

An article in the Saugatuck newspaper during August 1910 noted that there was "much excitement" at the Park on Wednesday when one of the young ladies failed to appear at dinner. The village authorities were informed, but before a search could be made she was discovered "dancing the two-step at the Big Pavillion".

The first account about electric lights at the Park was made in December 1910; when Gray was in Chicago making arrangements for it. There was not even electric lights in the village yet. Nothing was done about it during the summer of 1911, but in October of that year it was reported that the machinery for an "electric light plant" was at the Park. It was to be a 50 horsepower engine to pump water and generate electricity to power over 500 light bulbs. Gray's plan was to light the road from town to Swift Villa and to light all the buildings. (This seemed to be the first use of the title "Swift Villa", previously the building had been called Swift "Cottage"). In another account the plan was to tear down the "water works house" and build a two-story building in its place.

At about this time two men were employed to care for the Park: Lee Repp and Jim McCarthy. Repp was married and notices about him and his family appear in the Saugatuck paper after he leaves the Park. McCarthy was single and apparently not too successful in working with Repp. One of them sent weekly reports by letter to Gray in Chicago during the winter months. In December 1911 one letter said that the Boiler room was finished and a "house built over it". In another there were complaints that they'd had trouble with the boiler all fall and winter. The complaints continued on into January, and there is reason to believe that their plans to generate their own electricity never did work out. Or if they did, it was never as successful as Gray had hoped. A letter in March of that year from Gray conceded that the village of Saugatuck may provide electricity to the Park, but then he said that they have always been slow to provide them with water or electricity.

A July 1912 notice in the local paper advised people living in Saugatuck to remind their friends of the village ordinance prohibiting the wearing of bathing suits on the streets. Then they warned them that some arrests would be made.

Within a twelve-month period from the fall of 1911 through 1912 there was mention of three groups in the area, but with no details. Two camps were listed: "Camp Bromo Seltzer" was apparently owned by George Cole, and "Camp Kelley" was situated at the mouth of the river. The third was the "Lexington Pleasure Club" of Chicago which has been meeting every summer below Mt. Baldhead for the last 15 years. Nothing else was found about them.

A personal interest story about the camp was noted in August 1911. One of the horses from the Park (used to pull wagons) bit a man on the arm while he was lowering the crossbar at the ferry. The wound became so painful that he had to consult a doctor because his arm began to turn black.

The summer program at the Park included a number of rather important speakers, seminars and courses, and musical concerts. Some were listed as the "Summer School of Science" in its fifth year with Professor Edward G. Howe, who personally led classes in botany, stars, and "normal work". Miss Cora Mel Patton, described as a "distinguished lecturer and reader", led a "Summer School of Expression". She had done this for many years. During July 1912 a notice said that she was writing a play about the early history of Saugatuck with the intention that persons from the Park would act in it.