

Baltimore City
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation

Landmark Designation Report
December 11, 2018



Hanlon Park

3051 Liberty Heights Avenue (Block 3099, Lot 001), 3001 North Hilton Street (Block 3099, Lot 002), and 2731 North Longwood Street (Block 3099, Lot 004), Baltimore, Maryland



COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

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Significance Summary

The property today known as Hanlon Park was purchased by the City to serve as the site of a municipal reservoir and city park in 1907. Ashburton Reservoir was completed in 1910. The 100-acre Hanlon Park, which surrounds the reservoir, was originally named Ashburton Park. It was renamed in 1920 to honor the memory of Lieutenant Joseph T. Hanlon, a World War I hero, and is the first memorial park in the city. The park landscape was designed by the internationally celebrated Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects firm, which developed Baltimore's interconnected park system and many of the city's parks, parkways, and institutional campuses. Hanlon Park and Ashburton Reservoir are significant assets to the surrounding neighborhoods that quickly developed around the park in the early 20th century. Today, Hanlon Park provides active and passive recreation spaces, a natural stream valley, an historic reservoir with handsome, character-defining historic structures that house critical infrastructure and drinking water for Baltimore citizens.

Development of the Reservoir and Park

The Water Board first began exploring the creation of a reservoir in the western part of the city in 1896, and the land was purchased for the reservoir in 1907 from the Oler, Williams and Vickers estates, bound by what is today known as Gwynn's Falls Parkway to the south, North Longwood Street, Powhatan Avenue and North Hilton Streets to the west, Liberty Heights Avenue to the north, and North Dukeland Street to the east.¹ While several potential sites were considered, this location was chosen for several reasons: it was close to the railroad which made it easy to deliver the construction supplies, was well-sited in terms of serving the northwest portion of the city with water, and it "lent itself well to parking and beautification" – with "parking" referring to making the land park-like.²

The site work for the reservoir began in 1908, with trees removed in the vicinity of the reservoir.³ The construction of the reservoir commenced on July 6, 1908.⁴ It was the seventh of the city's drinking water reservoirs. The reservoir was originally referred to as the "Forest Park Reservoir."⁵ There was considerable news coverage about the reservoir, with the *Baltimore Sun* announcing in 1909:

When complete it will be almost one mile around, will hold 225,000,000 gallons of water, will be of the most modern, water-tight construction and will have its lowest end one of the largest dams in the country, 100 feet wide at the base and almost one-half mile long. All around it will be a path upon which sightseers can walk, and it will be inclosed [sic] by a high, ornamental railing. From the south end of the embankment will be obtainable one of the finest views of the city that can be had, looking over a wide and busy section of the town, through trees, to the lower waters of the Patapsco.⁶

Due to the new equipment and engineering used for the project, the construction of the reservoir took barely two years, whereas other reservoirs constructed in the city over previous decades – many with significantly less capacity – took anywhere between five to ten years to construct.⁷ A

1907 *Sun* article reported: “Work on the great new high-service reservoir at Forest Park is going on busily...A large force of men is employed, donkey engines puff hither and thither, patient mules drag carts and scrapers over the clayey soil, and everywhere are manifestations of activity and toil.”⁸, and: “There are 2 steam shovels, 25 scrapers, 6 dump trains, 200 men, 90 mules and a squad of engineers at work on the great reservoir.”⁹ Other site work also occurred, as there were several streams that criss-crossed the site. A sewer was installed to divert one of the streams running through the site of the reservoir to run to Peck’s Branch, now known as Gwynn’s Run.¹⁰

In 1910, as the work was underway at the reservoir, the Water Board decided to name the reservoir and park “Lake Ashburton” and “Ashburton Park” after the estate of John Gittings, a member of the Park Board.¹¹ The Water Board determined that Mr. Gittings was due the honor for having his estate in proximity to the reservoir.¹² His estate was named after Lord Ashburton of England, and the Water Board determined that “the named sounded pretty good, too, and that was an additional argument for its selection.”¹³

The reservoir was completed in January 1911 at a cost of almost \$600,000.¹⁴ Along with the reservoir itself, the infrastructure included a brick Colonial Revival style gatehouse, with ornate brickwork and handsome details.¹⁵ A nearby brick chlorination building with similar features and details to the gatehouse was likely concurrently built. The reservoir was dedicated by Mayor Mahool in a ceremony on January 9, 1911, where he dramatically twisted the wheel that opened the floodgates, thus providing water to almost 150,000 homes in west Baltimore. Many of the residents of the surrounding neighborhood were present at the ceremony.¹⁶

However, leaks in the water mains immediately after the reservoir was put into service resulted in water seeping through the sides of the reservoir. The repairs to the water mains required temporary disuse of the reservoir.¹⁷ This settlement had been anticipated by the engineers, but drew much criticism, with headlines declaring “Big Reservoir Useless”.¹⁸

While the reservoir provided critical water infrastructure for the growing city, the surrounding landscape also provided highly-desired green space for this rapidly developing part of the city. By August 1921, a seven-acre athletic field complex neared completion, which was notable both for the variety of sports that it would accommodate, but also because this provided the only public athletic fields in northwest Baltimore. The facilities included tennis courts, a track, baseball fields, and a football field with a grandstand.¹⁹ The baseball fields were of particular interest, in large part due to two people deeply involved in the creation of the baseball fields. Edward Hanlon, known as Ned, a member of the Park Board, had served as the manager for the Baltimore Orioles from 1894 to 1896 and was a posthumous inductee into the National Baseball Hall of Fame. One of his former players, Walter Brodie, known as the “Pride of Roanoke,” worked for the Park Board laying out the baseball diamonds. A *Baltimore Sun* article declared: “When Brodie lays out a new [baseball] diamond it is a work of love with him, and Hanlon takes keen delight in seeing it shaped into the genuine article.”²⁰ The baseball diamond that was constructed in Hanlon Park was, according to Brodie, going to be one of the finest in the parks.²¹

There were later additions to the water infrastructure. In 1934, the Gothic Revival style Ashburton Pumping Station, which faces Liberty Heights Avenue, was constructed. It was designed by Baltimore sanitation engineer Frank O. Heyder, who designed it to complement the

architecture of the buildings across the street on Liberty Heights Avenue.²² Later, Wash Water Lake, which feeds into the Gwynn's Run, was developed.

In 2018, the Baltimore City Department of Public Works (DPW) broke ground on a significant water infrastructure project in Hanlon Park, following several years of project development, community outreach, and permit approvals. This project is due to the Safe Drinking Water Act's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), which requires that open finished water reservoirs either be covered or provided with additional treatment before water enters the distribution system. The City entered into a Consent Order with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to address all of the open finished water reservoirs in its system. The three finished drinking water reservoirs in Baltimore – Ashburton, Druid Hill, and Guilford – are in various stages of entankment. At Ashburton Reservoir, DPW is in the process of installing tanks underground to hold the finished drinking water. The tanks will be located in the portion of Hanlon Park adjacent to Liberty Heights Avenue, and once the work is complete, the land will be used for recreational activities, and the reservoir will be available for recreational use. Two new buildings are also being constructed to serve the new system, and the historic pumping station is being restored and upgraded.

Social History

The construction of the park's reservoir was a test of a state labor and fair wage law in Baltimore City. Lane Bros. Co. & Jones, the contractors who constructed the reservoir, were threatened with a lawsuit by Mayor Mahool and Water Engineer Quick for failure to pay their employees the current City wage – a provision of the Eight-Hour law.²³ The firm had previously admitted to making their employees work 10 hours a day for only the total daily rate of \$1.20 per day, until the Federation of Labor objected, and the firm then limited the work day to eight hours.²⁴ The Mayor required that the contracting firm follow all provisions of the Eight-Hour law, and that all employees contracted for the project make a minimum wage of \$1.66 for eight hours of work, which was deemed an appropriate rate for municipal work.²⁵ The Mayor threatened arrest of contractors failing to comply with the law.²⁶ The City took their case against the contractors to court to settle the question of fair wages not only for the individuals working on the reservoir project, but also to settle the issue for contracts on future reservoir and subway work, as the Mayor wanted to ensure that the laborers would get a fair wage.²⁷ This was a strong stand by the Mayor to protect all workers doing municipal work, but particularly those who were most vulnerable to labor abuses.

The reservoir and park were highly valued by the surrounding communities historically and are into the present day. In the first decade of the 1900s, the Walbrook Community Association worked to ensure that the reservoir was constructed at this location.²⁸ Soon after the reservoir and park were completed, adjacent neighborhoods changed their association names to reflect their proximity to the park, like the Clifton Avenue Improvement Association of Walbrook changing its name to "Ashburton Park Approach Improvement Association".²⁹ The park also served local institutions. The Park School of Baltimore moved to Liberty Heights Avenue immediate east of the park, and the Park School identified Hanlon Park as a resource for added outdoor facilities for the students.³⁰

In 1920, the park was renamed “Hanlon Park” as a memorial to Lieutenant Joseph T. Hanlon, one of the first Marylanders to die in World War I. He was the son of park commissioner Edward Hanlon, who was instrumental in the development of the park’s athletic fields. Barely 25 years old, the Baltimore native was regarded as a brilliant officer. He died on July 18, 1918, trying to tend to a fallen troop during heavy shelling in France. He was awarded a Croix de Guerre by the French Army. He was the first officer in the U.S.’s Chemical Warfare Service to die in battle, and a large chemical warfare experimental field was named for him in France.³¹ Hanlon Park had also originally been intended as the site of Baltimore City’s first World War I memorial, which was fitting. The memorial was to commemorate 188 servicemembers, with Robert L. Harris as the architect and Hans Schuler as the sculptor.³² The memorial was, according to the *Sun*, one of the finest of Schuler’s war memorials in Baltimore, and was anticipated to “draw many pilgrims to the park when it is erected,” but the memorial was never completed.³³

During the 1920s, many wealthy white families moved to Walbrook, Forest Park, and the newly constructed neighborhoods adjacent to Hanlon Park, which had large stately homes with views of the reservoir and park.³⁴ Beginning in 1950, African Americans began moving into the neighborhoods adjacent to the park, formerly inhabited exclusively by white people. An *Afro-American* article notes that the African American families moving into area were largely middle class families with children.³⁵ A 1960 *Baltimore Afro-American* article indicates that neighborhoods had further integrated by that time, noting that the New Ashburton Improvement Association was happy because the city had begun paving sidewalks adjacent to Hanlon Park “so you and you and you can walk not on the grass or in the street, but on the sidewalk.”³⁶ By 1968, the park’s programming included a summer band concert season hosted by the Baltimore Park Band, with jazz and popular tunes.³⁷ Through the early 2000s, Hanlon Park was recognized as a “big draw” for the surrounding neighborhoods, thanks to the recreational opportunities at the park.³⁸

The Landscape

The topography and natural beauty of the property were among the reasons why this area was chosen as the location for the reservoir and park.³⁹ The view from the reservoir today affords commanding vistas of the downtown buildings, but in the 1920s, the *Sun* noted, “Because of its altitude, Hanlon Park commands a splendid view of the harbor.”⁴⁰ The park was described in greater detail in another *Sun* article from 1921, stating, “The land in the Hanlon Park tract is of varied character...Part of the site is quite flat and other sections are rolling and hilly. The park forms a great bowlshaped section surrounded by woods and dotted in many parts with lumps of trees. The brook rushes from one end to the other, over miniature falls which can be forded at almost any point.”⁴¹

The landscaping of the park, including the roadways, was designed by the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects as part of the reservoir and park development. The Olmsted Brothers designed the landscapes of many other parks in the city as well as the adjacent Gwynn’s Falls Parkway, which is designated as a Baltimore City Landmark as one of the “Olmsted Parkways.”

Certain features in the park are demonstrably of Olmsted design, including their trademark winding pathways that follow the existing topography, allees of trees along paths, retention of

historic specimen trees and natural features such as the stream valley and rolling hills, use of a gently-sloped hillside as natural bleachers for viewing the sports fields, and separation of active and passive recreation spaces. The firm's plan for the roads within Hanlon Park was described in a 1909 *Sun* article: "A roadway is to sweep around the eastern edge of the big basin and join Powhatan avenue on the west. The confluent drives are then to go off to the west to meet the Interpark Boulevard [Gwynns Falls Parkway], which is then run close by."⁴²

The retention of the Gwynn's Run stream valley is also likely due to the Olmsteds' influence. In the Olmsted Brothers' 1904 *Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore*, which served as Baltimore City's park plan, they strongly urged the city to purchase stream valleys for use as parks:

From the landscape point of view it frequently happens that a great deal of charming scenery is to be found along the stream; the water itself is interesting, the trees along the stream banks are apt to be numerous and well developed and the valley landscape is generally self-contained and full of interest...It cannot be built upon, it cannot be left in irresponsible private hands, but it *can* be used to great advantage for park purposes. The actual channel of the stream affords space for air and sunlight and may generally be kept pleasant to look upon, while adjacent slopes subject to overflow only upon extraordinary occasions may be used for park purposes almost as freely as if they serve no other purpose.⁴³

They further argue the value of City ownership of the stream valleys from an engineering standpoint, as the stream valleys serve a critical role in stormwater management, and also from a land use perspective, in that the steep slopes of the stream valleys were not conducive to private development, but should it occur, it would constrict the waterways and thus exacerbate and be subject to damaging floods.⁴⁴

The Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Mass., maintains the archives of Olmsted projects, and retains correspondence and 23 plans related to this "Reservoir Project", Job #02427, dating between 1907-1909 and 1914-1915, including studies for connecting the park to the Gwynn's Falls Parkway, topography and location of trees on the park property acquired from Williams and Oler, and more.⁴⁵

Archaeological Potential

There is archaeological potential in the park. When properties were purchased to create the reservoir and park, there were some standing structures. On the property of William H. Oler, the manager of the American Ice Company, there were several buildings that appeared to compose a small farmstead.⁴⁶ A passing mention of an abandoned stone structure located in the park in a 1921 *Sun* article indicates that not all of the structures were razed when the park was created, and that there is likely archaeological potential for those resources.⁴⁷ The presence of multiple stream confluences on the property may also pose a potential for prehistoric resources, as found at comparable locations within the city.

Proposed Contributing Resources to the Designation

As this designation covers architectural, landscape, and potential archaeological features in an actively used park, CHAP staff has developed a clear outline of which features should be included and excluded in the designation.

Built Environment

Features under CHAP review

1. CHAP will review exterior alterations, additions, and demolitions to all historic structures, including:

- Gatehouse
- Pumping Station
- Chlorination Building

2. CHAP will review construction plans and locations for all new buildings and structures, including new playground equipment. The new water infrastructure buildings and new pavilions in the north portion of the park were previously recommended for approval by CHAP in 2015. Recreational buildings and infrastructure are appropriate and recommended in this northern portion of the park and in the existing active recreation areas in the southern portion of the park, and CHAP designation will not impede installation of recreational facilities and equipment.

3. CHAP will conduct design review for major additions to non-historic buildings. Major additions are additions that significantly increase the size, volume, or massing of the non-historic building. Two non-historic buildings will be constructed as part of the current entankment project; future additions or exterior alterations will be subject to CHAP review.

Features not under CHAP review

1. CHAP will not review minor alterations to or demolition of existing? non-historic structures including:

- Baseball fields
- Tennis courts
- Basketball courts
- Playground equipment

Landscape

Features under CHAP review

CHAP will review alterations to the landscape including alterations to existing features and installation of new features, including:

- Ashburton Reservoir
- Wash Water Lake
- Gwynn's Run
- Paved roads, sidewalks, paths and stairs (alterations include realignments, change to paving materials)
- Stone walls
- Fencing
- Lighting
- Fixed site furnishings (permanently affixed via concrete pad)

- Grading of soil that results in a change of topography of more than 12 inches (excluding the work currently underway as part of the entankment project)
- Excavation larger than 5 square feet and deeper than 12 inches, due to archaeological potential (excluding the work currently underway as part of the entankment project)
- Removal of healthy mature trees
- Planting and ecological management plans
- Signage plans and installation

Note that many of the features above, like signage, site furnishings, etc. will likely be installed/created as part of a larger planning effort, so that the concept plan and design could be reviewed and approved in total by CHAP, instead of being approved piece by piece.

Features not under CHAP review

CHAP will not review the following:

- Alterations to existing playfields, including the addition of new turf fields and associated infrastructure.
- Impermanent installations that do not need a concrete base, such as athletic benches, port-a-johns, tents, stages, trash cans, etc.
- Excavations for tree pits (though notification of CHAP staff is recommended, in order to take advantage of the opportunity to document absence/presence of archaeological resources, which will inform future land management)
- Maintenance of existing infrastructure, such as repairs to equipment, lighting, benches, signage, replanting planting beds, tree-trimming, etc.

Application of Landmark Designation Criteria

The property meets CHAP Landmark Designation Standards:

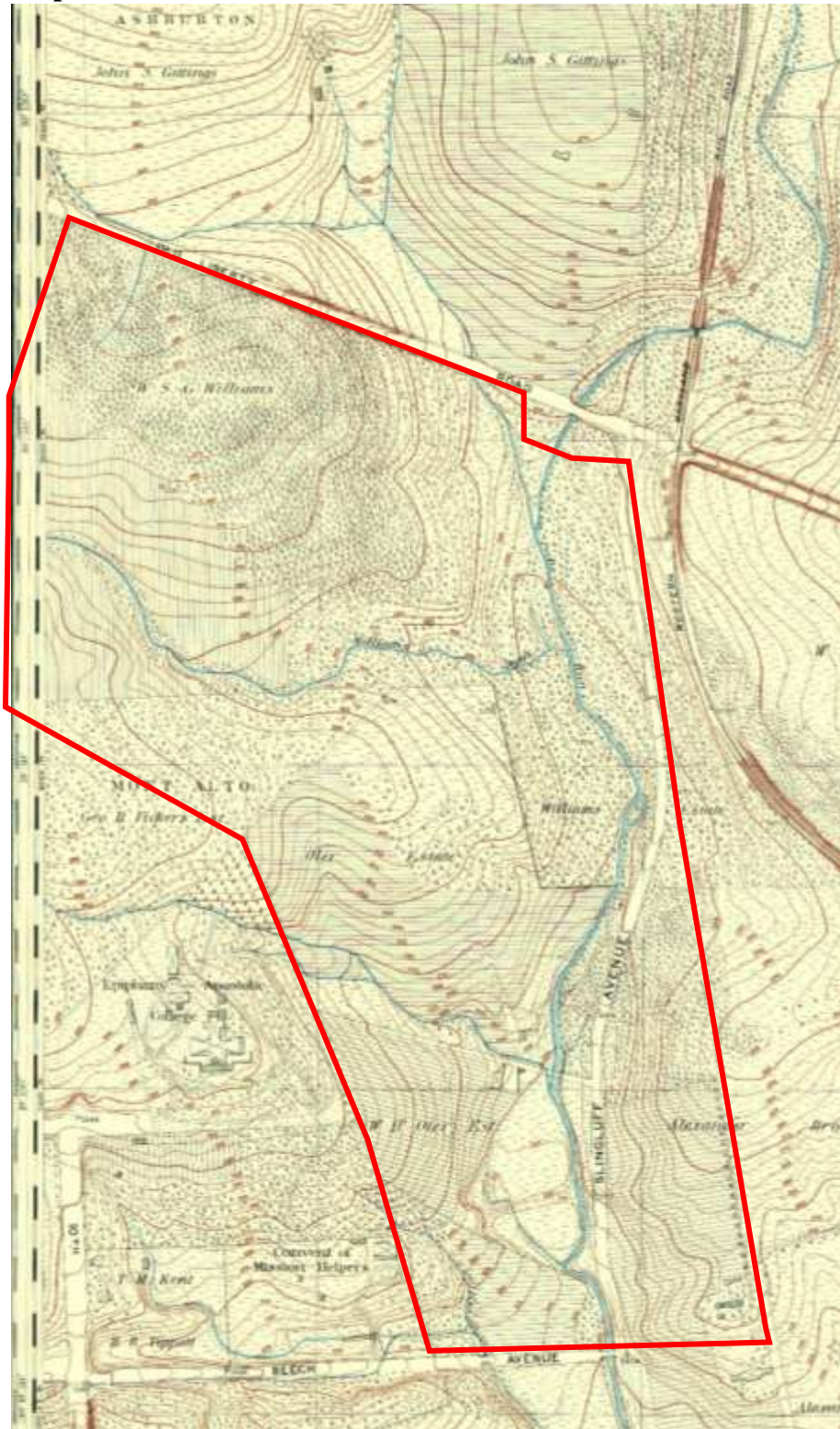
B. A Baltimore City Landmark may be a site, structure, landscape, building (or portion thereof), place, work of art, or other object:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Baltimore history; or
3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in Baltimore prehistory or history.

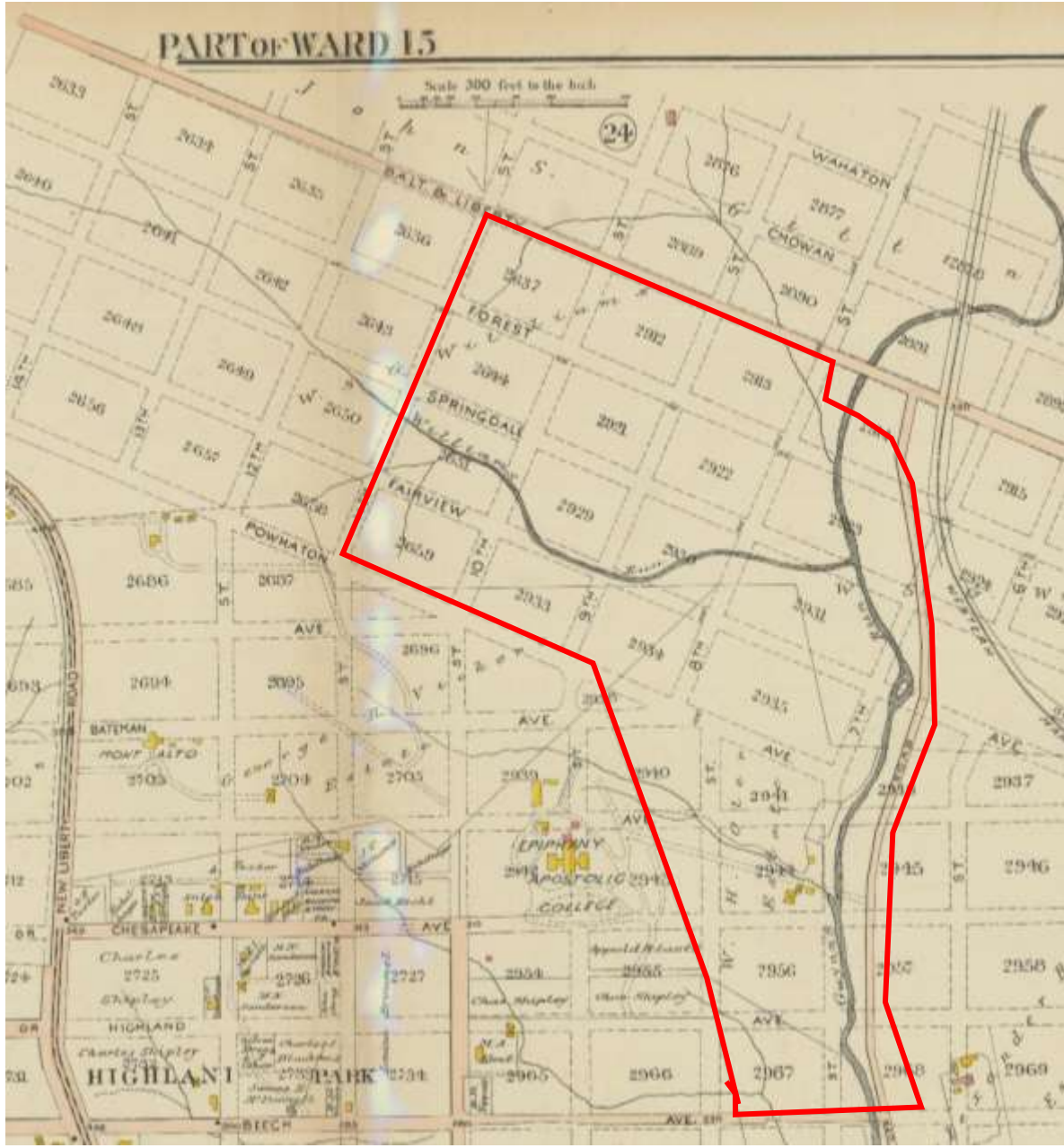
The property today known as Hanlon Park was purchased by the City to serve as the site of a municipal reservoir and city park in 1907. Ashburton Reservoir was completed in 1910. The 100-acre Hanlon Park, which surrounds the reservoir, was originally named Ashburton Park. It was renamed in 1920 to honor the memory of Lieutenant Joseph T. Hanlon, a World War I hero, and is the first memorial park in the city. The park landscape was designed by the internationally celebrated Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects firm, which developed Baltimore's interconnected park system and many of the city's parks, parkways, and institutional campuses.

Hanlon Park and Ashburton Reservoir are significant assets to the surrounding neighborhoods that quickly developed around the park in the early 20th century. Today, Hanlon Park provides active and passive recreation spaces, a natural stream valley, an historic reservoir with handsome, character-defining historic structures that house critical infrastructure, and drinking water for Baltimore citizens.

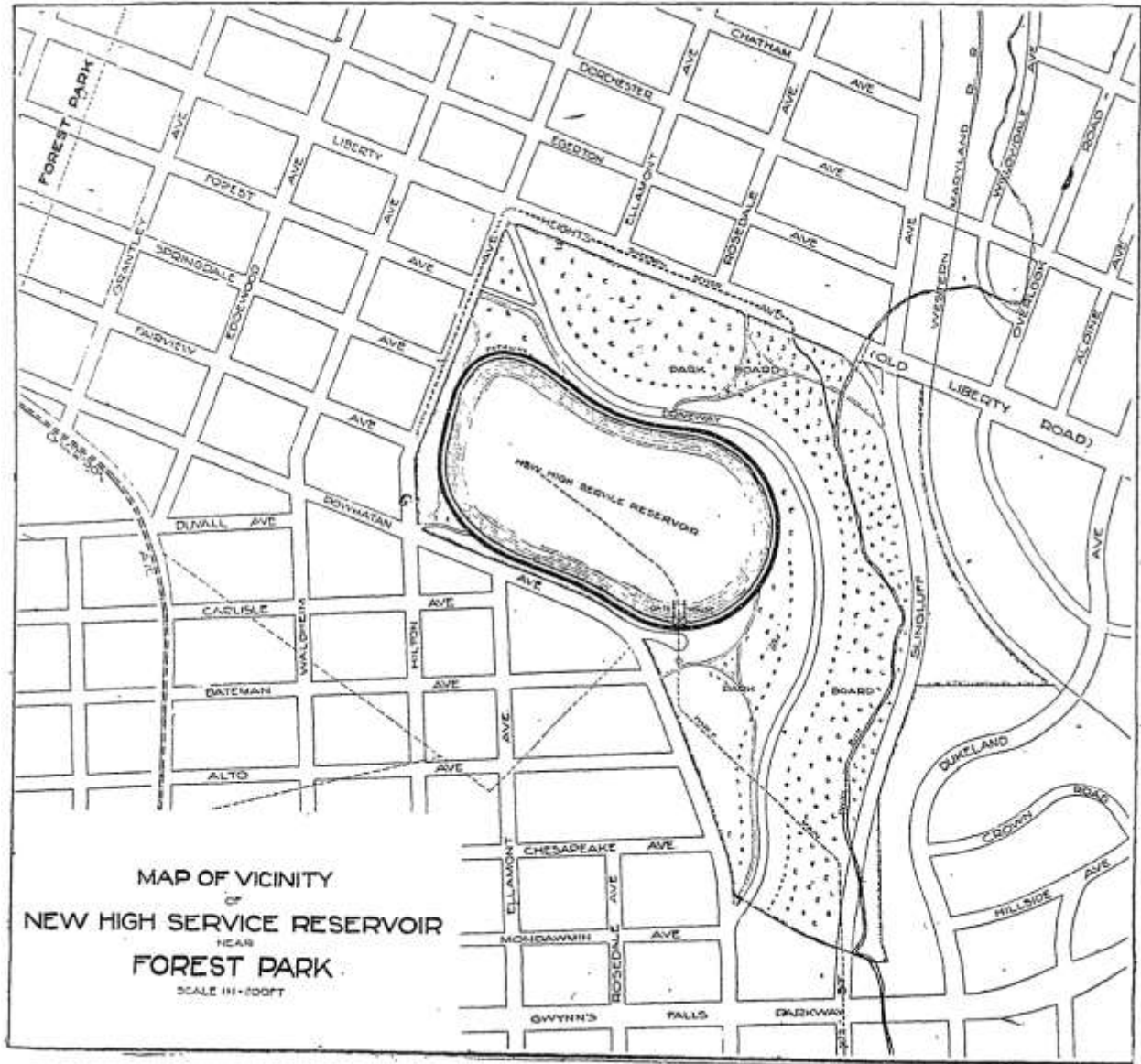
Maps



Map 1: Detail of the Baltimore City Topographical Survey, 1897 “Atlas of the City of Baltimore”, page 2N-3W, accessible at <http://jhir.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/36509>. Annotated with approximate current boundary of Hanlon Park today.



Map 2: Detail of 1906 George Washington Bromley “Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Maryland: From Actual Surveys and Plans”, page 25, accessible at <http://jhir.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/35301>; annotated with approximate current boundary of Hanlon Park today.



Map 3: 1909 Map of Vicinity of New High Service Reservoir near Forest Park, published in the Baltimore Sun article “How The Big High Service Reservoir At Forest Park Is Being Built” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Nov 21, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 13

¹ “Lake Ashburton Opened: Mayor Turns on New Reservoir to supply 150,000 pe...” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jan 19, 1911; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 4; “To Remodel Interior: Abell Residence to be Prepared for Baltimore ...” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Dec 14, 1907; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 8

² “How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Nov 21, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 13

³ “Lake Ashburton Opened: Mayor Turns on New Reservoir to supply 150,000 pe...”

⁴ “How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built”

⁵ “Constructing Forest Park Reservoir”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jun 9, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 8

⁶ “How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built”

⁷ “How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built”

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- ⁸ “Great Forest Park Reservoir Excavation Begins To Take Shape”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Apr 11, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 24
- ⁹ “Great Forest Park Reservoir Excavation Begins To Take Shape”
- ¹⁰ “Lake Ashburton Opened: Mayor Turns on New Reservoir to supply 150,000 pe...”; “Planning Filter Plant: Water Department Is Busy With Preliminary Work ...” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Aug 15, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun pg. 12
- ¹¹ “This Captains' Best Day”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Nov 19, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 16
- ¹² “This Captains' Best Day”
- ¹³ “Seybold to Go, ‘Tis Said: Park Board Discusses Case In Star-Chamber...” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Nov 2, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun pg. 9; “This Captains' Best Day”
- ¹⁴ “Big Reservoir Useless: Lake Ashburton, ...” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jun 8, 1911; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 16
- ¹⁵ Michelle LeFaivre, “Ashburton Reservoir Gatehouse, B-2835” Maryland Historic Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, 1976, accessible at: <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/BaltimoreCity/B-2835.pdf>
- ¹⁶ “Lake Ashburton Opened: Mayor Turns on New Reservoir to supply 150,000 pe...”
- ¹⁷ “Big-Reservoir Useless: Lake Ashburton, ...”
- ¹⁸ “How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built”; “Big Reservoir Useless: Lake Ashburton, finished In January, Out Of ...”
- ¹⁹ “Athletic Field In Hanlon Park Is Taking Shape: Tennis Courts And Main ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Aug 3, 1921; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 7
- ²⁰ “Embryo Stars Throng Excellent Diamonds of Public Park: Hanlon, Jones ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jul 2, 1922; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. SS3
- ²¹ *Ibid.*
- ²² Michelle LeFaivre, “Ashburton Pumping Station, B-2834” Maryland Historic Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, 1976, accessible at: <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/Medusa/PDF/BaltimoreCity/B-2834.pdf>
- ²³ “Boulevard In Seven Parts” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Baltimore, Md. [Baltimore, Md]25 July 1908: 14.; “Must Obey Eight-Hour Law: Contractors Warned That Disobedience Will Be Dealt With”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Aug 5, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 12
- ²⁴ “Contractors Are Firm: Mr. Jones Says They Will Not Pay Higher Wages ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Oct 12, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 9; “For A Reasonable Wage: Mayor Wants Contractors To Settle Question With Mr. Quick”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Aug 2, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 12
- ²⁵ “Must Observe The Law: Mayor Says City Contractors Shall Pay Current ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jul 31, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 12
- ²⁶ “To Abide By 8-Hour Law: Contractors On Reservoir Promise To Observe City Mandates” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Aug 6, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun pg. 12
- ²⁷ “To Keep Tax Rate Down: Mayor Urges The Subway Loan As A Measure Of ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Oct 12, 1908; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 14
- ²⁸ “Making Their Suburb A Beauty Spot: Labors and Plans of the Walbrook Improvement Association” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Mar 20, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun pg. 15
- ²⁹ “Against Sewer Rentals” *The Sun* (1837-1993); Oct 11, 1912; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 7; “Pastor Of Church 24 Years”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Dec 18, 1911; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 4
- ³⁰ “Openings Of New Buildings Of Park School Arouses Interest: A School ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jun 9, 1918; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 8A
- ³¹ “To Be Hanlon Park: Former Ashburton...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jan 7, 1920; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 4
- ³² “First War Memorial Goes to Hanlon Park: Jr. O, U. A. M. And D. Of A. ...”, *The Sun* (1837-1993); Sep 8, 1920; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 20
- ³³ “Lake Ashburton Opened: Mayor Turns on New Reservoir to supply 150,000 pe...”
- ³⁴ Annie Linskey, “A lakefront city enclave is dusting off wealthy past; One owner estimates his home would bring nearly \$1.5. million in D.C.: [FINAL Edition]”, *The Sun*; Baltimore, Md. [Baltimore, Md]09 Nov 2003: 1L.

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- ³⁵ Ralph Matthews, Jr. "Even the Trains Are Soft-Spoken for the New Residents of Braddish Avenue", *Afro-American* (1893-1988); Nov 10, 1951; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American pg. 20
- ³⁶ B Phillips, "IF YOU Ask Me: People, places, things" *Afro-American* (1893-1988); Dec 17, 1960; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American pg. 16
- ³⁷ "Band concert Sunday 7 p.m. Hanlon Park" *Afro-American* (1893-1988); Jul 27, 1968; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American pg. 27
- ³⁸ Annie Linskey
- ³⁹ "How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built"
- ⁴⁰ "First War Memorial Goes To Hanlon Park: Jr. O, U. A. M. And D. Of A. ...",
- ⁴¹ Claude C Madison, "Golf Experts Declare Hanlon Park Is Ideal For Cour"Se: Hanlon Park Is ..." *The Sun* (1837-1993); Jan 30, 1921; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. ES9
- ⁴² "How the Big High Service Reservoir at Forest Park is Being Built"
- ⁴³ Olmsted Brothers, *Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds For Greater Baltimore* (Friends of Maryland's Olmsted Parks and Landscapes, Inc. 1987; first published in 1904 by the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore City), p. 62-67.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pg. 62-67.
- ⁴⁵ Olmsted Research Guide Online, <http://ww3.rediscov.com/Olmsted/>, accessed 12/3/2018.
- ⁴⁶ "Marine Hospital Plans Await Developments" *The Sun* (1837-1993); Apr 13, 1922; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 6; George Washington Bromley "Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Maryland: From Actual Surveys and Plans", 1906, page 25, accessible at <http://jhir.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/35301>
- ⁴⁷ Claude C Madison