle Sam has nothing to be ashamed of in the way the municipalities of his country have cared for him.

New York went to the remarkable length of laying out one million eight hundred thousand dollars for one park in its crowded East Side Ghetto, and has set aside three hundred thousand dollars a year, not for maintenance, but to purchase new parks, in addition to those already owned, and said to have a value in excess of sixteen millions of dollars.

Philadelphia has an excellent system of public playgrounds, which is put into execution during the summer months.

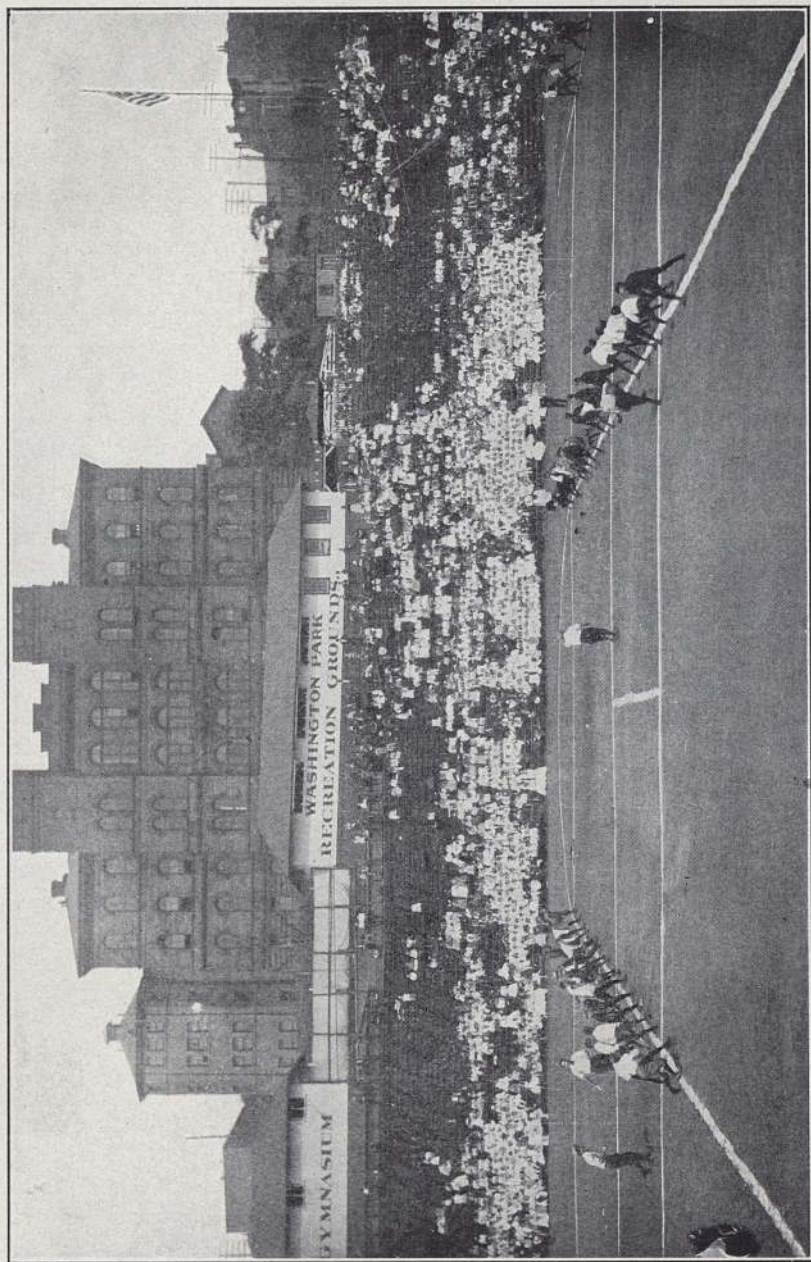
The schoolyards of the city are thrown open to the youngsters of the neighborhoods, swings, slides, games and all sorts of entertainment are provided for the little ones, and there are teachers and caretakers on hand to see that the fun proceeds along proper lines.

There is even some slight attempt made at instruction, though nothing onerous is imposed upon the little brains. The teacher reads stories that divert and instruct at the same time. The system has been found to be of such benefit that it will be extended along large lines.

Wellington said of the great battle of Waterloo, which changed the map of Europe and ended the domination of Napoleon, that it was won on the cricket field of Eton. The future prosperity and progress of the great republic is now being assured on the municipal playgrounds of the country.

“Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places;
That was how in ancient ages
Children grew to kings and sages.”

—Robert Louis Stevenson.



PLAY FESTIVAL AT PITTSBURG--Scene showing a great annual event of the Pittsburgh Playground Association, where thousands of dollars have been spent building up a magnificent playground system

Playground Facts

Which Show How the Movement is Progressing All Over the Country

Three hundred and thirty-six cities in the United States have now established playgrounds. Previous to 1908 only 90 cities had playgrounds. In 201 cities there are 1,024 playgrounds.

In 1908 Massachusetts enacted a law providing in effect that the cities of the State with a population of 10,000 or more should vote whether or not to establish playgrounds. All but two cities voted to have playgrounds supported by public taxes.

Chicago, New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Baltimore, St. Louis, Dayton, Pittsburg, Rochester, and other cities have now arranged for play leadership the year round—winters as well as summers.

Several cities have this year doubled the number of hours their playgrounds are open, thus obtaining twice the value from their plants. Some have equipped the grounds with electric lights, so that the young people who work may play after the day's toil is over.

Public-spirited men and women in Cincinnati, Ohio; Springfield, Mass.; North Andover, Mass.; Carlisle, Pa.; Jersey City, N. J.; Sag Harbor, N. Y., and in other places have donated playgrounds to their native city or town.

The demand for playground literature is unprecedented. The newspapers are using the 300 cuts and 1,000 photo-

graphs of the Playground Association, often giving a whole page to playgrounds. About 400,000 pieces of printed matter went out from the national headquarters last year. Country villages, as well as metropolitan cities, are asking that they be helped to solve their recreation problem.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis which met in Washington in 1908, passed a resolution favoring the playground as an important agency in the prevention of tuberculosis.

Anyone reading the daily correspondence coming to the Playground Association of America would be impressed by the following facts:

Prominent business men attend meetings to consider the play problem.

Leading educators in our normal schools are using material, contained in "A Normal Course in Play" prepared by a committee of the Playground Association of America.

President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Governor Hughes, and other leading statesmen are enthusiastically in favor of playgrounds.

Physicians now declare that playgrounds by increasing vitality give greater immunity from disease.

Probation officers report that play leadership has already decreased juvenile delinquency.

Employers are promoting play to increase the industrial efficiency of their workers.

Social workers now declare recreation the most powerful agency in raising the subnormal to the ranks of the normal.

Moral philosophers are advocating play in order that our citizens may enjoy a fuller, richer, and more responsive life.

Important Opinions

Strong Expressions of Prominent Men and Women Who Are Interested in the Work

William H. Taft.

I do not know anything which will contribute to the strength and morality of that generation of boys and girls compelled to remain part of urban populations in this country, than the institution in their cities of playgrounds where their hours of leisure can be occupied by rational and healthful exercise.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Play is at present almost the only method of physical development for city children, and we must provide facilities for it if we would have the children strong and law-abiding. . . . City streets are unsatisfactory playgrounds for children because of the danger, because most good games are against the law . . . and because in crowded sections of the city, they are apt to be schools of crime.

Luther Halsey Gulick, M. D.

(President Playground Association of America.)

A fundamental condition for the permanent development of a free people is that they shall in childhood learn to govern themselves. Self-government is to be learned as an experience, rather than taught as a theory. Hence in a permanent democracy adequate playgrounds for all the children are a necessity.

Jane Addams.

(Hull House, Chicago, Ill.)

We have no sense of responsibility in regard to the pleasures of young people and continually forget that amusement is stronger than vice and that it alone can stifle the lust for it. We see all about us much vice which is merely a love for pleasure "gone wrong," the illicit expression of what might have been not only normal and recreative pleasure, but an instrument in the advance of higher social morality. We cannot imagine a young athlete who is rushing to join his base ball team, willing to stop long enough in a saloon that he may taste the full variety of drinks in order to detect the one that is "doctored," although this is a common source of excitement now. We cannot imagine a boy who by walking three blocks can secure for himself the delicious sensation to be found in a swimming pool, preferring to play craps in a foul and stuffy alley, even with the unnatural excitement which gambling offers. . . . The wonder is that human nature exhibits so little unnatural vice and petty crime. The restless bounding boy, on the one hand, and the young people whose love of pleasure is continually starved are the only ones who persistently refuse to conform to the conditions of modern city life, and it is largely through our efforts to minimize the dangers for them and to give some reasonable outlet for their insatiable love of amusement and diversion, that we are at last approaching the subject of public recreation in its relation to social morality. Those few cities in the United States which spend more money for juvenile reform than for public education are deservedly held in disrepute and yet every city in the United States spend a hundred-fold more money for juvenile reform than is spent in providing means for public recreation and none of us, as yet, sees the folly and shame of such a procedure.

Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

(United States Commissioner of Education.)

Our modern life is making more of the intervals, and with the shortening of the hours of labor, they will fill a still larger place. It is in the intervals that we play, and if we play well, the intervals will count for life and not for death. . . . Play counts for morals; for it is in our play that we choose things according to our character, and by choosing we make our character.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

For children think very much the same thoughts and dream the same dreams as bearded men and marriageable women. . . . Fame and honor, the love of young men, and the love of mothers, the business man's pleasure in method, all these and others they anticipate and rehearse in their play hours.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

Of all methods for serving those, the condition of whose lives are narrow and hard, I know of none more important than the creation, in great aggregations of population, of breathing spaces.

Joseph Lee.

(Vice President Massachusetts Civic League, First Vice President Playground Association of America.)

Why have playgrounds? Why? Why does a flower need the light? The child needs a playground because his growth is through activity, through those specific forms of activity which his nature has prescribed, and because, accordingly, he will never grow up—or he will grow up stunted or perverted—if he is denied those opportunities and objects to which his vital, instructive and formative activities relate.

Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D.

The impulse to play is as natural and normal as the inclination to sleep or the desire to eat; and, when we learn its meaning, we see that it is not simply a permissible thing, but a divinely ordered thing. In God's kindergarten as in man's play is the medium of education. Without it the child cannot be normally developed. With every power of body and mind, use is the inexorable condition of growth. Nothing is more characteristic of a healthy child than unceasing activity; and to insure this sustained activity nature gives him the impulse to play. A healthy boy will work at play twice as hard as he will work at work or at study; because he is twice as much interested in play as in work or study; and it is perfectly natural and right that he should be.

A little five-year-old invalid of the tenement said: "I don't want to get dead and be an angel—I want to play first." If God gives the instinct, man ought to provide the playground. It is stated that in every neighborhood where a playground has been opened juvenile misdemeanors have decreased.

Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.

He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of their human life can possibly give again.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D.

One thing, therefore, is vital—the playground. Given a dozen block of houses and stores, there should be one block, not for a park, but for play. A school house for the mind, with no playground for the body, is a form of folly.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey.

In dealing with the problem of crime in youth, we shall make progress just in proportion as we appreciate the absurdity of limiting our remedies to the court, the hangman and the jailer.

Our plea for public playgrounds is a plea for justice to the boy. We are literally crowding him off the earth. We have no right to deny him his heritage, but that is just what we are doing in nearly every large city in this country, and he is hitting back, and hitting hard, when he does not mean to, while we vaguely understand and stupidly punish him for crime. Why shouldn't he rebel? The amazing thing is that he is not worse than he is.

Constitution

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND PURPOSE.

The name of this Association shall be the Wheeling Playground Association, and its purpose shall be to promote the playground movement in Wheeling, to guide its development and extension along right lines, to secure the necessary publicity through the press and to undertake and carry on new features of the work, until such time as the city school board or some other proper municipal body may be ready to take charge of them.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

There shall be five classes of membership in this Association. Associate members shall consist of such members as contribute annually \$1.00 or more to the Association. Active members those who contribute \$5.00 or more. Sustaining members those who contribute \$10.0 or more, and Life members those who contribute \$100.00 or more.

Honorary members shall consist of such persons as shall be elected to the position by the Association.

All members shall have the right to vote and hold office.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually appertain to these positions.

ARTICLE IV.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The general control of all matters of the Association shall be vested in a Board of Directors, which shall consist of such members not to exceed 30 in all, who shall be elected by the Association at the annual meeting for the term of one year.

The Board of Directors shall elect the officers and appoint such committees as they deem necessary, the President and Secretary being ex-officio members of the same.

Any vacancy on the Board may be filled at any time by a two-thirds vote.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the last Thursday of February at such place as designated in the call, and such meetings shall be announced in the daily papers, and all members shall be notified by mail in advance. At such meeting the President, Secretary and Treasurer and chairman of each committee shall give reports.

All other meetings of the Association shall be held at such times as the Board of Directors shall deem necessary, or may be called by the President at the request of two or more members.

The Board of Directors shall meet at such time and place as they may designate, and committees shall meet at the call of the chairman.

ARTICLE VI.—QUORUM.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at any regular meeting of the Association, and one-third of the members of the Board of Directors and of each committee shall constitute a quorum of the Board or committee, except that the quorum of any committee shall never be less than two

or in a committee of five or more, less than three of its members.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that notice of amendments must be given by mail at the time of calling the meeting.

Membership List

WHEELING PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Alexander, Seaton | Brown, Lloyd W. |
| Allison, B. S. | Blatchley, Mae E. |
| Alexander, J. P. | Bowie, R. E. |
| Adams, George | Burt, Bessie E. |
| Allen, Mrs. Guy R. C. | Belford, Johnson |
| Barton, I. V. | Cummins, Miss A. M. |
| Bills, H. G. | Cummins, Miss E. I. |
| Beach, A. H. | Coffey, S. W. |
| Bocking, Mrs. M. E. | Caldwell, Wm. G. |
| Brady, W. S. | Cook, Mrs. W. A. |
| Baer, Herbert O. | Cummins, Mrs. James |
| Bell, Miss Frances | Cummins, James |
| Butler, Mrs. W. F. | Cooke, C. B. |
| Burke, Mrs. T. C. | Crook, G. C. |
| Baer, Eugene | Clark, J. Morgan |
| Bachtler, Miss Carrie | Donahue, Rt. Rev. P. J. |
| Boyd, Robert L. | Delaplain, Mrs. Mary |
| Baer, Mrs. Bertha O. | Dent, J. C. |
| Baird, George | Erskine, Wm. |
| Baer, Jos. H. | Emerick, J. J. |
| Bloch, Harold S. | Erskine, Mrs. Wm. |
| Bloch, Jesse A. | Eneix, L. C. |
| Bloch, S. S. | Faris, F. F. |
| Byrum, R. E. | Frazier, F. H. |
| Bachman, Mrs. W. P. | |
| Burt, Miss Helen | |

- Frissell, Mrs. Charles
 Franzheim, Mrs. H. C.
 Frederick, W. K.
 Graham, Rev. C. B.
 Graham, A. W.
 Goetze, C. R.
 Gee, H. W.
 Garden, Mrs. J. B.
 Garden, J. B.
 Heiskell, W. P.
 Howard, W. R.
 Hildreth, Dr. E. A.
 Hildreth, Mrs. E. A.
 Hazlett, Mrs. Robert
 Hazlett, Miss Kate
 Horkheimer, Julius
 Hess, John A.
 Huth, R. L.
 Hess, Geo., Jr.
 Hoge, W. V.
 Horkheimer, Mrs. L.
 Hess, Henry M.
 Hammond, Paul B.
 Hancher, Chas. N.
 Hupp, Miss Addie
 Holliday, Miss Gail
 Hubbard, A. G.
 Haning, Dr. N. A.
 Irwin, Miss S. T.
 Irwin, Mrs. H. B.
 Irvine, W. B.
 Jones, Dr. H. B.
 Jungling, C. H.
 Kraus, David
 Laughlin, Geo. A.
 Laughlin, Mrs. Geo. A.
 Lutz, John J.
 List, Hettie M.
 Lutz, Geo.-W.
 Lange, Mrs. F. H.
 Lukens, W. J.
 List, Miss Amanda E.
 List, Miss Lizzie
 Levi, Rev. Harry
 Lockwood, H. B.
 Mansbarger, J. E.
 Mathison, Geo. J.
 Meyer, Anna C.
 Meek, John W.
 Metzner, A. P.
 Mitchell, Galia
 McGregor, J. C.
 McClure, Dr. J. H.
 McColl, Dr. John
 McDonald, Rev. C. H.
 McDonald, Mrs. C. H.
 McCullagh, R. J.
 McCormick, H. B.
 McKinley Miss C. N.
 McKinley, J. C.
 McLain, Mrs. Will
 McLain, W. H.
 Naylor, R. B.
 Naylor, Mrs. R. B.
 Naylor, John S.
 Naylor, Jos. R.

- Nicoll, W. T.
Nagle, G. O.
Oesterling, Dr. H. E.
Oliver, G. G.
Ott, Miss M. S.
Oglebay, E. W.
Paxton, A. B.
Paxton, Miss Eliza
Paxton, Mrs. F. J.
Paull, Mrs. Jos. R.
Paull, A. W.
Paull, A. B.
Pollock, Rosalie
Rawling, C. J.
Rice, S. M.
Reed, Dr. Robert J.
Rempel, Fred G.
Reymann, Anton
Rownd, W. E.
Rice, A. M.
Richards, H. C.
Reed, Mrs. R. J.
Rennard, John H.
Stalnaker, Randolph
Stalnaker, D. E.
Sheekey, John J.
Stein, Miss Pearl
Schrader, L. E.
Stroehlein, Miss Emilie
Stein, L. B.
Sullivan, Dr. Clara E.
Taney, Jas. B.
Taney, Jas. B., Jr.
Taney, C. S.
United Commercial Travelers.
Varnell, C. H.
Vossler, E. A. E.
Vester, C. M.
Wilson, Dr. Andrew
Wolff, Leo
Weinstein, Herman
Wilson, A. B.
Wilson, John M.
Weber, Rev. Edward E.
Wilson, Miss Bertha
Wood, O. R.
Wilson, W. A.
Watkins, Chas. H.
Weiss, Will E.
Whiteley, A. C.
Wilson, Miss Agnes
Wilson, Miss J. B.
Wilson, Miss Bird
Wilson, W. Alfred
Young, A. T.
Zane, Carrie

HE who helps a child helps
humanity with a distinct-
ness, with an immediateness,
which no other help given to
human creatures in any other
stage of their human life can
possibly give again.

—BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS